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July, 1888.

Price 50 Cts.

New Series, Volume V.

The Firelands Pioneer,

— PUBLISHED BY THE —

Firelands Historical Society,

— HEADQUARTERS IN —

THE WHITTLESEY BUILDING,

Norwalk, Ohio.



PRINTED BY

THE CHRONICLE PUBLISHING COMPANY,

Norwalk, Ohio,

1888.

March, 1891.

Price, 50 Cts.

New Series, Volume VI.

The Firelands Pioneer,

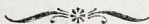
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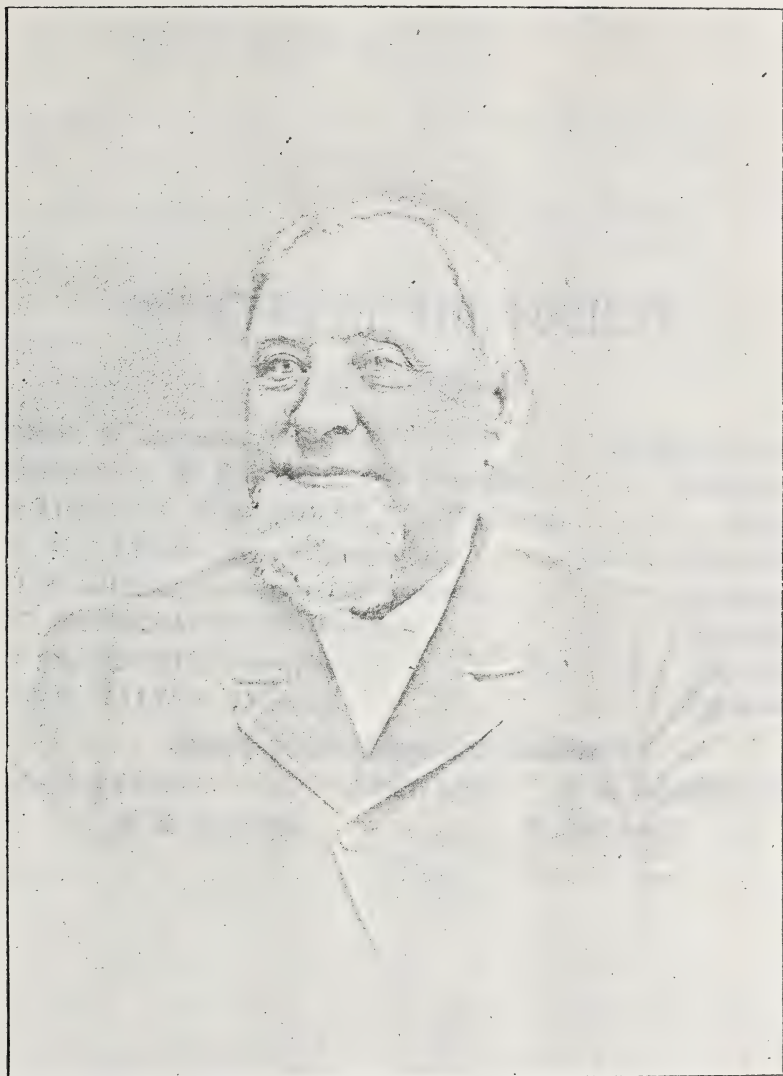
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OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1887-8.

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JUDGE A. W. HENDRY, Vice President,	-		Sandusky.
CAPTAIN C. WOODRUFF, Vice President,	-	-	Peru.
L. C. LAYLIN, Recording Secretary,	-	-	Norwalk.
J. G. GIBBS, Corresponding Secretary,	-	-	Norwalk.
C. W. MANAHAN, Treasurer,	-	-	Norwalk.
F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer,	-	-	Norwalk.
C. H. GALLUP, Librarian,	-	-	Norwalk.

Board of Directors and Trustees.

J. D. EASTON,	G. T. STEWART,	S. A. WILDMAN,
F. R. LOOMIS,	C. H. GALLUP.	

PREFACE.

It gratifies us to be able to present a new volume of the Firelands Pioneer so soon after the issue of Volume IV, in January, 1888.

The interest taken in the welfare of the Firelands Historical Society has seemed to receive a new impetus of late, manifested by the large attendance at the Fall meeting, held at Berlin Heights, last October, and again shown by the interest taken in the excellent meeting held at Milan, February 22d, 1888.

This interest augurs well for the future of our society and we hope it may increase in zeal and power.

This number is largely devoted to bringing up the record of the anti-slavery work done on the Firelands in those old days of "Under-Ground Railroad" excitement, so called.

The proceedings of the Berlin Heights meeting and of the Milan meeting will be found in this Volume, thus completing our record of proceedings up to the 32d Annual Meeting, held in Norwalk, June 27th, 1888, which will appear in Volume VI.

We are able to present excellent portraits of two well known faces, in this issue, that of Hon. F. D. Parish and Judge Rush R. Sloane, both identified with early anti-slavery movements; the former a life-long friend and zealous supporter of the Firelands Historical Society; the latter a life member and an ardent friend of the Society's work.

Also a portrait of the Rev. Thomas H. Boston, who was a conspicuous figure in the Under-Ground Railroad work and who organized the first colored church on the Firelands.

The able address delivered by the Hon. H. F. Paden, of Clyde, at the Fall meeting held in Berlin Heights, and the one by Judge Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, given at the Milan meeting of February 22d, 1888, both on "Underground Railroad" themes, will be found in full in this volume. Other interesting addresses, obituary notices and matters of abiding value will also be found herein.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATION.

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

*Of the Firelands Historical Society, and its Board of
Directors and Trustees,*

CONTINUED FROM NEW SERIES, VOLUME IV.

Meeting of the Directors and Trustees .

SEPTEMBER 20, 1887.

A called meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society was held in the office of G. T. Stewart, Esq., in Norwalk, on Tuesday, September 20th, 1887. Present, G. T. Stewart, C. E. Newman, J. D. Easton, S. A. Wildman, F. R. Loomis and L. C. Laylin.

Upon motion, C. E. Newman, F. R. Loomis and S. A. Wildman were appointed a Committee of Arrangements to prepare for a Fall meeting of the Firelands Historical Society to be held at Berlin Heights on Thursday, October 27th, 1887.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

L. C. LAYLIN, Recording Secretary.

In pursuance of the foregoing, the Committee above mentioned made the desired arrangements and published the following in the newspapers of the Firelands:

PIONEER MEETING AT BERLIN HEIGHTS.

The Firelands Historical Society will hold a Quarterly meeting in the Congregational Church in Berlin Heights, on Thursday, October 27th, 1887, at which time an interesting program of exercises will be given, and a basket picnic dinner will be served in the Town

Hall near the church. Everybody on the Firelands is cordially invited to attend this meeting and enjoy the occasion. It is expected that all will bring a basket of provisions and that a union table will be set therefrom by the ladies of Berlin Heights.

The following general Committee of Arrangements has been appointed by the Board of Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society, viz: I. T. Reynolds, E. P. Hill, Hon. James Douglass, Capt. A. H. Pearl, Rev. J. H. J. Rice, Hudson Tuttle and Henry Close.

A program of the exercises will be announced hereafter. The meeting will begin at 10 o'clock a.m., and continue throughout the day.

FALL MEETING,

AT BERLIN HEIGHTS, OCT. 27, 1887.

MORNING SESSION.

A fall meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in the Congregational church, at Berlin Heights, on Thursday, October 27th, 1887.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a.m. by the Hon. E. Bogardus, of North Monroeville, President of the Society, who called upon the Hon. F. R. Loomis, of Norwalk, to open the meeting with prayer.

An excellent choir then sang a beautiful and appropriate anthem. The Society's record of proceedings of the last Annual Meeting, and of subsequent Board meetings was read by Secretary L. C. Laylin.

After another song by the choir, the Hon. F. R. Loomis was invited to address the meeting upon the "Objects and Aims of the Society and the Importance of Maintaining a Live and Active Organization." Mr. Loomis read portions of the constitution, also the preface to several of the published volumes to show the importance of the work committed to the Society, and then warmly advocated the inestimable value of the work being accomplished, through the efforts of its officers, in placing in permanent, printed

form, historical and biographical facts relating to earlier and later incidents and events which have transpired and are every day transpiring within the limits of the Firelands. He also earnestly urged upon every citizen, young and old, to interest themselves in this work as a patriotic duty, due alike to our pioneers, to the present age and to posterity. He urged it as a duty that ought not to be neglected or postponed, a duty that should be a pleasure, for men and women, young and aged, to join the Firelands Historical Society and by money and influence, voice and pen, assist in making its value felt throughout our communities and in making it more effective for permanent good.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., of Norwalk, addressed the meeting with great earnestness in a similar line of thought, calling attention to the fact that we are not a "pioneer society," but a *Historical Society*, the object of which is not only to gather, publish and preserve pioneer history, but *present* history and *future* events of interest. He warmly advocated a living department of biography in our publications; the gathering of biographical sketches of our public men and women who are now in our midst, and publishing them, together with portraits of the subjects presented.

Mr. C. E. Newman, of Norwalk, read a letter from the venerable cetenarian, Mr. Martin Kellogg, of Bronson, written with his own hand as follows:

LETTER FROM MARTIN KELLOGG OF BRONSON, AGED 101 YEARS AND
ONE MONTH.

BRONSON, O., October 21, 1887.

Gentlemen, Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society:

A postal card received this morning gives me an invitation to attend the meeting of the Society at Berlin Heights. My health is such that I cannot comply. Please give my kind regards and best wishes to the officers and members of the Society and to the citizens of Berlin Heights.

MARTIN KELLOGG.

Mr. Newman made further remarks urging the claims of the Society to the cheerful and hearty support of every thoughtful and generous citizen.

This was followed with music by the choir.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare for publication a history of the Lake Shore &

Michigan Southern Railroad, formerly known as the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad. The motion prevailed and G. T. Stewart, F. R. Loomis and J. G. Gibbs were appointed the committee.

Judge A. W. Hendry moved that a committee of three be appointed to prepare for publication a history of the old Monroeville & Sandusky Railroad, now known as the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad system. The motion prevailed and Judge A. W. Hendry, Jas. D. Easton and Capt. T. C. McGee were appointed said committee.

The meeting adjourned for dinner.

The dinner was generously served in the town hall near the church where tables were spread with a superabundant supply of choice food, furnished by the deft hands of Berlin's fair daughters, who proved themselves worthy descendants of noble pioneer sires and dames possessing the generous traits of their hospitable ancestors in a marked degree. It was truly a superb dinner, as the two hundred who enjoyed it are willing to testify, if any further testimony than the relish with which they disposed of the savory viands, is needed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p.m. by President Bogardus.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart the following committee was appointed to secure for publication a history of the vessel building interests of the Firelands, including a history of the old Milan canal, viz: Frank G. Lockwood, Milan; Capt. T. C. McGee, and Lee Curtiss, Sandusky; A. H. Winchell, Huron; J. C. Gilerist, Vermillion.

Judge A. W. Hendry moved that a committee of three be appointed to secure for publication the history of the Old Mad River Railroad and the Ohio Railroad. The motion prevailed and Judge A. W. Hendry, Rice Harper and Clark Waggoner were appointed said committee.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., moved that the following committee be appointed to secure for publication, a history of the agricultural societies of the Firelands, viz: L. S. Stow, Calvin Caswell and C. E. Newman. The motion prevailed.

Hon. F. R. Loomis read a list of fifty-eight persons over sixty-

five years of age present at this meeting. (This list of names will be found following these minutes.)

Clark Waggoner, Esq., of Toledo, gave an interesting address, delineating his experiences as a printer's apprentice boy on the *Milan Reporter*, more than 50 years ago.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart, Esq., the Society requested portraits and biographical sketches of the Hons. Clark Waggoner and Frederick Wickham, also of Isaac T. Reynolds, for publication in the *Firelands Pioneer*.

Henry F. Paden, Esq., of Clyde, gave a well prepared, interesting and instructive address, entitled "Underground Railroad Reminiscences." It was a valuable contribution and will be found in this number of the *Firelands Pioneer*.

Instructive remarks on general themes of interest were next made by Judge J. R. Osborn, of Toledo, J. D. Easton, of Monroeville, and Judge A. W. Hendry, of Sandusky.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., read an interesting account of Lemuel Sherman's experience as station agent on the Underground Railway, near Norwalk.

S. A. Wildman, Esq., made brief and eloquent remarks on the value of preserving to posterity the records of current history.

The Hon. F. R. Loomis offered the following resolutions, to-wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Firelands Historical Society are due and are hereby very gratefully extended to Clark Waggoner, Esq., of Toledo, and to Hon. H. F. Paden, of Clyde, for the interesting and instructive addresses delivered by them before this meeting of the Society, and they are hereby requested to furnish their papers for publication in the *Firelands Pioneer*. We also thank the other speakers for the interesting reminiscences and the profitable thoughts presented.

Resolved, That the cordial invitation extended to the Historical Society for the holding of this quarterly meeting in their midst, is highly appreciated and our hearty thanks are hereby extended to the good people of Berlin for their generous hospitality.

Resolved, That the Congregational church and society of Berlin are entitled to our thanks, which are hereby extended, for the use of their edifice in which to hold this meeting.

Resolved, That a vote of appreciative thanks is hereby given to the organist, violinist and choir for the excellent music rendered,

which has added so much to the pleasures of this meeting.

Resolved, That we will, one and all, do all we can, in every possible way, to encourage and advance the interests and welfare of the Firelands Historical Society.

Upon motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following persons paid \$1 each and became members of the Society and are entitled to Volume IV of the Pioneer, viz: J. C. Lockwood, Milan; A. H. Pearl, Berlin Heights; H. P. Starr, Birmingham; W. G. Benschoter, Shinrock. The following paid 50 cents each for Volume IV of the Pioneer, viz: O. C. Tillinghast and H. S. Cobb, Berlin Heights; F. G. Lockwood, Milan; Cyrus Strong, Wakeman; and Miss Mary J. Brooks, Florence.

After another song by the excellent choir, which all through the meeting furnished appropriate music whenever called for, the meeting adjourned sine die.

L. C. LAYLIN, Secretary.

OLD PIONEERS.

The following persons between the ages of 65 and 91 were present at the Berlin Heights meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, viz:

Cyrus Strong, Wakeman, aged 91 years; Wm. Dawes, New Hampton, Iowa, aged 86 years; Mrs. O. C. Tillinghast, Berlin, aged 86 years; D. W. Tenant, Berlin, aged 85 years; Mrs. Lucretia Gregg, Norwalk, aged 83 years; Wm. Tillinghast, Toledo, aged 82 years; I. T. Reynolds, Berlin, aged 82 years; Bowen Case, Florence, aged 82 years; Mrs. S. K. Newman, Norwalk, aged 82 years; H. L. Hill, Berlin, aged 80 years; Capt. T. C. McGee, Sandusky, aged 79 years; E. O. Merry, Bellevue, aged 78 years; George Burdue, Berlinville, aged 77 years; E. P. Hill, Berlin, aged 76 years; I. N. Reed, Berlin, aged 76 years; Leonard Fisk, Berlin, aged 76 years; Judge Frederick Wickham, Norwalk, aged 76 years; Lemuel Sherman, Norwalk, aged 76 years; Isaac E. Town, Olena, aged 76 years; J. S. Davis, Berlin, aged 75 years; Mrs. H. L. Hill, Berlin, aged 74 years; Capt. F. A. Wildman, Norwalk, aged 74 years; Hon. E. Bogardus, North Monroeville, aged 74 years; Judge J. R. Osborn, Toledo, aged 74 years; Thomas Harrison, Florence, aged 74 years; J. C. Lockwood, Milan, aged 73 years; J. W. Fitch, Milan, aged 72 years; C. W. Manahan, Norwalk, aged 72 years; S. S. Phillips, Berlin, aged 72 years; R. C. Dean, Townsend, aged

72 years; F. G. Lockwood, Milan, aged 71 years; J. D. Easton, Monroeville, aged 71 years; George Chase, Berlin, aged 71 years; Mrs. E. P. Hill, Berlin, aged 70 years; Mrs. R. M. Ransom, Berlin, aged 70 years; Wm. Wait, Berlinville, aged 70 years; L. S. Stow, Milan, aged 70 years; Mrs. Betsey Kelley, Milan, aged 70 years; J. D. Chamberlain, Norwalk, aged 69 years; M. Lipsett, Sandusky, aged 69 years; J. M. Wentworth, Huron, aged 68 years; Judge A. W. Hendry, Sandusky, aged 67 years; Hon. Clark Waggoner, Toledo, aged 67 years; C. E. Newman, Norwalk, aged 67 years; Erastus Ivory, Norwalk, aged 67 years; S. T. Howe, Norwalk, aged 67 years; Isaac McKesson, Townsend, aged 67 years; S. A. Lockwood, Milan, aged 67 years; Mrs. George Chase, Berlin, aged 67 years; W. G. Beschoter, Berlin, aged 66 years; H. T. Smith, Berlin, aged 66 years; Mrs. Leonard Fisk, Berlin, aged 66 years; Mrs. Clarissa H. Waite, Berlinville, aged 66 years; Mrs. C. E. Newman, Norwalk, aged 66 years; M. Wines, Florence, aged 66 years; Mrs. Thomas Harrison, Florence, aged 65 years; Mrs. W. G. Beschoter, Berlin, aged 65 years; H. P. Starr, Birmingham, aged 65 years.

A. M. Folger, of Berlin Heights, aged 94 years, hoped to be present but was not able to come.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Tuttle, of Berlin Heights, anticipated the pleasure of meeting old friends, at this pioneer gathering, but his serious illness prevented. They are 89 and 88 years of age, respectively; they have been married 68 years and are probably the oldest married couple on the Firelands.

Meeting of the Directors and Trustees

JANUARY 3, 1888.

The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society held a called meeting at the office of G. T. Stewart, Esq., in Norwalk on Tuesday forenoon, January 3d, 1888. Members present, Hon. E. Bogardus, G. T. Stewart, Jas. D. Easton, S. A. Wildman and F. R. Loomis.

The meeting was called to order by President E. Bogardus. G. T. Stewart, Esq., was chosen Secretary pro tem in the absence of Secretary L. C. Laylin.

Upon motion, C. H. Gallup, Esq., was unanimously chosen a

member of the Board of Directors and Trustees in place of Mr. C. E. Newman, deceased.

Upon motion, C. H. Gallup, Esq., was unanimously chosen Librarian and Custodian of Relics as successor to Mr. C. E. Newman, deceased.

Upon motion, the Board expressed a desire that the Hon. L. C. Laylin be requested to confer with the officers of the State Historical and Archæological Society in Columbus and ascertain upon what conditions they would receive and care for the relics and old time curiosities belonging to the Firelands Historical Society.

Upon motion, the Board decided that a Winter meeting of the Society be held on Wednesday, February 22d, 1888, and G. T. Stewart, Esq., was appointed a committee to determine the place where the meeting shall be held and to make all necessary arrangements for the same.

Upon motion, the Hons. E. Bogardus, F. R. Loomis and C. H. Gallup were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the next Annual Meeting of the Society to be held in Norwalk, on Wednesday, June 27, 1888, with full power to act.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following notice was published in the newspapers of the Firelands.

FIRELANDS SOCIETY MEETING.

The next Quarterly Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society will be held in the Town Hall, in Milan, on Wednesday, the 22d of February, 1888, at 10 a. m.

Among the topics suggested are, Our Railroads, (including the old underground railroad,) the Milan canal, ship and vessel building, agriculture and other industries. Statements of facts and statistics on these and any other subjects of local history are requested. These meetings are for the public and all are invited to attend them, but especially the pioneer fathers and mothers of the Firelands.

Music, volunteer speeches and a picnic dinner are expected, and those who please can bring with them their baskets of good things for the occasion.

The Committee of Arrangements are Frank G. Lockwood, E. L. Perry and W. O. Nichols.

By order of the Directors and Trustees.

James G. Gibbs, Cor. Sec'y.

E. Bogardus, Pres't.

The following editorial notice appeared in the Norwalk Chronicle.

FIRELANDS SOCIETY MEETING.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Firelands Historical Society to be held in Milan on Wednesday, February 22d, will be one of more than usual importance.

Hon. Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky will be present and deliver an address on the "Under-ground Railway."

Mr. F. G. Lockwood of Milan will give many interesting reminiscences of Milan in "the days of her glory," including facts and statistics regarding the Milan canal, ship and vessel building, agriculture and other industries.

Several distinguished persons from abroad are expected to be present; they will participate in the discussions.

Music, voluntary speeches and a basket picnic dinner are among the good things anticipated. Arrangements are in progress for a special train to be run over the Wheeling & Lake Erie Ry. from Monroeville to Milan.

The local Committee of Arrangements is Mayor E. L. Perry, F. G. Lockwood and W. O. Nichols.

WINTER MEETING,

At Milan, February 22, 1888.

MORNING SESSION.

It rarely happens in this latitude that such pleasant weather greets us, on Washington's Birthday, as favored our people on Wednesday, the 22d day of February, 1888. The sun shone brightly all day long and, with the exception of a brisk east wind, the day was a charming one in every particular. This was a matter of rejoicing to a large number of our patriotic citizens who desired to attend the Winter meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, in Milan, and participate in the enjoyments of the occasion.

The meeting was called to order in the town hall, in Milan Village, at 10:25 o'clock a. m., by the Hon. E. Bogardus of North Monroeville, President of the society, who called upon the Rev. W. L. Swan of Milan to open the exercises with prayer.

Appropriate and patriotic remarks were made by President Bogardus, suitable to the time and place.

The Secretary's report of the Fall meeting, held in Berlin Heights, last October, was read by F. R. Loomis and approved and adopted by the Society.

Upon motion, F. R. Loomis of Norwalk was elected secretary pro tem of the meeting; Secretary L. C. Laylin being absent in Columbus.

G. T. Stewart Esq. of Norwalk made remarks relative to the important duties assigned the several committees appointed at the Berlin meeting, and expressed the hope that we might have reports from these committees at this meeting.

J. D. Easton Esq. of Monroeville, reported for the committee on the old Monroeville and Sandusky Railway, now known as the Lake Erie Division of the B. & O. R. R. His report consisted mostly in reading an interesting account of the early history of the

until everyone of the hundreds present had partaken to their fullest desire of the toothsome viands. It was a time of social enjoyment, as well as a feast of fat things and did honor to the Milan people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order promptly at 1:30 by President Bogardus and prayer was offered by the Rev. W. L. Swan.

A fine duet by the Misses Mowry, "Never Old are Words of Welcome," was sweetly sung.

G. T. Stewart Esq. made some remarks and called upon Mr. Frank Reed, the first white child born in Huron county, to give some old time reminiscences.

Mr. Reed exhibited a piece of walnut wood from the old block house in Mansfield where the early settlers of the Firelands, and those from the vicinity around, found a safe shelter more than once when the marauding bands of Indians and British roamed the country in 1812 to '14. He also gave a number of reminiscences of personal experiences when this whole Firelands region was a wilderness filled with wild beasts and wild Indians.

Judge Rush R. Sloane of Sandusky next gave an intensely interesting and instructive address filled with valuable data relating to the Anti-Slavery movements on the Firelands, and abounding in numerous graphic details of historical facts pertaining to the acts, movements and experiences of those who were most actively engaged in the "Underground Railroad" enterprises of fugitive slave days. At the conclusion of the address, G. T. Stewart Esq. moved that a vote of thanks be given to Judge Sloane for his able and interesting address and that it be requested for publication in the next volume of the Firelands Pioneer. The motion was seconded by F. R. Loomis, and unanimously carried by the society.

President Bogardus announced that Mr. J. F. Greene of Erie county and Capt. C. Woodruff of Huron county were added to the committee on procuring the history of the Agricultural Societies of the Firelands.

Mr. Mowry, his son and daughters sang very sweetly "Only a Dream of The Old Home."

An envelope collection for membership and sale of the Pioneer was taken at this stage of the proceedings which amounted to \$8.89.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life.

The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace.

The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for progress. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for justice.

The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for unity. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength, and that its history is a history of the struggle for strength.

The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for hope. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of love, and that its history is a history of the struggle for love.

The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for faith. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage, and that its history is a history of the struggle for courage.

The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom, and that its history is a history of the struggle for wisdom. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of power, and that its history is a history of the struggle for power.

The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of glory, and that its history is a history of the struggle for glory. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of honor, and that its history is a history of the struggle for honor.

The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of respect, and that its history is a history of the struggle for respect. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dignity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for dignity.

The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for peace. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice, and that its history is a history of the struggle for justice.

Hon. J. R. Osborn of Toledo presented a preamble and resolutions in commemoration of the life and valuable public services of Charles E. Newman and honoring him as a devoted and faithful friend of the Firelands Historical Society during its past existence and commending his noble example to all others. Owing to the Judge's failing eyesight the memorial was read by Clark Waggoner Esq. of Toledo. It was a kind, considerate and noble tribute to the memory of a noble fellow worker who has died since the Fall meeting of the society at Berlin Heights.

It was moved by F. R. Loomis that the preamble, resolutions and tribute to Mr. Newman, offered by Judge J. R. Osborn, be received by this Society and referred to a memorial committee of five, with the request that they prepare a program for a memorial hour to be observed at the next annual meeting of our Society, in honor of our late associate fellow member and valued officer in this Society, and that this tribute and series of resolutions be incorporated into that memorial service, also that the President be authorized to appoint said committee at this time.

The motion prevailed unanimously and the President appointed the following Memorial Committee, viz: F. R. Loomis, G. T. Stewart, Judge C. B. Stickney, S. A. Wildman and C. H. Gallup.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," was finely sung by Dr. E. L. Perry, of Milan. It was patriotic, eloquent and appropriate to the day and occasion.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., stated that the next number of the Pioneer would be largely filled with "Underground Railroad" matter and subjects kindred thereto, the escaping slaves and the part that citizens of the Firelands took therein. He said that one gentleman present had pledged himself to take 200 copies and requested that all others who wished copies would hand in their pledges to him, or to F. R. Loomis, as soon as possible; and that if a sufficient number of pledges were received the volume would be issued right away.

Mr. L. S. Stow, of Milan, being called for, said he would write some interesting reminiscences of which he was cognizant and hand them in for publication.

J. D. Chamberlin and G. T. Stewart made further remarks of interest.

Mr. F. G. Lockwood, of Milan, gave a valuable address on the early history of Milan and vicinity which was replete with infor-

information regarding the wonderful early business industries in that town.

"A Thousand Years," was splendidly sung by Mr. Mowry and family.

The following resolutions were presented by F. R. Loomis and upon motion were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are heartily extended to the citizens of Milan for their kind invitation to meet with them upon this occasion and for the cordial reception given and the very hospitable and abundant entertainment provided for the Society and all others present.

Resolved, That we extend to the speakers of this occasion our thanks for their interesting and instructive addresses and assure them of our appreciation of their efforts.

Resolved, That the music provided for our entertainment by Mr. A. J. Mowry and his son and daughters, and by Dr. E. L. Perry, all of Milan, has been very enjoyable and delightful, and we thank them heartily for it.

Resolved, That we vote this Winter meeting in Milan a successful one and a very enjoyable and pleasant one, in all respects, and suggest to the Board of Directors that they continue hereafter, to hold their Winter meetings on "Washington's Birthday" in different portions of the Firelands.

Resolved, That all present at this meeting, be cordially invited to come to Norwalk to the Annual Meeting of the Society on Wednesday, the 27th day of next June.

The large audience joined in singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The Rev. W. L. Swan pronounced the benediction and the meeting adjourned until the regular annual gathering of the Society in Norwalk on Wednesday, June 27, 1888.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

Meeting of the Directors and Trustees

APRIL 9, 1888.

The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society held a called meeting in the office of G. T. Stewart, Esq., in Norwalk City, on Monday, April 9th, 1888, with the following members present, to-wit: E. Bogardus, G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman and F. R. Loomis.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p.m. with President Bogardus in the chair.

Upon motion, F. R. Loomis was elected Secretary pro tem.

A motion was made and unanimously carried that the Hon. John Sherman, U. S. Senator from Ohio, ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, General Wm. H. Gibson and General S. H. Hurst be each cordially invited to deliver an address before the Firelands Historical Society at its 32d Annual Meeting to be held in Norwalk on Wednesday, June 27th, 1888.

It was moved and carried that the meeting be held day and evening.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart, the Board authorized and directed the immediate publication of Volume V of the Firelands Pioneer.

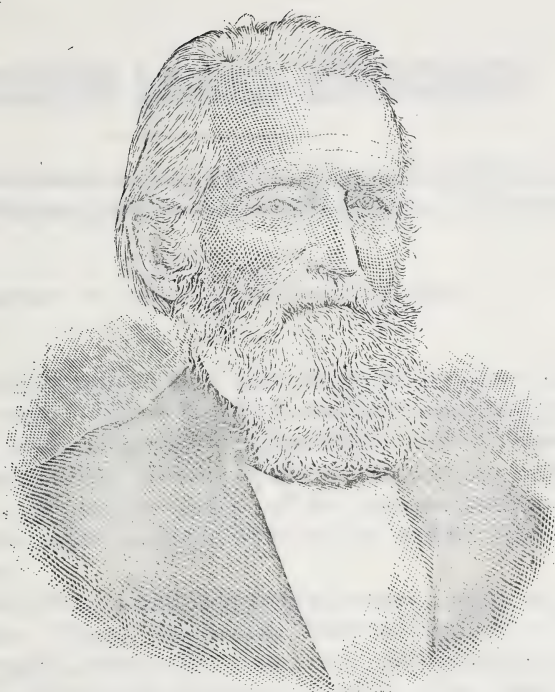
It was unanimously directed by the Board of Trustees that the Chronicle Publishing Company be authorized to publish the forthcoming Volume on the terms and conditions contained in the contract between them and the Society for the publication of Volume IV.

F. R. Loomis, G. T. Stewart and C. H. Gallup were appointed a Committee on Publication for Volume V and were authorized to select and edit the matter to go into the new Volume.

It is the desire of the officers and members of the Board of Trustees, to make the next annual meeting one of exceeding interest and merit, in view of this being the Centennial anniversary year of the first settlement of Ohio.

There being no further business before the board the meeting adjourned.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.



1797.

L. L. Parish

1886.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD REMINISCENCES.

An Address delivered at the Fall Meeting of the Firelands
Historical Society, held in Berlin Heights, Oct. 27, 1887.

BY HON. H. F. PADEN, MAYOR OF CLYDE, OHIO.

The compromise measures of 1850, prepared by Henry Clay, and carried through Congress largely by his influence, constitute a marked phase in the long-waged "irrepressible conflict" between the northern and southern sections of the Union, over the issue of human slavery. For the information of the younger persons who may listen to this paper, let me in a few words outline what that compromise was.

The war with Mexico had been fought, adding vastly to the national domain. Texas, wrested by force of arms from the neighboring republic, was in the Union as a slave-holding state; but there remained the open, irritating question, what should be the status of the remainder of the wide extent of territory acquired from Mexico? The events which eleven years later culminated in civil war were projecting their shadows plainly into view—shadows which the statesmanship of the time sought to dissipate forever by a breath of temporary concession and compromise. Hence the series of measures known as the compromises of 1850, which, as practically agreed to and carried out, were:—

First—The South conceded to the North the admission of California as a free state, and the abolition of the slave trade—not of slavery itself—in the District of Columbia.

Second—The North conceded to the South a stringent fugitive slave law, and the admission of New Mexico and Utah to ter-

ritorial organization without a word pro or con on the subject of slavery, but in the understanding that they were finally to form slave states.

As then looked upon, the real gain in this compact was believed to be with the North—anti-slavery being advanced two steps, while the pro-slavery cause could gain only in the contingency that the new territories should ultimately become slave states; and the soil and climate of these were ill adapted to the “peculiar institution.”

For a little while it seemed as though a permanent settlement had been made. But the fugitive slave law feature soon proved the entering wedge to a fierce reopening of agitation. In operation it was cruel to brutality; harsh in its methods of returning to bondage slaves who really had escaped from their masters, and affording likewise a shield and support to the kidnapping of free negroes from the Northern States. These things shocked the morals and consciences of Northern people, a speedy outcome of which was a greatly intensified anti-slavery sentiment in the free states; a sentiment that alike voiced itself in emphatic words, and at the same time organized various means to thwart the unrighteous operations of an unrighteous law.

Hence the “Underground Railroad” and “Grapevine Telegraph,” concerning which I have been courteously invited by your committee to read a paper here to-day.

“Underground Railroad” was simply a mythical name for an organized system of aiding escaped slaves to reach Canada; the “Grapevine Telegraph,” a similar mythical designation of the means whereby intelligence as to their movements, and the movements of pursuing parties, was carried from post to post. These “posts” were usually the quiet homes of Quakers, and other peaceful, liberty-loving people, in villages and country places, extending in chains from the north bank of the Ohio river, principally across Indiana, Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, to the south shore of Lake Erie. Nor were they without co-operating auxiliaries in states like Tennessee and Kentucky. At these places the flying fugitives, singly or in bands, would find hiding, rest, refreshment, supplies of clothing if needed, and at the proper time be forwarded on their journey, usually in wagons under cover of night, until from some favorable point they could travel by rail direct to the south shore of the lake. Here again were resting and hiding

places, whence the dark-skinned runaways would make their final strike for the "happy land of Canaan" beyond the welcome waters.

I pass now to two reminiscences, illustrative incidents, of the events in one of which I was an observer, and in those of the other an humble subordinate actor.

Near the close of a bright day in the autumn of 1852 there landed at Sandusky, from a train on the old Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad, a party of fugitives—men, women and children. The Kentucky owners of a part of them, aided by professional pursuers, had successfully tracked them and at Tiffin had boarded the same train. These owners found no Federal authorities at Sandusky, except a Collector of Customs and a Postmaster; there was neither a United States Commissioner nor Deputy Marshal. Earl Bill, one of earth's noblemen, had resigned the Commissioner-ship rather than perform the things required of him by the fugitive-slave act, as had likewise a Deputy Marshal, whose name I do not remember, thrown up his office for the same reason. A coarse, ignorant, well-meaning man named Rice was City Marshal. To him the slave-owners applied, and just as the escaping blacks were ready to go aboard a Canada-bound steamer, Marshal Rice arrested them and took them to the office of the Mayor. A moonlit evening was by this time fairly on. Within a less number of minutes than it has taken to write one of these sentences, the office was filled with excited, angry people. Mayor F. M. Follett declined to assume jurisdiction over the fugitives, in whose behalf Rush R. Sloane, then a young lawyer with an office near by, was hurriedly called. The crowd and the excitement swelled with every moment, till the stairway and halls of the building in which was the Mayor's office were thronged with people, and an agitated multitude filled the streets below. Pistols and knives were ostentatiously flourished, but no one seemed to fear them. In some way Mr. Sloane was gotten into the room. His first inquiry was for the process or authority by which the arrest had been made, or under which the prisoners were detained. There was none, no writ of any court or magistrate, no process of any sort, only the word of the Kentuckians that the "niggers" were their property and were running away.

"Then," said Mr. Sloane, speaking with deliberate calmness, "my friends, there is nothing in the world to hinder you from going when and where you please."

At this decisive moment I stood on a box just outside the door, holding by the hand a young son of Earl Bill, left in my charge by his father. As the words I have quoted fell from Mr. Sloane's lips, there was a rush, a roar of voices, people plunging through halls and down stairways as though they had been fired from something; and this is about all I have ever been able to recall of this part of the affair. In some way or other the boy and myself got down at the rear of the building, passed out to Market street, and thence to Columbus avenue in front. It seemed but an instant of time since the rush, yet both streets were as quiet as they had been turbulent a few seconds before—very few persons in sight, and none who could say what had become of the negroes or their claimants, or account for the complete disappearance of the crowd of people. The latter has been a problem to me from that day. And beyond the fact that the Kentuckians returned home a few days later, baffled, unattended by their men and women chattels, twenty-five years passed before I learned anything further.

As to the fugitives I can now tell this much; there may be others who know and could reveal more, but my lips are sealed for the lifetime of my informant. That party of fugitive slaves—for such they were in truth and in fact—was carried to Canada concealed in the hold of a sailing vessel, by a lake captain, then and now a robust Democrat in politics, a man with a conscience and a heart, for many years past a well-known, honored citizen, resident of one of the lake cities. His vessel was boarded by a searching party, but when he was found to be in command no search was made; his personal and political standing precluded the idea that he could be engaged in "running off niggers." Yet he did land those very fugitives safely in Canada. In 1877 the captain himself told me the story in detail, to be kept in confidence as to his personality while he should live; and he is a man whose word no one who knows him would dream of doubting.*

A criminal action brought by the slave-owners against Mr. Sloane, for his part in the affair, was tried two years later before a United States Court, at a term held in Columbus. Mr. Sloane was mulcted in a fine, or penal judgment, in the sum of \$3,000, which he paid from the moderate earnings of those early days in his career. It is tolerably certain that the prominence acquired by him through this fugitive slave episode was an important factor in

*Capt. James Nugent, of Sandusky, now deceased.

the foundation of the future political and personal fortunes of Rush R. Sloane, whose conduct throughout, from the original occurrence in 1852 until final payment of the unrighteous judgment awarded against him, was upright and honorable; his bearing, under the trying circumstances, modest, brave, and altogether creditable.

My next reminiscence is necessarily more personal in its nature, but I shall try to relate it with becoming modesty. The part I bore in it might have been popular at the time, if known, but my own mind was ill at ease for a long while afterwards—not so much on account of the thing itself perhaps, as because of its possible consequences. In maturer years things appear differently, and the misgivings of that time, between seeming duty on the one hand and the natural promptings of humanity on the other, which caused me frequent trouble in matters of this sort, have long since cleared away; so that now, in the beginning of the period of gray hairs and waning strength, what was once a thorn to the spirit has become a beneficent memory, lighting the present with grateful radiance borne down from the past.

The events about to be related occurred on Christmas day and night of 1859 or 1860—I cannot be certain as to the year. I was at that period a passenger conductor on the old Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad, between Sandusky and Newark. This particular winter, cold weather came early, continued with persistent steadiness, and lasted late. As a result Lake Erie was passable by a bridge of ice, fractured by occasional cracks and punctured at intervals with the openings for air upon which nature always insists, from the south shore to Canada, the season through. It was after the Harper's Ferry raid and subsequent hanging of John Brown had imparted new impetus to the rapidly-intensifying feeling between the free labor North and the slaveholding States; albeit the tremendous results of the marching on of John Brown's soul had not yet begun to be realized.

I was in charge of a northward bound train, due in Sandusky at or about ten o'clock at night. Within and near the village of Utica, Licking county, lived a number of families who maintained a post of the "Underground Railroad" heretofore described. This post was an important one in its chain, inasmuch as it had a direct surface rail connection via the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark line with Lake Erie at Sandusky. On the down trip I had been

informed by the company's agent, Col. V. B. Alsdorf, now deceased, that there would be passengers from the Underground connection on returning, and an understanding was had in reference thereto. At the appointed time the train pulled up to the platform at Utica. It was holiday season and there was an unusual number of passengers coming and going, so that nine stalwart, manly negroes were scarcely observed as they went quietly aboard the train, scattering to different seats in the several cars, and as per previous arrangement, making no sign of recognition nor speaking to each other on the way. Each man was provided with a ticket to Sandusky—to them the veritable brink of Jordan—and each received a quiet assurance of safety and care as he gave up his ticket. Very great caution was requisite, for notwithstanding the fever heat of the time relating to everything that wore the mark of slavery, it was no light thing to be “running off niggers.” Arrest, imprisonment, and all the unpleasant concomitants of criminal prosecution might follow. As the case stood with me, dismissal from my place would have been certain had the act come to the knowledge of the President and Superintendent of the Road, Wm. Durbin, since deceased. Mr. Durbin was a Southerner by birth, rooted and grounded in the pro-slavery doctrines of *ante-bellum* days, strongly conservative in his adherence to the compromises of the Constitution and the laws for the protection of slave owners, and would not have tolerated for an hour the unlawful “running off of niggers” by any one in his employ, notwithstanding the payment of regular fare on his trains.

In thus alluding to Wm. Durbin, who was known to other persons than myself, present here to-day, I make no disrespect to a man then held, and whose memory is still held by me in very high esteem. He was my friend at the time and in later days became more pronounced in his friendship and confidence. When the war came his voice and purse were prompt in favor of the maintenance of the Union. On the roll of friends of my years of rail-roading, there is no name I recall with stronger pride or associate with brighter recollections than that of this remarkable man.

The “rub” was to get quit of the fugitives at Sandusky, unobserved and without exciting suspicion. The night was cold and clear. It was President Durbin's habit to be at the station on arrival of the train, inquire after things “out the road”, and take in with his quick eye everything that transpired. A German brakeman was on duty on the train, but it was easy to close his mouth.

by stating the consequences of not keeping it closed. After leaving Monroeville, there were only a few passengers besides the negroes. With a little management these others were got into the forward cars, the negroes into the rear one; lights in the latter were extinguished and the doors locked. The train stopped at a long out-door platform at Sandusky, the regular landing place for passengers. President Durbin was there but asked no unusual questions. After the passengers had been unloaded, the cars were pushed back on a siding, south of Washington street, and I walked up town in company with the President, who turned into his bachelor rooms in a block on Water street. At one o'clock in the morning I went to the car, unlocked the door, found the fugitives sleeping, except one who was on watch, who cautiously waked the others and all silently followed my lead.

A mixed breed Indian and negro named Geo. J. Reynolds, living in a comfortable two-story brick house on Madison street, was one of several forwarding agents in Sandusky for the Underground line. The fugitives were conducted to his house, Reynolds rapped out of bed, and the party admitted. The black men had eaten nothing since noon the day before, but they were here fed a hearty meal towards morning. They were now at ease and I talked with them for an hour or longer. Of the nine, five had left wives and children in the South; two of the others had each a sweetheart, whom their masters wanted them to marry, but rather than do this under the conditions imposed by slavery they had chosen to run away. The brightest of the lot was a man of thirty-five, six feet tall and some inches to spare, wonderful muscular development and of positive intelligence. The others were less bright, but had the needful common sense and courage to carry on the business of life for themselves. Reynolds told me afterwards the entire party made the ice passage to Canada in safety, getting off from Sandusky two days in advance of the arrival of pursuers, who had lost their trail between the Ohio river and Utica, and did not regain it until the delay made pursuit fruitless.

This was the largest party of fugitives I ever carried at any one time, knowing absolutely that they were escaping slaves. My talk with these men at the house of Reynolds, or rather their talk, brought such an awakening of mind and conscience on the subject of slavery as had never come to me before. It was indeed a solemn hour. The perils of their flight so far had been safely

gotten past, but other perils were ahead. Between them and their goal lay Lake Erie, its waters congealed by the forces of nature into a mighty bridge, thirty miles across, treacherous withal, liable to be swept by furious winds and cruel blinding storms of snow. To the certain and uncertain places of this bridge, alike unknown to them, with a pocket compass for their sole guide, these men were about to commit themselves, their hopes, their dearest interests, their very lives, with trustful confidence in a God of freedom, for one grand, final effort to achieve ownership of their own bodies and souls. The features of every black countenance, wet with tears and beaming with gratitude as I bade them good-bye, are forever fixed in the picture chambers of my memory. It is scarcely possible that we shall meet again in the flesh, but if earthly memories are to be carried forward into the immortality voiced by the inmost soul of man, and which our religion teaches, I shall hope therein to greet with a cordial warmth not born of mortal years those dark-skinned fugitives from bondage whose farewells were said that winter morning a quarter of a century and more ago.

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This completes my subject, as marked out. May I be kindly indulged with a little further time, to speak of something else?

I ask the privilege of addressing to the middle aged and younger people a few words concerning the Firelands Historical Society. This organization has been in existence for thirty years and upwards. In this time it has accomplished much excellent work, rescuing from verbal tradition a large amount of very valuable history, and placing it in permanent form through the medium of its printed magazine. Reliable, accurate, carefully-preserved historical data, such as pertain to the real life of the people, form one of Earth's potent civilizing agencies, marking the lines and forever urging forward the spirit of enlightened progress. This magazine of the Firelands Society cannot help but become one of the storehouses of treasured information, on which the more comprehensive history writers of the future shall draw. The fathers who conceived the special work of gathering and saving this information are passing away—some of them sleep with *their* fathers, even now. They lived lives of labor, usefulness and honor, by virtue of which the lives of you their children are cast in

pleasanter places than ever were their own. You have a solemn duty in the matter of keeping up this special work, supporting it out of the abundance that has been vouchsafed to you, inspiring and transmitting an unabated interest therein to your children.

These meetings are of great value—they are practical reunions of the living on behalf of the dead. “We hold reunions,” once said Garfield to his old comrades in arms, “not for the dead, for there is nothing in all the earth that you and I can do for the dead; they do not need us, but forever and forevermore we need them.” In this spirit I ask you to record and preserve with ceaseless care the history of the lives and deeds of your fathers—those gone, those who are yet to go—the hardships they bore, the virtues their lives illustrated, the shining light of their examples. You people have especial cause to pay good heed to the command written amid the fire and smoke and thunders of Sinai—“Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.” Bewildered and awe-stricken in the marvellous light of the transfiguration, Peter said unto Jesus, “Lord, it is good for us to be here; if thou wilt, let us make three tabernacles, one for thee, one for Moses and one for Elias.” My friends, it is good for us to be here; wherefore let me ask of you who are in the prime of life, you of fewer years who are working towards that prime, aye, and toward the shadows that lie beyond, that you do good unto yourselves and your children by erecting on your Mount of Transfiguration tabernacles of grateful, glad remembrance to the fathers and mothers who laid the foundations of material prosperity on which you are building so well—to take up this, one of their most useful tasks, right where they have left or shall leave it off; abating no jot of their zeal, shrinking not from a continuance of the labor that to them has been a fulfillment and fruition of patriotic love.

The Underground Railroad of the Firelands.

An Address Delivered before the Firelands Historical Society, at Milan, Erie Co., Ohio, February 22, 1888.

BY HON. RUSH R. SLOANE, OF SANDUSKY.

I have been requested to present at this meeting of the pioneers, some facts relating to the early anti-slavery movement and to give such information as I can regarding the so-called "Underground Railroad" upon the Firelands and in Sandusky; the names of some of the active friends of the line, together with other matters connected with this subject, as would be of interest. In my opinion there exists at the present time some misapprehension upon these matters, and I shall place before you a few facts connected with the inception of the anti-slavery movement that will show the condition of affairs at that time, and since. I shall refer to some of the legislation on the subject of slaves, and shall also give some instances of escape, and the circumstances connected therewith. It was said by the poet that "distance lends enchantment to the view"; and in regard to the escape of fugitive slaves by what was called the "Underground Road," I am convinced that the number passing over this line has been greatly magnified in the long period of time since this road ceased to run its always irregular trains.

Born in Sandusky, upon the Firelands, and familiar with events occurring there from my early boyhood, I am fully impressed with the belief that before the year 1837 the fugitives who escaped through Sandusky were conducted and aided almost wholly by black men, of whom John Jackson, Grant Ritchie, Isaac Brown, John Hampton, William Wilson, Thomas Butler, Samuel Carr, George Robertson, Samuel Floyd, John and Alfred Winfield, John

B. Lott, Robert Holmes, Bazel Brown, Andy Robinson, Peter Anderson, Black Jack, William Butler, John Hamilton, Andrew Hamilton and Benjamin Johnson, all then living in Sandusky, were the most prominent. A fair presentation of these matters will compel me to go outside the limits prescribed for some events that will tend to show the temper of the country concerning the question of slavery, and I may leave my subject entirely at times in order to give a clear exposition of the circumstances that caused the "Underground Railroad" to flourish; and I must ask your kind indulgence, and direct your attention to some facts which though known, perhaps, are not as vividly before you as I wish them in this connection.

And here I will speak a word of the American Colonization Society which was in full and successful operation for 18 years. Founded in December, 1816, at the City of Washington, it numbered among its life members many of the foremost men of the nation; James Madison was its president, and among its vice presidents, which included one from each State, were Henry Clay, Bishop White, Daniel Webster, Richard Rush, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Bishop McKendrie, Garrett Smith, and others. Admitting the evil of slavery, the American society for colonizing the free people of color, demanded and suggested the remedy, which was not to interfere with vested rights; not to invade the constitution; not act upon the slave population except through the medium of the master. In 1821 the site of the colony of Liberia was purchased by this society, and the town of Monrovia was established. By the year 1831 over three thousand emigrants had gone out there from the United States, of whom over one thousand had been slaves liberated by their masters. In the year succeeding, eleven hundred and thirteen emigrated to the colony. Distant tribes visited it for the purposes of trade, and over ten thousand natives in the immediate vicinity voluntarily placed themselves under the colony and begged that their children might be taught to use their own language "after the white man's fashion," and by the year 1833 over fifty thousand natives were embraced within its territorial jurisdiction. This colony has been a lasting benefit to the continent of Africa, and an undecaying monument to the honor of America.

To illustrate the feeling on the question of slavery at different periods I will cite a few instances where violent outbreaks were

brought about by attempts to even advocate the overthrow of slavery. July 10th, 1834, serious riots commenced in the City of New York, occasioned by the discussions consequent on certain anti-slavery lectures that had been delivered. They continued until the 12th of the same month, when the Mayor was compelled to issue a proclamation in order to suppress them. August 12th of the same year, a riot occurred in Philadelphia from a similar cause, and forty houses were destroyed by the mob. On July 27th, 1835, a large mass meeting was held in the City of New York to take action to disapprove the measures adopted by certain societies to effect the abolition of slavery. Like meetings were held about the same time in Boston, Philadelphia and Cincinnati. June 23d of the same year great excitement was created in Sandusky by the attempt of one S. G. Wilson, a traveling agent for the *Liberator*, published at Boston and edited by William Lloyd Garrison, to lecture on slavery at the Methodist church. He had obtained the consent of John Beatty, Esq., a prominent Methodist and Abolitionist, and then mayor of the town, to use the church, but, on account of the hostility of the people, it was not considered safe to allow him its use, and it was finally closed against him. A decidedly heated discussion of the advisability of allowing the use of the church for such a purpose took place at the mayor's office, and was participated in by John Beatty on behalf of the lecturer, and in favor of allowing him the use of the church, and by Col. John N. Sloane in opposition. The sympathy of the people was with the latter at that time.

January 22d, 1836, an immense anti-slavery meeting was held in Cincinnati, and resolutions denouncing the course of anti-slavery societies were adopted. July 30th of the same year, an anti-Abolition mob at Cincinnati destroyed the printing press of Mr. Burney, the editor of the *Philanthropist*, and committed other outrages. On August 21st, 1837, the office of the *Observer*, an abolition newspaper owned by Rev. E. B. Lovejoy, and published at Alton, Illinois, was destroyed by a mob. And afterwards, on the 7th of November, 1837, Mr. Lovejoy's new and third press was destroyed by an angry mob, Lovejoy himself killed, a victim to the right, to a free press, to slavery, and the first martyr to liberty and freedom in the United States. At the trial for these crimes, the rioters, Lovejoy's murderers were acquitted.

On the 17th day of May, 1838, Pennsylvania Hall in Phila-

delphia, an elegant building which had just been erected for scientific and political lectures including especially the discussion of the abolition of slavery, was destroyed by a mob of many thousands. Benjamin Lundy was the apostle of abolition agitation, the John Baptist in this work; and before the end of 1831 had raised his voice in Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee and Ohio, against slave keeping, and in this year united with William Lloyd Garrison in the publication of the *Liberator* at Boston, which was continued thirty-five years until every slave in all our country was free. For several years they had only few followers and in all our land this paper was almost the only visible sign of opposition to American slavery. The mobs and violence occurring in the years 1834-5-6-7 greatly advanced their work and strengthened and increased their followers. Lundy had published as early as 1821 at Mount Pleasant, Ohio, a monthly journal called the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, and before which time no one had ever talked about other than gradual emancipation; as it was, few took to Lundy's views and he soon removed his paper for want of support. He afterwards for a time published the paper monthly in Tennessee and Maryland. Lundy and Thomas Garrett, of Delaware, were undoubtedly the two men who first influenced slaves to escape, but the instances were not frequent, and those who escaped remained in hiding in the free States, and slavery was not abolished in New York State until July 4th, 1827. In the years 1826 and 1827 a few slaves reached Canada, and the number of these refugees so increased that at the session of 1828, a resolution passed the House of Representatives of the United States that the President be requested to open negotiations with the government of Great Britain to surrender fugitive slaves taking refuge in Canada or forbid their entry in the future. The application was made by our Minister, and, let it be said to the glory of the British Government, it was refused.

In 1829 occurred in Cincinnati a most disgraceful mob, which continued for three days, and during which time the angry masses held possession of the town. The trustees of the township had attempted to remove the blacks, some two thousand or more in number, it being contrary to law for them to remain in the State; the blacks (all free blacks) resisted and barricaded their houses. Blood was spilt, and at last a truce ensued; and the result was the blacks sent a delegation to the Province of Canada asking for a

place of refuge under a monarchy. The reply of the Governor of Canada was, "Tell the Republicans on your side, that we royalists do not know men by their color." The blacks removed, and this was the first black settlement made in Canada and more than one thousand found a home in the settlement called Wilberforce, before the end of 1830. And from this time, when the slaves and blacks as well as their masters knew, that in Canada they could find a home and a government that would not surrender them, but protect them, can be dated the commencement of the operations of the "Underground Railroad."

It was not until the 4th of March, 1836, that in all the American Union could the bare privileges of even a hearing before a committee be awarded the abolitionists by the Legislature of any of the States. In 1837-8-40 and as late as 1841 Gag rules were passed by Congress to strike down the sacred right of Petition, which should ask for the abolition of slavery, and of the buying and selling of slaves and that the same be laid upon the table without printing or debate, and that no action be taken thereon. And when this was done well might Adams and Giddings exclaim, "We are in the seething hell of American slavery."

An intelligent understanding of the question has required me to point out the unpopularity of anti-slavery movements, and compare the prevailing sentiments of those days with that which succeeded later. Thus will you also see why such an institution as the "Underground Railroad" was introduced. For in the light of the present day it seems almost impossible that it should have been necessary to resort to such secret measures to help a poor bondman to freedom in this free State of Ohio, and especially across these Firelands, settled as they were with a liberty-loving people. But slavery was not then regarded as it was afterwards; slaves were looked upon as the rightful property of their owners, and it was incumbent on law abiding citizens to return them rather than aid them to escape. While people perhaps would not actively oppose the attempts of these fugitives to escape, they did not openly espouse their cause, and the popular feeling at this time may safely be said to have been unfavorable to aid being afforded them to escape. The occurrences to which I have alluded were received by the public as the legitimate results of the teachings of Garrison, Lucretia Mott, Abbey Kelly and Francis Wright.

The "Underground Railroad," so called, was the outgrowth

of the concerted action of people friendly to the slaves, and who were willing for principle's sake to give their services, time and money to these fugitives, though at the risk of prosecution and pecuniary loss. The charter was of Divine authority and its command was, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you." Its conductors, agents and managers believed that they should obey God rather than man. The road was secretly operated, it published no reports, it declared no earthly dividends to its stockholders, and to all its passengers it supplied, without charge, free through-tickets to the land of freedom in Canada, including lodging and meals. They established across the State of Ohio, a line of stations from the Ohio River on the south to Lake Erie on the north. These stations were generally at or near farm houses, and nearly always the homes of friendly abolitionists. Here the fugitive was concealed during the day, and at night carried in covered conveyance to the next station, and there turned over to other friends who would care for them, and in turn give them into the hands of someone else for like treatment. In this way the tedious journey was made across the State, and finally at Sandusky passage was procured for Canada: "The goal of their desire, the Mecca of their hope."

It must be remembered that prior to 1850 there was no line of steam railroad completed between the river and lake, and that a distance of 250 miles had to be traversed in wagons, at night, in the midst of a people largely opposed to any interference with slavery, and with prejudice against fugitive slaves. These facts, together with the laws then in force, rendered the escape of a slave a difficult matter, and the act of aiding or abetting such an escape dangerous to one's person and property. The men who engaged in these friendly offices said, "Duty is our's, consequences are God's," and they deserve our highest praise for bravery and devotion to what they considered their duty, and an impartial posterity will award them the credit they so justly merit. It is one thing to champion a cause when it is in disfavor, quite another when it has become popular and strong with the people. Humane and generous in its conception, thorough and complete in its simple methods, this institution accomplished much good, and brought everlasting happiness and joy to the heart of many a human soul.

The first runaway slave known as such at Sandusky was in

the fall of the year 1820. He had come on foot across the State, stopping here and there as he found a friend in the sparsely settled country, and his master, named James Riley, had tracked him to Abner Strong's, on Strong Ridge, when in the night he was taken by friends to Marsh's tavern in Sandusky, (then standing on the corner of Water and Wayne streets) and secreted by John Dunker, the black hostler, and Captain Shephard, who sailed a small vessel but who lived at Marsh's Tavern when in port. When Riley came in pursuit he offered Shephard \$300 if he would find his runaway for him, and for three days they watched and hunted, but with no success. The steamboat "Walk-in-the-Water" came in port bound for Detroit, and Riley thinking his slave might have gone there went on the boat, and soon after the departure of the steamer Captain Shephard also left the port with the slave on board his little vessel and soon safely landed him at Malden. On the steamer's return trip Riley came back to Sandusky, paid his horses keeping and his own bill at Marsh's Tavern and sadly departed for Kentucky without his slave. This was the very first slave going to Canada of whom I have been able to find any account.

Among the first white men upon the Firelands then in the old county of Huron, and residing in Huron township, and one of the first men in the State of Ohio, to aid fugitive slaves, was Judge Jabez Wright, one of the first three associate judges who held the first term of Court in old Huron county in 1815. He never failed when opportunity offered to lend a helping hand to the fugitives; secreting them when necessary, feeding them when hungry, clothing and employing them. A rarely good and excellent man. My father knew him well since 1815 when he first met him at Court at Avery—the year my father came into the State. Judge Wright always had one or more fugitives upon his farm and lands. This statement I have confirmed by a lady of perfect reliability, Mrs. Henry F. Merry, of Sandusky, now 78 years of age, and the first white person born upon the Firelands. She told me that early in the year 1824 she was living at Judge Wright's, teacher of his children, and at that time a fugitive slave was in his employ who had been there several years, and was the first black man she ever saw. This fugitive's name was James, and in 1825 he was reclaimed by his master and taken away, but he escaped, returned and again lived at Judge Wright's. Bazel Brown, spoken of above, lived some time at Judge Wright's.

In September, 1830, Josiah Hansen escaped from slavery in Kentucky with his wife and four children, and in October arrived at Venice where a kind Scotchman, captain of a small two masted vessel agreed to take himself and family on board and carry them to Buffalo. Venice at that time was quite a town and Sandusky in those days was described in the *Cleveland Herald* as a place (near Venice) where steamboats sometimes stopped to wood. After loading the vessel with corn the Captain sailed over to Bull's Island and there "came too," and at night sent back the small boat for the blacks; they were soon on board and after a two days passage safely reached Buffalo and the kind-hearted Scotch Captain on the 28th day of October landed the escaped slaves in Canada.

In the year 1831 a fugitive named Tice Davids came over the line and lived just back of Sandusky. He had come direct from Ripley, Ohio, where he crossed the Ohio River; he remained some time at Sandusky, and then went to Canada. It was told of him that he gave the name to the "Underground Road" in this way: When he was running away, his master, a Kentuckian, was in close pursuit and pressing him so hard that when the Ohio River was reached he had no alternative but to jump in and swim across. It took his master some time to secure a skiff in which he and his aid followed the swimming fugitive keeping him in sight until he had landed. Once on shore, however, he could not find him. No one had seen him; and after a long and unsuccessful search the disappointed slave-master went into Ripley, and when inquired of as to what had become of his slave, said he could not tell, that he had searched all the openings, but he could not find him; that he was close behind him when the boy got on shore, and he thought "the nigger must have gone off on an underground road." This story was repeated with a good deal of amusement, and this incident gave the name to the line. First the "Underground," afterwards "Underground Railroad."

The colored man, Grant Ritchie, previously mentioned, opened the first barber shop in Sandusky, and was the earliest and most active agent of the line and always successful in his operations. On one occasion when through his interference and efforts, several fugitives had escaped to Canada, and there being no responsible person to sue for the value of the lost chattels, the slave owners caused Ritchie to be arrested before a justice of the peace, and prosecuted for an assault upon the claimant. The lawyer for the

prosecution was F. D. Parish; L. S. Beecher being counsel for Ritchie. The justice bound Ritchie over to the Court of Common Pleas of Huron county. At the next term when this case was called at Norwalk, Mr. Beecher appeared as counsel for Ritchie, and after the defendant had pleaded not guilty, Mr. Beecher asked him in a voice loud enough to be heard over the court room, (the court and lawyers knowing he had a barber-shop in Sandusky) "What his business was there; whether he had come over to shave the court?" Ritchie replied that he did not have his kit with him, and Mr. Beecher in a sotto voice then told him, "To go and get it." Soon after when the prosecution was ready to go on with the case Ritchie was not in court, and this was the last of the prosecution. It was not supposed that anyone was anxious to convict him, now that the slave-masters were not there. Ritchie removed to Canada in 1834 and afterwards returned to Sandusky in 1841, visiting Rev. Thomas Boston, to whom he expressed his great surprise at learning that Mr. Parish had become an abolitionist; he said that when he left Sandusky, Mr. Parish was as bitter an enemy as the fugitive slaves had. Mr. Boston could hardly believe this, and called on Mr. Parish to learn the facts. Mr. Parish said to him, "Yes, what Ritchie says is true; I did prosecute them, but the Lord opened my eyes, and I intend to make up for those acts." And he did.

Benjamin Johnson, a slave, came to Sandusky over the road about the time Ritchie left. He was soon after arrested under the claim of his owner and brought before John Wheeler, Esq. in Portland township (Sandusky); F. D. Parish appearing for the claimant, and L. S. Beecher for Johnson. It was claimed by Mr. Parish that Johnson was a fugitive slave, and owned by the claimant. Mr. Beecher admitted that the man was a fugitive slave but that he was not the property of the claimant. Mr. Beecher told his counsel that he had never seen the claimant before. The testimony of the claimant himself disclosed the fact that after Johnson's escape he had met Johnson's former owner in this State and that while in Ohio he purchased of him the fugitive. That the bill of sale was drafted, dated and executed in Ohio. On these facts Mr. Beecher claimed Johnson could not be held. Ohio was a free State and a transfer and sale of slave property could not be legally made within its domain. Squire Wheeler sustained this position, and Johnson was discharged. He died many years ago

in Sandusky. For years after securing the discharge of Johnson, Mr. Beecher would speak of him as "his nigger," because he had cleared him in the above manner. This was probably the only attempt ever made to sell a slave in Ohio. Who that has known F. D. Parish since 1835 could believe that he ever, even professionally, was engaged in the attempt to reclaim fugitive slaves; or that he was ever other than an Abolitionist? Yet such was the fact, and up to the year 1835 Mr. Parish was not an Abolitionist, but a member of the Colonization Society. After this time he became as zealous in the cause as William Lloyd Garrison; and like Paul after his conversion, "Abounded in good works."

And it was not until October 21st, 1835, that Garrett Smith of New York severed his connection with the Colonization Society, and joined the ranks of the Abolitionists, of which body he soon became so conspicuous a member. One can scarcely comprehend the extent of the hostility that existed in 1835 to the Abolitionists. Something of its force can be inferred from the fact that not a single church in the city of Boston, the "Cradle of Liberty and the Seat of Learning, and Liberal Thought," could be obtained for a lecture on slavery. And in New York the demand was made of Arthur Tappan, a wholesale merchant, to resign at the peril of the loss of his business, the office of president of "The American Anti-Slavery Society," to which demand he made the emphatic reply, "I will be hanged first." 1838 one Davis came to Sandusky by Underground. Afterwards he removed to Cleveland, where he died, having accumulated quite a property. Another of the early runaways from Kentucky was William Hamilton, who came by railroad to Xenia, and thence to Sandusky, traveling only at night. Soon after this came father Lason and his wife, bringing with them a little girl. The latter, now Mrs. Nancy Boyd, still resides at Sandusky. Also about same time came Daniel Brown and wife. Mr. Brainard, of Berlin, used to conduct slaves, generally aided with money and teams by Mr. O. C. Tillinghast, also of Berlin, most reliable and earnest men; both now dead. Seth and Elder Ben Parker, of Peru, Huron county, Ohio, received, cared for and placed in charge of good conductors any slaves that might be brought to that station. Abner Strong of Strong's Ridge, Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, was always ready to receive, care for, and send to Sandusky, in good conveyance, the fugitives who reached that "Strong" and safe station. I am proud to say he was my mother's father. After

the year 1836 there was hardly a time that H. F. Merry, of Sandusky, had not one or more fugitives in his employ. He was a good and early friend of theirs, and always ready to assist them in any way. S. Bell, a fugitive, lived with Mr. Merry in 1836. In the winter of 1839-40, a party of four runaways arrived in Sandusky, but were so closely pursued by their owners that it was thought best they should not be kept in town, even if secreted, and as the ice in the Lake was not strong enough to bear a horse and sleigh, they were conducted over the bay to the Peninsula Point, whence next morning on a bright, clear day, they started on their perilous journey to Canada. They had to proceed with the greatest caution, hugging close to the shore of Kelly's Island, and thence on to Point au Pelee, where in the evening they arrived in safety. In 1843 a fugitive named Joe Daniel came over the line to Sandusky. Mr. Parish took him to Rev. Thomas Boston, then living in Perkins township. He remained some time, but fearing he might be captured, Mr. Boston advised him to go to Canada, and he embarked with the intention of going there. While in Detroit en route he obtained a situation on the steamboat Sultana, and had made trip on her, but was discovered while thus employed, by his master who was traveling on the boat, and who at once reclaimed him, and carried him back to Virginia. In less than three weeks Daniel was a passenger over the line a second time. He reached Sandusky in safety, and after a short stop made his way to Canada.

In 1829 a fugitive about 22 years of age named Price arrived in Sandusky over the Underground road and after a time went to work in Perkins township, burning lime for Samuel Walker. He was a faithful, excellent boy, and strong as a giant. He had left behind him in Kentucky a sweet-heart for whom he pined, and to whom he seemed greatly attached. His master learned where he was at work, and arranged with a couple of men to capture and deliver the boy into his hands, which accomplished he would take him before an officer and prove his property. Knowing his fondness for this girl, the men hired to effect his capture were instructed to tell him that she had also run away, and on a certain night would be at the "Sulphur Spring," a place in the woods just south of Oakland Cemetery near Sandusky.

Late on the night agreed the fugitive repaired to the Spring to meet his sweet-heart, but to his surprise and disappointment did not find her, and was leaving the place when he was suddenly set

upon by these men, knocked down, and bound hand and foot. He soon recovered from the effects of the blow he had received, and began to cry out, and kicked and struggled so effectually that he freed himself from the cords and made his escape. Returning to Mr. Walker's house he drew the money that was due him and started at once for Canada, satisfied with his experience that night, and not being willing to again subject himself to the risk of recapture. Mrs. John Hull, of Perkins, and Mrs. William H. DeWitt, of Sandusky, both remember this occurrence perfectly, and it was well known in Sandusky at the time.

In 1842 a brave woman named Armstrong with her husband and one child escaped from a plantation in Kentucky, some ten miles back from the Ohio river. After quite a delay they reached Sandusky by the Underground, and soon were safe in Canada. Two years later this woman determined to rescue her children, seven of whom she had left on the Kentucky plantation from which she had escaped. Dressed as a man, she after some delays reached her old plantation and hid at night near to a spring she knew her children visited early every morning. She was not disappointed, and next morning her eldest daughter came to the spring, she made herself known and it was arranged that the succeeding night at bed-time they should all meet at the spring and make their start for freedom. Five of the seven started with her; the other two the master had so located in or near his own room for that night that they could not start, but the mother dare not wait; she had *five more* of her dear ones and they started. They walked rapidly all night and by early morning light crossed the Ohio near Ripley and going from station to station on the Underground at length reached Sandusky, and after a short delay were safely forwarded and soon joined the husband and father and child which had first been carried off, in Malden. I have it on good authority that this Mrs. Armstrong made another trip and returned in safety bringing her other two children.

At all times the assistance given fugitives was done secretly, and especially so at Sandusky, for knowing this to be the terminus of one of the routes of the Underground road, the slave-catchers made frequent visits to the place and kept a sharp watch for run-aways. The laws of the country were framed to assist in a recovery of the fugitive by his master and once discovered it was an easy matter for him to legally obtain possession of his property.

Hence secrecy was indispensable to secure the safe passage of the fugitive from bondage into freedom. That slaves were brought through Sandusky prior to 1837 is certainly true; yet the instances were so infrequent and the circumstance so little noticed at the time, that I have found it exceedingly difficult to gain much information as to the names of the fugitives, and the incidents of the escape.

Recently I had the pleasure of a long talk with Josiah Fowler, Esq., a gentleman 89 years of age, now residing in Margaretta Township, Erie county, Ohio, on his farm, where he has lived for the past 60 years. He was always a pronounced Abolitionist and much interested in the cause. He remembers but few instances of runaway slaves prior to 1845. The total black population of Sandusky as late as 1841 did not exceed forty; and there were prior to that date not more than seven Abolitionists among the white population to whom fugitives could be directed safely, and from whom they could expect aid. The exciting discussions of the political campaign of 1844 increased the number of Abolitionists, and at the October election in that year, the abolition candidate for Governor, Mr. King, received in Erie county, votes as follows: Vermillion, 11; Florence, 8; Berlin, 15; Huron, 1; Oxford, 8; Groton, 1; Margaretta, 5; Perkins, 1; Milan, 2; Portland and Sandusky City, 21; one of these two votes cast in Milan at this election was voted by Mr. George Barney, now residing at Sandusky, who was the candidate on that ticket for the office of Sheriff, and received a total in the county of 66, but was not elected; Isaac Fowler, a Whig, being the successful candidate. Your fellow citizen E. Merry, Esq., was at this same election chosen to the office of County Recorder, upon the Whig ticket, and I conclude therefore he was not the man who voted the other abolition ticket in Milan at that election. Who cast the other vote I do not know. Prior to this time we have seen that the great bulk of the people of the north had quietly submitted to the enforcement of the laws for the reclamation of slaves. The fugitive act of 1793 had been acquiesced in, and its powers enforced when evoked. Enacted by the Fathers of the Country recommended and approved as a law by Washington, their descendants felt its binding obligation almost as sacred as the National constitution itself. In demonstration of which fact I point to the meeting at Sandusky, March 6, 1845, at the Court House, about the time two runaway slave boys had been captured in the town. A meeting as related in the col.

umns of the papers published at that time, to have been largely composed of and attended by the best citizens of the place. Erasmus Cooke, brother of Hon. Eleuthereous Cooke was chairman, and James D. Lea secretary of the meeting, and John Wheeler, Charles Rice, John N. Sloane, William Carkuff and James Wright committee on resolutions, and William B. Smith on printing the proceedings of the meeting. It was stated in the printed report that the meeting was called to correct an erroneous impression, that the citizens of Sandusky are so generally abolitionists, that they offer every facility to the fugitive to make good his escape, and this meeting is more particularly called at this time in consequence of the treatment to which certain citizens of Kentucky were subjected a few days since, who came here to reclaim several fugitives from labor. The immediate cause of said meeting arose from the following transactions, which I will give here, though not properly in order of time.

About noon of the 28th day of February, 1845, Charles S. Mitchell, Andrew J. Driskell, Alexander B. Martin and Dennis Luony, seized two black boys as fugitives from labor from the state of Kentucky. One was taken in the wood-house of the gentleman with whom he lived, while sawing wood. The other in the street. The boys were carried to an upper room in the "Mansion House" and held under keepers. For these acts the captors were arrested on a writ issued by Z. W. Barker, Esq., and on an examination before him, assisted by E. B. Sadler, then the Mayor of the town, were ordered to give bonds in the sum of \$100. each, for their appearance at the next court of common pleas, on charge of riot. Immediately an affidavit was made that the boys, called Dock and William, were unlawfully detained and writs of habeas corpus were at once served on those having them in custody. On Saturday night by agreement of parties Judge Farwell ordered the Sheriff to take the negro boys from the custody of their keepers at the Mansion House and confine them in jail until the result of the proceedings could be known. On Monday following they were produced before Moors Farwell an associate Judge of Erie county, and return made of the cause of caption and detention. F. D. Parish and L. S. Beecher appeared as counsel for the boys, and John Wheeler and John N. Sloane as counsel for claimants. The examination and argument of the cases closed about noon on Tuesday, and the Judge took the questions under-advisement until

nine o'clock the next morning. At which time it was held that they were not detained in a legal manner, and they were discharged.

As soon as the decision was proclaimed, the boys were released from confinement, hurried out of town and sent to Canada. There is no doubt in this case, except for Mr. Parish no proceedings would have been had, and the boys would have been returned to slavery. It was not, however, for aiding these boys to escape that Mr. Parish was sued, but for the part he took in behalf of other slaves which these same Kentuckians sought to reclaim on the same day. Of which latter case the circumstances were as follows. There were at this same time two colored persons, Jane Garrison and her little boy Harrison, stopping at the house of Mr. Parish. The son of the man claiming to own them called at Mr. Parish's house to see them, and stated to Mr. Parish that he was there to reclaim them, that they were the property of his father, Peter Driskell, of Kentucky. Mr. Parish asked by what authority, and the reply was by Power of Attorney, offering to produce it. "You need not show it," said Mr. Parish, "as nothing but judicial authority will do. The slaves went into the house, and were not seen afterwards. Suit was brought in the Circuit Court of the United States against Mr. Parish for the value of the slaves, and a jury found a verdict against him for hindering and obstructing the arrest, and awarded damages against him in the sum of \$500, the proved value of the slaves at the time of their escape. The amount of the judgment and the costs and expenses in the suit, \$1000 in all, was collected by subscription in sums of \$1 each, and presented to Mr. Parish. A full report of this case can be found in 5th Vol. McLean's Reports.

These events go to show the strong pro-slavery, or at least want of anti-slavery feeling prevalent on the Firelands at that time, and the result of this case against Mr. Parish shows the efficacy of the slave laws then in force, and the remedy it afforded the slave owner for recovering the value of his slave from anyone interfering with his right to reclaim it, and also the penalty it dealt out to the persons so intermeddling. Its proceedings were summary in their character, comprehensive in their results, protecting the rights of the slave owner to his property, punishing anyone attempting to abridge that right, and had it been allowed to remain in force we cannot tell how long slavery might have held

its unholy sway. But the rapacity of the slave power had been constantly increasing. In 1842 they censured Mr. Giddings for offering in Congress a resolution that slavery did not extend on the high seas beyond the jurisdiction of the state. In 1845 they demanded the annexation of Texas with slavery, by which a territory as large as France was added as a slave State to the Union. And not until this year did the American Anti-Slavery Society assume its famous position of opposition to the Constitution, which it affirmed was pro-slavery, "A covenant with death, and an agreement with Hell." In 1846 they forced the war with Mexico in order to extend slave territory by compelling Mexico to abandon its claim to a large portion of Texas. A gradual change had been taking place from 1844 which was hastened by these acts, and culminated in 1850 on the passage of the fugitive slave bill, which opened the whole of the northern States as a hunting ground for slave owners whose chattels had escaped. This was one of the indemnities demanded by the slave States and conceded by the free States at that time. It was part of a series of compromise measures which were to give repose to the body politic and heal one of the "Five bloody wounds," the healing of which was to forever postpone the dissolution of the Union. "Man proposes, but God disposes."

Never was this truthful utterance more powerfully exemplified than in connection with these so-called compromise measures, the adoption of which so aroused the people of the free States that their indignation was expressed in almost as violent form as it had before been vented against the Abolitionists, in the instances of riot to which I have alluded. Especially was the moral sense of the nation shocked by the iniquities of the fugitive slave act. Its giving United States Commissioners \$5 only, if they refused a certificate, but \$10 if they granted it; its making certificates thus granted evidence in all cases that the person claimed was a fugitive; its providing that United States marshals who failed to execute the process issued on such certificate, and the slave escape, whether such escape occur with or without their consent, forfeit \$1000 for each fugitive who escaped; its fixing the value of each fugitive at \$1000, no proof of value being required; its providing that all officials employed in the arrest of fugitives shall be paid out of the United States Treasury; its provision that all other expenses from the time of the arrest until the fugitive has been

returned to the place from which he escaped shall be paid by the government; its fixed and excessive penalties; its assaults upon individual rights in the virtual suspension of the habeas corpus; its cruel and summary process; its requirements, that all citizens shall turn slave-catchers at the behest of a United States marshal; its dispensing with trial by a jury; and lastly, its daring invasion of State Rights by withdrawing all jurisdiction under the act from State Courts and officials. What a munificent provision was this "act" for American Freemen. Can we be surprised at the almost universal feeling of indignation which it created? The free States were wild with excitement. Party lines were no longer binding and meetings in opposition to the act and declaring it unconstitutional were daily held in all of the free States. The compromise measures of 1850. Oh, what a compromise. Truly in the course of these acts and this legislation so quickly following is verified. "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad".

One of the immediate results was the increased travel upon the Underground railroad through the state of Ohio and passengers over its line came almost daily. Elijah Anderson, a brave and fearless colored man, was the general superintendent of the Underground system in this section of Ohio, and probably conducted more fugitives than any other dozen men up to the time he was arrested, tried and convicted in Kentucky and sentenced to the state prison at Frankfort where he died in 1857. Anderson said when coming to Sandusky in 1855 that he had conducted in all over one thousand fugitives from slavery to freedom; over 800 of whom he brought after the act of 1850 had passed. All of these did not come to Sandusky, for after the opening of the Cleveland & Cincinnati railroad he took many to Cleveland, but Sandusky was the favorite and most important station. One great advantage it possessed was its proximity to Canada and its sheltered position by reason of the islands of Lake Erie, which rendered it possible and safe to make the passage, in an emergency, in a small sail or even an open row boat, if that was all that could be obtained at the moment, both of which means of transportation were often resorted to when it was known that the slave catchers were on the ground watching for their prey, as was frequently the case, and when an attempt to take passage on any regular boat would have been hazardous and unsafe. Sometimes the fugitives would arrive in Sandusky in the Winter, and then they would be

taken across in sleighs to Point au Pelee. James Wright who for many years kept a livery-stable at Sandusky, and who will be remembered by the old citizens, was always ready to hire his teams, thus affording assistance though he was not an Abolitionist as they then called them. He was an officer at the meeting in Sandusky in 1845 heretofore described. I should name among the early and earnest friends of the line, John Beatty, F. D. Parish, (and whose house was called the "Depot") Samuel Walker, R. J. Jennings, Clifton Hadley, (still living at Sandusky) J. N. Davidson, Isaac Darling. Rev. John Thorpe was an efficient conductor on the Underground road, and willing assistant to all passengers. (John Thorpe now living at Castalia, is his son.) And since 1848 John Irvine, Thomas Drake, William H. Clark, Sr., and Jr., L. H. Lewis, Otis L. Peck, John G. Pool, S. E. Hitchcock, Homer Goodwin, Thomas C. McGee, George Barney, Herman Ruess, C. C. Keech, Samuel Irvine, O. C. McLouth, J. M. Root, and H. C. Williams; others might be included, but these all gave money and, the "Irvines" especially, their personal aid at all times to effect the escape of a slave. Richard Veecher, while a slave in Kentucky, earned enough money to purchase his wife and children and sent them to some point in Ohio, where he, having run away shortly after, joined them, and brought them to Sandusky in 1848. He is still living there.

I should perhaps have said before, that our line of road after leaving Sandusky, its great northern depot, and passing south to Huron county, had two distinct lines; one extending to Gallipolis, opposite the Virginia shore, and the other by way of Xenia to Madison, Indiana, a town on the Ohio river opposite Kentucky. These were the principle routes of the Underground line until after the completion of the Little Miami and Mad River and Lake Erie railroads, by means of which in the year 1850 a direct connection was made from Cincinnati to Sandusky. And here let me say in a retrospective view, that it seems almost like a providence of the Almighty, that this improved, rapid, and easy mode of conveyance, which added so wonderfully to getting a fugitive across the State should have been opened in the same year, that the infamous law of 1850 went into effect.

In 1850 a slave named Lewis escaped from Kentucky and after a time arrived at Columbus, Ohio, where the man lived several years, when his master discovered and reclaimed him, and in

charge of the United States marshal the slave was taken to Cincinnati en route to his old master's home, but on the arrival of the party at the Little Miami depot in that city the master was arrested on a warrant procured by the well known lawyer and apostle of anti-slavery, John Joleff, Esq., for kidnapping in Ohio; Joleff claiming the negro was not a slave. The master went to Kentucky for evidence and after his return the trial was had, and when the decision was about being pronounced the negro quietly backed into the crowd, and aided by two or three was soon out of the Court House and secreted; his absence was at once discovered and pursuit made, but he was not to be found; he was safe, in the sure protection of Levi Coffin, that kind old Quaker who had aided so many others to freedom; in a few weeks on a Sunday afternoon, dressed as a woman, he was taken from church placed in a carriage, driven to a safe station of the Underground, some thirty miles distant, and, after a delay of some weeks, in October 1853 he arrived at our Sandusky depot, and was soon afterwards safe at Malden. This was the first and only slave who ever escaped from the court room to freedom. The marshal of the United States in this case, although the escape was without his fault was liable under the law of 1850 for \$1000 to the master, which, however, he compromised without suit by the payment of \$800.

In the autumn of 1850 a party of three came by the Underground to Sandusky, the story of whose escape has brought tears to the eyes of multitudes, not only in this country, but in Europe; yes, in every home where Uncle Tom's Cabin has been read and where the story of Eliza Harris and her little boy crossing the Ohio river on the ice is known. George Harris, her husband, escaped some time after his wife Eliza had fled with her little boy, and they all after several months, safely reached Sandusky, where for two days they were secreted; Eliza cutting short her hair and dressing as a man, her little boy dressed as a girl, and claimed by a kind-hearted white woman as her own, for Eliza and her boy were almost white. This was the party that on a beautiful day boarded the steamer "Arrow" at Sandusky at a time when Eliza's master was on the wharf, and after a few hours were all safely landed at Malden on the free soil of Canada.

I will now give as briefly as consistent with accuracy, an account of the first fugitive slave prosecution and excitement which occurred under the fugitive slave act of 1850; not only in

the Firelands but in the United States, and with which your speaker was somewhat prominently connected. This case resulted in my being convicted under said act, the defense of which occupied my time quite a portion of two years, and I was finally compelled to pay \$3000 in damages, \$330.30 in court costs and \$1000 attorney fees. My neighbors at Sandusky, incensed at the results of the case, organized a committee consisting of Captain T. C. McGee, W. F. Stone and George J. Anderson, to solicit funds for the purpose of assisting me to defray the costs and expenses I had been adjudged to pay. These gentlemen collected \$393 which paid the court and marshal's costs; I insisted that I should pay the judgment without regret, which I did; and that I must have the honor and satisfaction of handing it down as an heirloom to my children. I have the original subscription book that was circulated by the committee which was left with me by those gentlemen. In memory of the liberal men who were willing to give of their means for such a purpose, I give an accurate list of those persons, and the amount paid by each: Homer Goodwin, \$50; E. Lane, \$50; E. B. Sadler, \$24.50; L. S. Beecher, \$5; S. Miner, \$25; W. F. Stone, \$15; W. F. Converse, \$40; J. G. Bigelow, \$5; O. C. McLouth, \$10; George Reber, \$25; H. Wildman, \$25; W. F. Giddings, \$4; Rice Harper, \$25; Thorpe, Norcross & Thorpe, \$44.50; C. C. Keech, \$25; James D. Whitney, \$5; T. C. McGee, \$10; O. L. Peck, \$5; total, \$393. These were all residents of Sandusky. No other opportunity was ever offered for subscriptions in Sandusky or elsewhere, and none other were ever made or paid.

But to proceed with my story. On the afternoon of the 20th day of October, 1852, the city of Sandusky was the scene of very great excitement, growing out of the arrest of two men, two women, and three children, by some Kentuckians aided by O. Rice, then city marshal. Three of the slaves were claimed by one Lewis F. Weimer, and four by Charles M. Gibbons. The slaves had arrived by the afternoon train, and were going on board the steamer "Arrow" at the time of her departure for Detroit.

The negroes were forcibly dragged ashore and taken at once to the mayor's office. The citizens were told by the marshal, as he flourished his cane, that it was a legal arrest, and the fugitives would be discharged unless the mayor should so decide. It was only on this understanding that he was suffered to take the

negroes through the streets to the mayor's office, a distance of over half a mile, without molestation. Meanwhile Mr. S. E. Hitchcock, John Irvine and John B. Lott came hurriedly into my law office, and requested me to appear before the mayor and learn if the negroes were properly arrested and legally detained. Upon reaching the mayor's office we found the negroes there, and the room filled with excited people, pistols and bowie knives were in the hands of many. After waiting a short time I asked by what authority were these persons held in custody? There was no reply. "Are there any papers or writs to show why they are held?" There was no reply. I then said, speaking particularly to the men who sought my services, "I see no authority for detaining these persons," and at this John B. Lott, a colored man, cried out in an excited voice, "Hustle them out." Immediately the people carrying the negroes along crowded out of the office, and as they started, one of the Kentuckians, all of whom had been standing near during the whole of the proceedings, turned to me and said, "Here are the papers, I own the negroes; I'll hold you individually responsible for their escape." I gave him the consoling reply that I was "good for them." The above facts substantially were published in the *Sandusky Register* at that time.

The negroes were that same night placed in a sailboat in charge of trusty conductors, and were received from the small boat the next day by Captain James Nugent, a noble man, now dead, then living at Sandusky, and secreted on board the vessel he commanded. And on the second day after were safely landed in Canada. Soon after two suits were commenced against me in the District Court of the United States, at which time the whole State constituted the district, and Columbus the place where the Courts were held. At the October term, 1854, the cases came on for trial. In the case of Charles M. Gibbons against Rush R. Sloane, who claimed to own four of these slaves; the Court instructed the jury that the Power of Attorney was defective, and to find a verdict in favor of the defendant. In the case of Lewis F. Weimer vs. Sloane, the man who owned three of the slaves, the plaintiff obtained a judgment of \$3000 and costs, which on motion, the Court refused to set aside. Hon. Henry Stanbury, and one Coffin were the attorneys of the plaintiff. Hon. Thomas Ewing, the father of the present Hon. Thomas Ewing, H. H. Hunter and S. F. Vinton, were attorneys for defendant. Judge Levitt presided.

What the slave ordinance, miscalled law, of 1850, was, and what its demands and penalties were, can be seen in the now celebrated case *Weimer vs. Sloane*. In this trial, occurring at Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, a State which by the ordinance of 1787 had been forever dedicated to freedom, and with the facts in the case clearly proved, the United States Judge gave the law of the case to the jury based on decisions made under the law of 1793, and not under the act of 1850, to which act no reference was made in his charge. The slaves in this case had been taken by their masters before a State Court as provided by the act of 1793, and which provision was repealed by the act of 1850, which latter act did provide that slaves when arrested by a master without warrant, but on certificate only, should be taken at once before the officials named in the act, and they were officials of the United States. And yet, under the ruling in this case, in face of the law, in a free State, judgment was had as before stated. A full report of said case can be found in *McLain's United States Reports*, Volume 6. I have with me to-day the original receipts for said judgment and costs in this case of *Weimer vs. Sloane*, which anyone may look at who has the curiosity to do so. I have given the same to my namesake Rush R. Sloane, Jr., the son of Thomas M. Sloane, of Sandusky, in whose hands they will be placed for safe-keeping. The following is a certificate of the Clerk of the United States Court regarding said receipts and other matters:

Louis F. Weimer vs. Rush R. Sloane. United States District of Ohio, in debt.

October Term, 1854.

Judgment for Plaintiff for \$3000 and costs.

Received July 8th, 1856, of Rush R. Sloane, the above Defendant, a receipt of Louis F. Weimer, the above Plaintiff, bearing date Dec. 14th, 1854, for \$3000 acknowledging full satisfaction of the above judgment, except the costs; also a receipt of L. F. Weimer, Sr., per Joseph Doniphan, attorney, for \$85, the amount of Plaintiff's witness fees in said case; also certificates of Defendant's witnesses in above case for \$162; also \$20 in money, the attorney's docket fees attached, which, with the clerk and marshal's fees heretofore paid, is in full of the costs in said case.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MINER, Clerk.

In the summer of 1853 four fugitives arrived at Sandusky

coming over the Cincinnati & Sandusky Railroad, and who were allowed by a noble hearted conductor to leave the train just east of Mills' Creek, and before reaching the cribbing where the road runs a short space in deep water. Just north of where these negroes were left there was on the north side of the railroad a little cluster of bushes and trees, and here until night the party was secreted. Meanwhile Mr. John Irvine, whom I mentioned before, had arranged for a "Sharpee," a small sailboat used by fishermen, with one George Sweigels to sail the boat to Canada with this party, for which service Captain Sweigels was to and did receive \$35. One man accompanied Captain Sweigels and at 8 o'clock in the evening this party in this small boat started to cross Lake Erie; the wind was favorable, and before morning Point au Pelee Island was reached, and the next day the four escaped fugitives were in Canada. Captain Sweigels now resides in Sandusky.

In the year 1854 a party of seven runaway slaves were put on the cars of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Road, and safely brought to Sandusky; the earnest men of the different stations from time to time received Grape Vine telegraph dispatches and were always ready to act with promptness in facilitating the onward progress of the fugitive. In the above instance when the slaves reached the City of the Bay, a small two masted sail boat was in waiting, as it had been learned that it would not be safe to send the party by the Detroit boat; the agents of the owners being in town, and watching the Steamer daily. Captain Sweigels was also engaged in this exploit, and it came near being a disastrous one, for after the boat was in the lake the wind increased so much that she was almost swamped, but at last was run safely into a small creek on the shore of Canada. The Messrs. Irvine, H. F. Merry, George Reynolds, and a conductor on the railroad above named could have given further particulars of this incident.

The largest number of fugitives that was ever brought over the road at one time was 20. This party were put on board the steamer United States on Sunday, a day on which writs could not be served, and when their masters were on the wharf. These latter at once boarded the steamer and made a contract with the Captain not to land until they reached Detroit, for which agreement they paid \$50. As the Steamer approached Malden, the Captain put her as near the Canada Shore as he safely could, and singular as it may seem, the small boat was lowered, in which

were placed the 20 fugitives, and sent ashore. The Steamer did not land until it reached Detroit, and the Captain did not consider this act a violation of his contract, but the slave owners \$50 out of pocket and with no chance to recover their slaves vowed vengeance against the Captain and the Steamer. Among others who should be mentioned in connection with those who assisted in the Underground movement, was Mr. Nelson Parker, then living in Norwalk, a most faithful conductor over the road; also Lemuel Sherman, of Norwalk; he always aided willingly and gave freely of his time and money; a generous, kind-hearted and Christian man. William Wilson, who lived at Peru, Huron county, was a brave conductor, frequently bringing fugitives from Peru and other points to Sandusky, where they were generally secreted in the house of the Rev. Thomas Boston, a pure-hearted and faithful Christian colored man. Mr. Boston would care for them in his own house or would find some place where he knew they would be safe, if his house happened to be full.

One escape that occurred in 1855 is worth notice. A poor slave had been able by slow stages, now a ride, and then a walk, to reach Shelby, and to which place he had been tracked; the departure of each train was watched, and the kind friend (in need) at whose house he was secreted, conceived a plan for his escape which he effected, communicating by Grape Vine telegraph the details to Sandusky friends. On a certain train going north was placed in charge of the express agent, a coffin containing a poor man, but whose friends wanted his remains carried to Sandusky, for interment. The rough box had knotty holes and plenty of shavings had been put in around the "body." The train started and in about two hours the "remains" were taken in charge by S. R. Irvine and others, taken to a friendly house, and the "casket" opened; the eyes were blood-shot, the mouth was foaming, the poor man nearly dead. A doctor was quickly summoned and soon the "corpse" was in a healthy state. He was kept for a few days and then in safety sent over the line to Canada.

In the winter of 1858 a party of six women and five men arrived; it was a cold winter, and the lake frozen across; this party had come on foot, in wagons, on railroad, and again on foot walking into Sandusky at night, some had shoes, or what had been, some had stockings, and some had only old rags tied around their feet. The party at midnight of the second day after their arrival

was started off in a double sleigh, the moon was full, and everything promised a nice journey, and an early arrival in Canada. All went well until they were nearly across, when a blinding snow storm came up and they wandered all night on the lake, and when daylight came they found themselves back near Marblehead Light, almost where they had started. The driver was determined to return to Sandusky (he had been engaged to drive the negroes to Canada by their Sandusky friends) but the blacks compelled him to turn around and drive them to the Queen's domain, Point au Pelee Island, where they were left, and remained during the winter.

In the winter of the year 1858 Wiley Jones drove by land around from Sandusky to opposite Malden, there crossing the Detroit River to Canada with a two-horse wagon, containing fifteen fugitives, for which service he was to be paid in case the slaves were landed safe in Canada. Jones returned in due time, having made a successful trip.

Of the fugitives who have been brought to Sandusky since 1850 by the Underground Road, I can give the following names: William Larkins, John Butler, Simpson Young, Moses Frances, William Resby, R. Dooty, George Bartlett, John Bartlett, S. Bartlett, William Bartlett, Nancy Young, Martha Young, Allen Smith, Claracy Gibson, one Gilkner, B. Howard, M. Coleman, H. Mackey, Jack Crockett, William Coleman, B. McKees, William Roberson, B. Franklin, T. Maddocks, L. Howard, J. Freeman, H. Moss, R. Anderson, William Hamilton, I. Gleason, wife and daughter, I. Moore, Sarah Moore, C. Boyd, R. Green, R. Taylor, D. Bell, H. Washington, T. Roberson, F. Bush, wife and son, E. Bell, I. Freemat, H. Cole, H. Johnson, J. W. Coleman, Palmer Pruitt and wife, (1855) William Bryan, G. Bryant, W. Bryant, W. M. Pruitt, T. Burnett and wife and three children, S. Falkner, K. Gatewood, I. D. Brant, H. Bartlett, J. Hanshaw, wife and two children, H. Hanshaw, P. Scott, I. Howard, Va., G. Brown, Va., G. Brown, Kentucky, I. Marshall, wife and four children. A very small proportion of the whole number, but no records were kept of course, and in the lapse of time the names have been forgotten.

On the 13th day of September, 1858, an escaped slave boy about 18 years of age named John, was claimed as the property of I. D. Bacon, of Kentucky, and was seized just outside of the village of Oberlin and hurried to Wellington to take the cars south. While waiting for the train the boy was rescued and taken over

the Underground to Sandusky and from there over "Jordan." The arrest of this boy John was the cause of the celebrated Oberlin-Wellington rescue cases, which at the time seemed to threaten the political fabric of our State.

I cannot here recite the story of the wrongs and outrages committed in the name of law, by the officers and judges of the United States under the fugitive act of 1850 in the prosecutions of the rescuers in this case. At one time, a bloody collision seemed inevitable between the people and United States authorities. A grand mass meeting of the opponents of the law was held on the public square in Cleveland, May 24th, 1859, and was largely attended; thousands came by cars that day and the city was crowded to repletion; delegation after delegation, with banners flying, filed up the streets from the depot to the public square. One I remember was inscribed "Sons of Liberty 1765; Down with the Stamp act, 1850, Down with the Fugitive act"; on another, "Here is the Government, Let Tyrants beware." Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was made president of the day, and my friend Dr. A. Skellinger, of New London, was one of the vice presidents. Frank Sawyer, now General Sawyer of Norwalk, was one of the committee on resolutions, and P. N. Schuyler, of Bellevue, one of the committee on permanent organization. Mr. Giddings ever since the meeting had been called on the 12th of May openly stated that he should not mince matters, and would precipitate a crisis if he could. The state of public feeling was such that a few bold men could have brought on a collision, and one was gravely apprehended. You must remember that at this time the rescuers of the boy John, 37 in number, residents of Oberlin and Wellington, had all been indicted, and two of them, Bushnell and Langston, convicted and sentenced, and were in jail serving out the term of their punishment which was both fine and imprisonment.

The United States officials were claiming that they would not recognize any writs of habeas corpus from the Supreme Court of Ohio, and did openly protest against the removal of the prisoners from the jail of Cuyahoga county until the expiration of their sentence. Cleveland on May 24th, 1859, was full of armed men who felt that a crisis was at hand and they were ready for it; the gravest apprehension had prevailed for several days, and on Monday the 23d it was believed by some that only one man in Ohio could prevent a resort to arms on the day of the mass meeting.

That man had refused to come to Cleveland, for objections satisfactory to himself and difficult to answer, and here I wish to state at the risk of seeming somewhat egotistical, that two young men, natives of the Firelands, were largely instrumental in securing at the very last moment the attendance of this man, whose presence there on that occasion, in my opinion, saved a bloody struggle on May 24th, and the credit and honor of the State of Ohio, and that too without a sacrifice of principle; these young men were Henry D. Cooke, afterwards Governor of the District of Columbia, (now deceased) and the other one was your speaker. The man whose presence was so potent, whose words of counsel were heeded, whose courage was conceded, and who gave his promise without bravado, was Governor Salmon P. Chase. I must quote the whole of his inimitable speech on that day following the exciting and eloquent address of Mr. Giddings, in which he, Mr. Giddings, said among other things, "For thus obeying the high behests of Heaven's King, these men are now thrust into a gloomy prison which would disgrace the southern portion of Africa. Again, "I know that the Democratic party press throughout the country has represented me as counseling forcible resistance to the law, and God knows it is the first truth they have ever told about me." And again, "Now let me take a vote, now let all those who are ready, and resolved to resist when all other means fail, when your rights are trampled into the dust, when the yoke is fixed upon your necks, and when the heel of oppression crushes your very life out, all those who are thus ready to resist the enforcement of the infamous slave law, speak out." The roar which arose from thousands of voices, was deafening. Again, "I would have this voice sound in the mouth of the cannon, I would have it resound over every hill, through every vale, by every winding stream, and every rushing river. I would have it go roaring in every mountain wind which rocks your forests until all the world shall hear." Cheers deafening, and prolonged applause.

Other speeches followed, not calculated to quiet an already excited multitude, and when Governor Chase arose everyone almost felt and knew that the action of the day hung upon his words. As a model of diction, of earnest, honest thought, of prophecy, and sound advice, his speech has not an equal in history. The Governor was received with most hearty and tremendous cheers; he said: A few hours ago he was sitting in his office at Columbus,

not expecting to be present to-day, but having received a summons to meet with them to-day, he had felt it his duty to come, but he had not come to advise them to do anything which they hereafter might have occasion to regret. He had not come to counsel any violence. The American people having the control of all power by the ballot boxes, it was for them to do it in their legitimate way. It was not necessary that we, the sovereigns of the land should resort to any measures which could not be carried out at all times and under all circumstances. Some of the most respected citizens of the State whom he had known for years had done what they believed to be right, and which not one man in ten thousand would look up into the blue sky with his hand on heart and say was not right; they had been thrown into confinement. This was wrong, and what should we do? We exist under a State government, and a federal government and if the government does wrong, turn it out. Dismiss the unworthy servants and put in those who will do your will. So with the State governments. Take the right course always, and look to the governments, and reform them. The federal government is now acting under a fugitive slave law of which he had often expressed his opinion, and what is our redress for those who are imprisoned under that act? The first thing to do was to ably defend them as had been done. It was said that this law was unconstitutional. If this be so, all done under that law, is null and void. He believed when the law was passed and believed now that that act was intended rather as a symbol of the supremacy of the Slave States, and the subjugation of the free. This case has been brought before the Courts of the State and they are bound to carry out their duty under such a view of it. If the process for the release of any prisoner should issue from the Courts of the State, he was free to say that so long as Ohio was a sovereign State, that process should be executed. He was in favor of reciprocity, but if the State Court issued papers and process the Federal Court must show the same deference to the State Court that was at other times shown the Federal Court. We can reform the judiciary, the Congress and the administration, and although the process may be too slow to suit some the more excited of the audience, yet none of them were so odd that they might not see the operation of this remedy; he did not counsel revolutionary measures but when his time came, and his duty was plain, he, as the Governor of Ohio, would meet it as a man.

He then reviewed the circumstances of the arrest and seizure of the negro boy John, under a power of attorney, and this process of a power of attorney gave to the agents of the power the right to take John wherever he was found, although at that time he was a citizen of Ohio. Consequently that paper of authority was not peace, but war, against a citizen of Ohio. His deliberate judgment was that no person could be seized and captured while he was a citizen of any sovereign State, under the constitution of the United States. He entered into a brief analysis of the constitutionality of this law, showing it to be at variance with the letter and spirit of that document, giving it as it does, the power of the judges to the commissioners under this act. Who does not see in all these unrighteous accusations and prosecutions the doom of this law? He remembered the statement of the *Plain Dealer* of a few days ago, which said that the origin of this law was infernal, and that it must be repealed, whether constitutional or not, but it was never intended by this clause, which permits slavery in the land, that it was to spread farther than the states in which it then existed, and had they believed otherwise, the constitution would never have been enacted. Let the Courts be appealed to and let them act in accordance with their consciences and their duty between themselves and their God. The great remedy is in the people themselves, at the ballot box. Elect men with backbone who will stand up for their rights no matter what forces are arrayed against them. See to it, too, what president you elect again. Let such a man be selected as will do as you desire, a man who will represent the people in the spirit of freedom and right, and administer the constitution of our fathers, the securer of liberty, and not the prop of slavery. I have said just what I feel and think, just what I will live by, and just what I will die by. Go on and be faithful to your charge, do your duty to yourselves, your country, and your God. This calm, wise, and prophetic speech of Governor Chase, delivered in his most earnest manner, and with an unflinching eye, settled the action of the day, which was to await the decision of the Supreme Court upon the writs of habeas corpus issued in behalf of Bushnell and Langston, and then pending. That decision was against their discharge, yet, in the intervening time the excitement of the masses had cooled, blood had not been spilt, but the seed had been sown; the manna fed, the leaven scattered, which, in the providence of an Almighty God,

greatly aided, speedily to break off the manacles from every slave.

In the winter of 1858-59 there came over our line a consignment of nine fugitives who were soon in the care and safe keeping of George J. Reynolds, a black man who had lived at Sandusky some years, and who was always very watchful of the passengers over our line of road. These blacks had come up in the night over a portion of the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad. I do not know from what station, nor did Mr. Reynolds tell me who was conductor on the train, but he must have been friendly to the cause or those fugitives would never have left the train, as the president and manager of the road at that time was William Durbin, a fine man, but intensely pro-slavery, and a Maryland man by birth. These slaves all went over to Canada where they arrived in safety. In 1859 two slave families arrived in Sandusky. One by the name of Marshall consisting of a man, his wife and four children and the other named Burnett, and comprising a man, his wife, and three children. The men found employment in the woods some miles west of Sandusky, where James P. Gay and E. Merry (the latter of whom now resides at Milan, as did also the former before his coming to Sandusky) had been engaged in clearing off a large quantity of timber, and had erected in the vicinity a number of cheap wooden houses for their laborers, in two of which these black people made their homes, and where in safety they could have remained but for the interference of a craven hearted white miscreant named Thomas Davis, who lived near by, and who for a reward, informed the owners of these slaves of their whereabouts. Do not confound this man Davis with Thomas R. Davis, who also lived near this place, for the latter was friendly to the negroes, and was among those who engaged in the pursuit of which I speak later on. These owners and their agents in the evening seized these two families, and hurried them across the country to the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad some two miles distant; Louis and Palmer Pruitt, now living in Sandusky, and then residing at the place above described, hearing the screams of the captives hastened to their aid, and though Louis used his old musket to some advantage, as the blood tracks showed the next morning, the Pruitts alone, unassisted could not cope with the superior arms and numbers of the slave catchers who succeeded in getting away with their prey. They did however crowd them so, that in their haste they left a small child about

two years of age in the woods, where it was found the second day following. The child was cared for and some years after its father returned and took it back to Maysville, Kentucky, but not into slavery, as there were no slaves then in all our land. The Pruitts organized a party and hurried on to Castalia to intercept the train, but to prevent a rescue there the train was started before they could get on board.

From the Pruitts themselves, I have had the following account of this capture: They say that the slave-catchers took a direct route for the track of the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad, and that at a point near Venice, the night express going south stopped by prearrangement, for this point was not used as a stopping place, and was where no signal could be given, and the night was dark; yet at this point the train stopped, the poor fugitives hustled into an extra car attached to the train and next morning were in Kentucky. This capture, the only one ever made in Erie county, was one of the most disgraceful affairs that ever occurred in our State, and created great indignation and excitement in Sandusky, and in the county. The officials of the road at that time made no explanation to the public, that I am aware of, as to the stopping of the train, the extra passenger car, that night, or the unusual incidents connected therewith, but to those who sought information, said they knew nothing about it. The person responsible for this act will never be known in this world, "But God is his own interpreter, and he will make it plain." The last escape of fugitives through the Underground within my knowledge was in 1861 immediately preceding the inauguration of President Lincoln; two slaves reached Sandusky, bright, active boys, and they were after a short time safely carried over the border. And the story connected with their escape, is most interesting; it brings up a fact which I ought to have stated earlier and that is that many slaves escaped not from their own idea, or from the suggestion and instance of abolitionists who were charged with it all, but at the instance of two classes, both living at the south; one class having grudges against certain owners of slaves, and seeking their revenge, secretly in this way, afraid to openly attack them; the other class were known as "Nigger Catchers," and kept dogs; this class visited the plantations, advised the slaves to run away, and then would be employed by the owners to catch them, which they often failed to do. In the fall of 1860 a young Kentuckian

living 20 miles back of Maysville, said in a public bar-room that he would vote for Lincoln, his uncle who was present, got up, took a drink, and swore that the young man should be "rode upon a rail."

This uncle was a desperate man, and owned a dozen slaves. The nephew was called aside by the landlord who advised him to mount his horse, then standing with the saddle on, and ride for his life, as he knew what the threat meant. The horse was mounted and away the young man flew for Maysville, going down to the ferry boat he was soon on his way over the river. Looking back he saw his uncle and six of his neighbors in hot pursuit riding down the bank, but the young man was safe; not safe in his own home, or in his native state, but safe because he was in free Ohio. That young man made a vow to steal every slave his uncle owned. He became a conductor on the "Underground;" one or two at a time, he quietly enticed the slaves away, and these two who had reached Sandusky in March, 1861, were the last of that uncle's slaves. The young man had kept his word, and Hannibal's oath of eternal hostility to Rome was not more sacredly kept than was that young man's vow. Of the years since 1860, and of the events since that period, of the war and its consequences, the emancipation of the slaves, and our country's prosperity, I will not speak; it is familiar to you all. I have now concluded the facts and incidents which I have desired to place before you. A plain and unvarnished story of events, of some of our Country's laws, of the escape and kidnapping of fugitives which even now, but much more in the time to come, will seem like fiction or a fairy tale.

THE OHIO FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

BY G. T. STEWART, ESQ., OF NORWALK, OHIO.

The escape of fugitive slaves from Kentucky across the Ohio river into the free states north of it, was a subject of constant alarm to the slaveholders, and appeals were incessantly made to the legislative authorities of these free states, to array their governments and people against the fugitives. The following preamble and resolutions adopted by the Ohio Legislature, on the 27th of January, 1823, evince the reciprocal policy then pursued in that direction:

“Whereas, the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, by their resolution laid before this General Assembly, have requested the Governor of that state to correspond with the Governors of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, on the subject of slaves that may escape from their owners, and may be found in either of the aforesaid non-slaveholding states; and also in relation to the people of color, and the laws of those states in regard to them; and that one or more commissioners may be appointed on the part of each state, to meet at such time and place as may be agreed upon, in order to consult on the subjects aforesaid, and recommend to their respective states, such laws on those subjects, that may be calculated to promote interest, and be applicable to the condition of the different states, secure the rights of citizens and perpetuate that harmony, which is so desirable between the different states.—Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the resolution of the General Assembly of the commonwealth of Ken-

ucky, on the subject aforesaid is hereby approved of and concurred in, and that the Governor of this state is hereby authorized and requested to appoint two commissioners, on the part of this state, to meet such commissioner as may be appointed on the part of the state of Kentucky, agreeably to the resolution of that state.

Resolved further, That the Governor of this state be requested to transmit to the Governors of the states of Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois copies of the foregoing resolution."

Sixteen years of similar talks and handshakings over the subject, between the political authorities, north and south of the liquid line which divided the lands of Freedom and Slavery, finally resulted in the production of a fugitive slave code designed to make all courts and police officers of Ohio, the truculent and swift servitors of the slave power, and to bind with legal chains, the hands and hearts of its philanthropic citizens.

The act of February 26, 1839, provided that on affidavit of the claimant, his agent or attorney, any justice of the peace, judge of court of records, or mayor of any city or town corporate, should issue his warrant to the sheriff or constable of any county in the State, to arrest the person claimed as a fugitive slave and take him before some judge of a court of record, who, on satisfactory proof, was required to give a certificate of the fact to the claimant, which should be sufficient authority for removing the fugitive to the State from which he or she fled. Armed with this certificate, the statute protected the claimant from all attempts to obstruct him or rescue the fugitive by penalty of fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, and a civil action for damages by the claimant. The sixth section of this act was in these words:

"SECTION VI. If any person or persons in this State shall "counsel, advise, or entice any other person, who, by the laws of "any other State, shall owe labor or service to any other person or "persons, to leave, abandon, abscond or escape from the person "or persons to whom such labor or service, according to the laws of "such other State, is or may be due, or shall furnish money or "conveyance of any kind, or any other facility, with intent and for "the purpose of enabling such person, owing labor or service as "aforesaid, to escape from or elude the claimant of such person, "owing labor or service as aforesaid, knowing such person or per-

"sons to owe labor or service as aforesaid, every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof by indictment, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the jail of the county not exceeding sixty days, at the discretion of the court; and shall moreover be liable in an action at the suit of the party injured."

Section seven of this act extended the same penalties to any who should "harbor or conceal any such person owing labor or service as aforesaid, who may come into this State without the consent of the persons, to whom such labor or service may be due, knowing such person to owe labor or service as aforesaid."

Section nine provided: "It shall be the duty of all officers, proceeding under this act, to recognize without proof, the existence of slavery or involuntary servitude, in the several States of this Union, in which the same may exist or be recognized by law."

This act was entitled "*An act relating to fugitives from labor or service from other States,*" and contained a preamble and fourteen sections. The preamble was in these words, expressing the animus of the law:

"WHEREAS, the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States declares, that "no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due. And

WHEREAS, the laws, now in force within the State of Ohio, are wholly inadequate to the protection pledged by this provision of the Constitution to the Southern States of this Union. And

WHEREAS, it is the duty of those who reap the largest measure of benefits, conferred by the constitution, to recognize, to their full extent, the obligations which that instrument imposes. And

WHEREAS, it is the deliberate conviction of this General Assembly that the Constitution can only be sustained as it was framed, by a spirit of just compromise; therefore, be it enacted," &c.

It prescribed the form of the warrant and details of the proceeding for the arrest and rendition of the fugitives, and remained in force nearly four years.

On the death of General Harrison and the accession of John

Tyler to the Presidency of the United States, the slavery propagandists of the South began an aggressive movement to suppress the anti-slavery sentiment of the northwestern states and territories and to extend the slave system over them. Violent measures were resorted to for this purpose.

On September 4th, 1881, a mob headed by Kentuckians, attacked the negroes in Cincinnati, who defended themselves with muskets, killing one white man and wounding several. The office of the *Philanthropist* was broken up and its presses were sunk in the Ohio River. The houses and stores of several Abolitionists there were attacked and their contents were destroyed. The negroes were generally arrested and thrown into jail, by the police, under pretext of protecting them from the mob.

The political elements were beginning to be disturbed on the question, but the party leaders were generally averse to taking sides on the issue. Now and then however, it produced an amusing episode in local politics. In 1841, Edward E. Husted was elected sheriff of Huron county on the Whig ticket. Before election some questions were propounded to him by E. M. Barnum, a prominent Democrat, through the *Experiment*, one of which was this:

"You have heretofore held that Abolitionists were justifiable in violating that law of the state of Ohio, passed February 26, 1839, entitled, '*An act relating to fugitives from labor or service from other states.*' Do you now believe that any person would be justifiable in violating any part of that act?"

To this Mr. Husted replied:

CLARKSFIELD, O., Oct. 4, 1841.

DEAR SIR—I regard the communication you handed me some days since as designed for no good purpose, nor prompted by any good intent and shall pay no further attention to it.

E. E. HUSTED.

E. M. BARNUM, ESQ.

P. S. If you wish to have my private opinion on the subject referred to in your letter or any other, you may call upon me in person

E. E. H.

The Democratic candidate opposed to Mr. Husted was David Johnson, then Sheriff of the county. A few years after this, the Democrats and Free Soilers of Huron county coalesced under the name of *The Free Democracy*, and elected their county ticket, on

which were both these gentlemen, David Johnson for Sheriff and Edward E. Husted for Treasurer, then equally pronounced against all fugitive slave laws.

Through the year 1841 and 1842, under the pressure of this act of 1839, and the influence of the national administration, the anti-slavery sentiment of Ohio was evidently at a low ebb.

The Liberty party State Convention held at Mount Vernon, in June, 1842, was attacked by a mob with rotten eggs, when its candidate for Governor, Leicester King, was delivering an address.

At the following election he received 5,403 votes, and as the result, Thomas Corwin, the Whig Governor was defeated as a candidate for reelection, and Wilson Shannon, the Democratic candidate was elected. At that election, Huron county gave 80 votes for King for Governor; 85 votes for Frank D. Parish of Sandusky for Senator, and 87 votes for Reuben Fox of Fitchville, for Representative in the Legislature. Erie county gave 33 votes for King, 30 for Parish, and 30 for Fox.

The excitement of the election had hardly subsided, thus produced by the effect of the Liberty party movement, when public feeling was again aroused by the arrest of twelve fugitive slaves in Fitchville, under this act of 1839, who were brought to Norwalk and there were judicially surrendered to their claimants.

On a quiet Sabbath morning, these twelve men, women and children, were placed in the public stage coach, chained, and with armed guards, and while all the church bells rang "Amen!", they were driven through the Main street of Norwalk to Monroeville, and were taken thence to Kentucky, without any attempt of rescue or resistance.

We add the following graphic account of this Fugitive Slave case from the pen of C. H. Gallup, Esq., in his valuable History of Norwalk Township.

"In October, 1842, five men, three women and four children, all but one members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and residents of Campbell county, Kentucky, concluded to emigrate to Canada. They crossed the Ohio river and took passage on the "Underground Railroad," the earliest, most economical and efficiently managed railroad in the State of Ohio, and had progressed on their journey so far as Fitchville, in this county,—a station on that road, R. Palmer, agent,—when they were arrested by virtue of a warrant, issued by Samuel Pennewell, Esq., a justice of the

peace, of Norwalk township, under what was then called the "Black Law," and brought to Norwalk, November 2d, charged with being fugitive slaves. Mr. Pennewell was not in sympathy with the "Black Law," and had publicly stated that he would require the most conclusive evidence of not only ownership, but birth in slavery; and that, before he would issue an order for their rendition, the testimony would have to be so conclusive that it would suffice to establish the legitimacy of a royal heir to his throne.

In consequence of Mr. Pennewell's expressed views, no doubt, a writ of *habeas corpus* was taken out, and the examination removed from before Esquire Pennewell and brought before A. G. Sutton, then an Associate Judge of the Common Pleas Court, and resulted in five of the fugitives being remanded back to slavery; but, for technical insufficiency in the testimony, no order was given against the others, and they were held to await the procuring of further evidence from Kentucky.

Discouraged by the order against five of their party, the other seven then gave up the contest and consented to be taken back.

Two of them were claimed by one party, three by another, and seven by a third.

The owners were represented here by an agent, or "slave hunter," who, it appears, was assisted by parties living in Ohio, of whom the citizens of Fitchville say, in one of many resolutions adopted by them November 9, 1842, and signed "Stephen Pomerooy, moderator, and E. A. Pray, secretary.

"Be it therefore resolved * * * that a large majority of our worthy citizens feel grieved that a Kentucky slaveholder, with a number of bought up (what is called here) Ohio blood hounds, or slave-catchers, should be secretly quartered among us, for the purpose of carrying their nefarious purposes into operation."

At that time Edward E. Husted was sheriff of Huron county, and he refused to have the fugitives confined in the jail. They were consequently kept at the old "Goff House," (which stood where the Congregational church now is,) under an armed guard, for about one week, and until the close of the examination.

On Sunday morning, after the order of rendition had been given, they were ironed, loaded on to a four-horse stage and taken through Main street on their way back to—no one here knows *what*.

Hallet Gallup then lived next west of the old "Goff House,"

which had an upper and lower veranda across its whole front; the negroes were permitted frequently to exercise upon the upper one, and a son of Mr. Gallup, a little lad, took advantage of those occasions to throw apples up to them, and for such favors received as hearty thanks as has ever been tendered to him since, and by those acts probably won the confidence of the slaves; at all events, on the Sunday before they were taken away, he was engaged in throwing them apples again, when one of them, a large and powerful man, stepped near the railing and threw something which sparkled and flashed in the sunlight as it came through the air and fell into the tall grass at the lad's feet. The guards were near, and a crowd of boisterous men were gathered on the lower porch. Fearing detection, the boy took no notice of what had been thrown him, but soon went and informed his father of what had occurred. That night Mr. Gallup went, and, searching through the grass, found a large silver-handled double-edged "bowie knife," with a silver-trimmed leather sheath. About one year afterwards, a constable of Norwalk called on Mr. Gallup and demanded the knife, saying he had a search warrant for it. Mr. Gallup stepped to the large old-fashioned "fire-place," and picking up an iron poker, turned and asked the constable if that wa'nt the knife he was looking for; but the vallant officer at once became anxious to go back to the justice that issued the warrant so as to return it "not found." Suit was then commenced before a justice against Mr. Gallup for the value of the knife; but upon his demanding a jury trial, it was withdrawn, and nothing further was done about it. That cruel, blood-stained knife is now in possession of a son of Hallet Gallup."

We have vainly searched the court records at Norwalk, to find some official note of this transaction, but there was none made. The action of Judge Sutton in various habeas corpus and other special proceedings, about that time, appear, but not a word was suffered to go on the public records to testify of this important event. Political leaders in the Whig and Democratic parties endeavored to suppress all public mention of it, and only the anti-slavery speakers and papers brought the facts to the people.

The following notice appeared in the Democratic organ, the *Norwalk Experiment*, of November 16, 1842:

"At a meeting held at the Court House, in this town, on Monday, the 7th inst., to consider the subject of attempting to liberate the twelve slaves lately captured at Fitchville, in this coun-

and taken back to Kentucky, Rev. E. Thompson, George G. Baker and E. M. Stone were appointed a committee to correspond with the owners for their purchase, and Samuel T. Worcester, A. G. Sutton, Ezra M. Stone, E. E. Husted, Henry Buckingham and Hallet Gallup of Norwalk, and F. D. Parish of Sandusky City, Randall Palmer and Union White of Fitchville, a committee to obtain by subscription the fund necessary to purchase them. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in this place on Monday, the 28th inst., at which time a full attendance is requested. Norwalk, Nov. 7, 1842."

Nothing more of this committee was seen in the Norwalk papers, and their effort was soon abandoned.

The proceedings of an indignation meeting held in Fitchville condemning the surrender of the fugitives, having been published without comment, in the Whig organ, the Norwalk *Reflector*, an anonymous communication from Fitchville appeared in the *Experiment* of December 7, 1842, in which the writer said:

"It is evident from the statements of Abolitionists themselves, that there exist some eighteen or nineteen thoroughly organized thoroughfares through the State of Ohio for the transportation of runaway and stolen slaves, one of which passes through Fitchville, and which to my certain knowledge has done a 'land office business.'"

"Out of about 230 voters in this township, there were not exceed 28, I think, who voted the Abolition ticket at the late election, and these were nearly all who were present at the great indignation meeting."

He stated that the Abolitionists of Fitchville refused to contribute to the purchase back of the negroes who had been taken back to Kentucky and in appointing one of them on the committee the Norwalk people had "calculated without their host."

The only editorial notice by the *Experiment*, of the article, was very brief, saying: "This is a subject in which neither we nor our readers feel much interest, and to the general uninteresting discussion of which we neither design nor intend to open our columns."

In fact this notice of the appointment of the committee to raise a redemption fund, and this Fitchville communication, are all that appeared in that paper on the subject. Not a word was published as to the transactions of the arrest, examination or surrender of the fugitives in either the *Experiment* or *Reflector*. Both

were either afraid to give the facts to the public, or regarded them as "uninteresting" news.

But this, and other occurrences in other parts of the State, created a public feeling against the law; and on the 19th of January, 1843, the Ohio Legislature passed a repealing act in the following words:

"SECTION I. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio*, That the Act entitled "an Act relating to fugitives "from labor or service from other states," passed February 26, 1839, "be and the same is hereby repealed, provided that nothing herein "contained shall in any manner affect any prosecution, or proceed- "ing in court, instituted and now pending under the provisions of "said Act, for which purposes the same shall continue and remain "in force.

"SEC. II. That the second section of the Act entitled "an "Act to prevent kidnapping," passed February 15, 1831, be and the "same is hereby revived."

This act of the Legislature repealing the Fugitive Slave law of 1839 and reviving the provisions of the law of 1831 to prevent the kidnapping of colored citizens, brought the state into quick conflict with the federal law as defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the year 1846 the Supreme Court of Ohio under the old constitution, was required to hold one annual session in each county of the state. Chief Justice Reuben Wood and Justice Matthew Birchard held the session of that Court in Cuyahoga county, that year. James A. Briggs, a prominent anti-slavery citizen of Cleveland, made oath before a justice of the peace and caused to be arrested, William R. Richardson, charging him with knowingly aiding to carry out of the state, one Alfred Berry, a black man, residing in Cuyahoga county, without taking him before any judge or justice of the peace in that county and without establishing his right of property in Berry according to law. A mittimus was issued by the justice requiring Richardson to give bail in the sum of one thousand dollars which he failed to do; but a writ of habeas corpus was taken out against the sheriff holding Richardson in custody, which promptly brought the case before the Supreme Court. The decision of Chief Justice Wood we copy from Volume III of the *Western Law Journal*, pages 564-5. It shows how completely slavery had become national and freedom

sectional; and how hopelessly prostrate the state of Ohio lay, in the year 1846, at the feet of the slaveholders.

Chief Justice Wood then said:

"The statute on which this prosecution is based, is the *second section of an act, entitled "An act to prevent kidnapping,"* found in Swan's Statutes, p. 600, which provides, "that no person or persons shall, in any manner, attempt to carry out of this State, or knowingly be aiding in carrying out of this State, any black or mulatto person, without first taking such black or mulatto person before some Judge or Justice of Peace, in the county where such black or mulatto person was taken, and there, agreeably to the laws of the United States, establish by proof his or their property in such black or mulatto person."

This section of the statute was designed to be applied exclusively to that unfortunate class of persons who owed service in one State, and escaped into another, and to those by whom they were arrested or seized. The Constitution and laws of the United States recognize slavery, and protect the owner in the enjoyment of this species of property. This prosecution was set on foot, as shown by the mittimus, on the ground that Berry was a slave, and was seized and taken out of the State *without a right of property in him being first established*. In the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and Prigg, the Supreme Court have decided, that the owner of a slave, either by himself, or agent, may pursue, arrest, and return him to the State from whence he fled, without the aid of the State authority, and that *all State legislation which interferes with or embarrasses such arrest, is unconstitutional and void, and that all legislation on the subject is exclusively vested in Congress*.

Every mittimus must, substantially, show the accused is charged with some definite offence, or it cannot be sustained. No man should be deprived of his liberty, unless his *caption and detention* are authorized by law. Upon the face of this mittimus, what has Richardson done? He has arrested a slave, and taken him out of the State, *without proving his right before the State authority*, and this State legislation, in such a case, is *absolutely null and void*, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

It was said, on the hearing, that it did not appear but what Berry was a *freeman*, from the mittimus before the Court, and that Richardson was therefore properly charged with kidnapping, under the first section of the act. It was, however, successfully answered, that it is not *averred* that Berry was a *freeman*, and the offence is charged to be the *not proving property before removal*. Unless property may, therefore, exist in a freeman, the mittimus itself, shows that Berry was a slave, and the prosecution instituted on that ground. I am, therefore, of the opinion, that the arrest and detention of Richardson are illegal, and direct him to be discharged.

BIRCHARD, J. concurred."

To further illustrate the legislation of Congress on the subject as enforced by the federal courts in Ohio, we take a well known case arising in the Firelands, which we copy from the 5th Volume of the *Western Law Journal*, pages 206-208, its Editor says: "The following condensed report of this case, was prepared for the Cincinnati *Gazette*, by one of the learned counsel, and may be relied upon as accurate."

FUGITIVE SLAVES — HARBORING — OBSTRUCTING CLAIMANT.

Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Ohio: November Term, 1847. Driskell vs. Parish.

The action was brought by Peter Driskell, of Mason county, Kentucky, against Francis D. Parish, a highly respectable lawyer of Sandusky, in this State, to recover several penalties, under the act of Congress, of February 12th, 1793, for harboring certain alleged slaves of the plaintiff, and obstructing their arrest.

The testimony was conflicting. For the plaintiff, two men, Mitchell and Driskell, the latter a son of the plaintiff, testified that in October, 1844, a woman and her five children, slaves of the plaintiff, escaped from his service in Kentucky, and that the witnesses were despatched in pursuit; that on the 28th of February, 1845, they arrested two of the boys in Sandusky, and then called at the house of Mr. Parish, with whom they had learned that the woman and her youngest boy, a lad of four years old, were living; that an interview took place in front of the house, between them and Mr. Parish and the woman and little boy; that the woman and boy attempted to approach them, but were prevented by Parish; that Mitchell told Parish he had a warrant of attorney to take them; but Parish replied that it would not do—he must have judicial authority; that Mitchell then demanded the privilege of arresting them there, but Parish refused it, and directed or waived the servants into the house, and shut the door. This was the statement of Mitchell. Driskell concurred, except that the said Mitchell attempted to enter the gate to arrest the servants, whereupon

Parish pushed them into the house. Mitchell said he had made no statement or admissions variant from this at the Court House in Sandusky, where he was examined on a charge of riot committed in arresting the two boys, nor at any other time.

On the other hand, Judge Sadler, the President Judge of the 13th Circuit, Justice Barker, the examining Magistrate, Mr. Beecher, the lawyer for the prosecution on the riot charge, Col. Sloane, the lawyer who defended Mitchell on that charge, and Messrs. Barber and Mackay, two respectable citizens, all concurred in testifying, that on the 1st of March, 1845, the day after the transaction at Parish's gate, during the examination of Mitchell and Driskell on the charge for riot, Parish was called to the stand as a witness for the defendants, and was called upon to state the circumstances which transpired in front of his house, and did, accordingly, make a full statement, to which, after being corrected in some trifling particulars, Mitchell gave his full assent, and repeated, himself, the entire statement. In this statement, there was no pretence, on the part of Mitchell, that Parish made any demand of judicial authority, or interfered in any way to prevent either of the servants from approaching Mitchell and Driskell; or that Mitchell made any attempt to arrest them; or that Parish refused to permit such arrest, or directed or pushed the servants into the house. On the contrary, both Mitchell and Parish then agreed in saying, that when Mitchell stated he had come for the slaves, Parish said he should see that they had a fair trial, but would oppose no obstruction to the execution of the law, and they separated, after some conversation as to the Justice of the Peace before whom the trial of the claim to the servants should take place.

Miss Dustin, a witness for the defendant, who was present at the interview between Mitchell and Parish, also testified that there was no demand for arrest, no pushing of the servants into the house, no attempt by Mitchell to seize, and no prevention of seizure by Parish.

The Court charged the jury at length, recapitulating fully all the evidence, with great ability. The leading points of the charge are these:

The act under which the suit was brought has been held to be constitutional; but it is a penal statute, and must be construed strictly.

Harboring and concealing, in the acts are synonymous, and to

make out a case of harboring there must be proof of concealment, with intent to defeat the claims of the master.

Obstruction and hindrance, under the act, are also synonymous; and to make out a case of obstruction, there must be proof of an attempt to seize, and an interposition by the defendant in a way calculated and intended to prevent the seizure.

To see that persons claimed as fugitives from justice have fair trials, and to insist upon their having such trials, is laudable, but these must be in good faith towards the claimant.

The same act of harboring or obstruction can subject the party charged to but one penalty, whatever may be the number of the alleged fugitives, subjects of the act; and so the same act cannot constitute both harboring and obstruction, so as to subject the actor to two penalties. To subject the defendant in the present case, there must be proof of separate acts of harboring and obstruction.

In the present case, the plaintiff must make out his right to recover by strict proof; but if this proof is furnished, he is entitled to a verdict.

The jury, after being out seven hours, found a verdict for the plaintiff on the two counts in the declaration, which charged the defendant with harboring Jane Garrison, and obstructing her arrest, and for the defendant on the other two counts, which charged the harboring and obstruction to the arrest of her son.

A motion for new trial was made and argued, but we are not advised what disposition has been made of it.

Messrs. Henry Stanbery and J. H. Thompson appeared for the plaintiff; Messrs. S. P. Chase and J. W. Andrews for the defendant."

The repeal of the oppressive act of 1839, did not very much relieve the condition of the colored people of Ohio, or of the fugitives seeking asylum in its borders. Ever since the law of Congress of February 12, 1793 was enacted, the master or his agent, pursuing the fugitives, was authorized by the national government to arrest them wherever found, and to bring them before any judge of the circuit or district court of the United States, or local magistrate where the seizure was made, and on satisfactory proof of property, to receive a certificate operating as a full warrant to remove them back to the state from which their escape was claimed. No jury trial or legal counsel, accorded to every criminal, was permitted for the poor slave. The free colored people of Ohio, by the State Act of January 5, 1804, were required to pro-

duce certificates of their freedom from some court in or out of the State, or they were denied all legal protection. Thus the whole question of freedom or slavery was solved by the form of certificate held in the hands of the negro or the negro-hunter.

THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

These unjust and cruel enactments met their natural and spontaneous resistance in the hearts of humane citizens; and from the Ohio river to the south shore of Lake Erie, lines of helping hands were secretly extended to aid the fugitives in their flight to Canada. These increased in numbers and activity, in proportion to the vindictive efforts of the public authorities to detect and suppress them. They took an organized form under the name of "The Underground Railroad."

Several lines of this extended through the Firelands to Sandusky, or to Oberlin and from the latter to Cleveland; and by reliable vessels across the lake to the Canada shore. Among the religious organizations, the Society of Friends was especially enlisted in this philanthropic enterprise. At Cincinnati, a wealthy member of that church, Elijah Coffin, devoted most of his long life and a large share of his pecuniary means, to establishing the depots and operating the lines of this mysterious highway from a slave holding republic to a free monarchy. These several lines had their means of intercommunication. When the slave hunters appeared on one of them, word was quickly passed along that line, and the fugitives were soon transferred to the other lines.

GREENWICH STATION U. G. R.

The long established and flourishing branch of the Society of Friends in Greenwich township and vicinity, had a number of active participants in this benevolent work. Willis R. Smith, who moved into that township May 26, 1824, and resided there until his death in 1870, was an intelligent and influential member of this church, and until slavery was abolished, his home was an open asylum for the slave. At one time he was attending the yearly meeting of Friends, at Allen Creek, in Delaware county. A slave mother and her children had been pursued and arrested in that vicinity. No sooner was the fact known at the meeting-house than

there was a speedy adjournment, and the whole congregation suddenly appeared, surrounding the slave hunters and their captives. Mr. Smith demanded an inspection of their papers, and while he was loudly picking out flaws in them, the captives were quietly picked out, hurried into a carriage and driven away. They appeared again at Mr. Smith's house, from which he took them in his carriage by night to Sandusky. The appearance of the crowd was so sudden, that the scared hunters swore they came up out of the ground. His son, William T. Smith, who was an infant of a few months when his father moved into Greenwich, and who is now 65 years old, from his earliest recollection, recalls the forms of the dusky visitors, who came at all hours, but especially at night, to his father's house; and many of whom, when he was old enough to be entrusted with his father's team, were conveyed by him at night to Fitchville, or other appointed places. When he was married, his own house also became another point in the line of freedom; and with his team he carried many of the fugitives forward to their destination by night. After the C., C. & C. Railroad was constructed through Greenwich, often fugitives came to that point secreted in the freight cars, and were there received by the Station Agent, Hiram Townsend, who had them safely consigned to the Friends.

Mr. Smith says that at one time six men, who said they were escaped slaves, came to his father's house on foot. They declined conveyance and preferred walking. They were stalwart fellows, appeared to be armed, and declared their purpose to stay together and never to be taken alive. He relates the case of a man and his wife who had been sold by their master in Kentucky to a slave trader, who took them in his gang down the Mississippi river, compelling them to walk all the way; but by this means they learned the way back. After they were sold at New Orleans, being cruelly treated, they escaped and made their way back to their former master. He did not betray them, but secreted them for some time and then helped them to cross the Ohio. On their way back to their master, they were attacked by dogs and the woman was terribly bitten about her neck and shoulders. Some of the fugitives showed marks of cruel whippings. One light colored mulatto woman, very intelligent, claimed to be a daughter of a brother of General Taylor. She was sent to Oberlin, where she remained several months and attracted much interest. She brought her

child with her which died at Oberlin. The slave hunters several times visited the Friends at Greenwich. They were hospitably received, but went away complaining that the Quakers while very kind to them and their horses, and charging them nothing, were stealing their negroes away while they were eating.

Among the Friends who gave welcome to the fugitives at Greenwich, were also Jacob and Joseph Healy. The premises of the latter were several times searched by officers in pursuit of escaped slaves. Joseph Healy came there in the year 1835 and died about the time when his life foe, slavery, expired in the war. He conveyed to Fitchville the fugitives who were afterwards arrested there and surrendered to their masters at Norwalk. Long after his death, when his place had gone into other hands, a room was found under the haymow in his barn, with secret passages to and from it, where the philanthopist concealed his sable guests.

FITCHVILLE STATION U. G. R.

The village of Fitchville, was for many years before the war, the center of strong anti-slavery sentiment. Among its best citizens who gave heart and hand to the cause of freedom, were Rundell Palmer, Seeley Palmer, Samuel Palmer and Dr. Palmer, whose houses were all and always open to the call of fugitive slaves. From these, they were carried in wagons, sometimes by day, but generally by night, to Norwalk, Milan, Oberlin, or other place where the North Star pointed. Of those brought from Greenwich by Joseph Healy, 13 were arrested, but as the papers only called for 12, one demanded and obtained his discharge, when the 12 were taken to Norwalk.

NORWALK STATION U. G. R.

One of the earliest resorts of escaped slaves in Norwalk, was at the hospitable home of one of its most worthy pioneer citizens, Henry Buckingham. His grandson, Henry Buckingham, formerly of Norwalk but now of Lawrence, Kansas, writes of him:

"I remember well the feeling of the majority of the people towards Abolitionists, in the early days, for my grandfather was one of the leading anti-slavery men of Ohio. He was a Henry Clay emancipationist, differing from the doctrines taught by Garrison. That

he was an active "director" in the Underground Railroad, there is no question, though he never admitted it. When remonstrated with by his friends about it, he would say: "When a human being comes to my house whether at noon or midnight, and asks for something to eat, I give it to him; and I do not inquire whether he is white or black, bond or free; nor do I ask him whether he is going to Canada or Kentucky. Every human being is entitled to something to eat, and aid when in distress, where no crime has been committed." After the 12 fugitives had been surrendered, he said emphatically: "Such a thing can never be done again in Norwalk."

About dark one day in the fall of 1842, while coming out of the court house, where he had been detained in the office longer than usual, he noticed a respectably dressed, middle-aged man alone near the opening. In front of the bank was hitched his horse. The man appearing to be in a quandary, my grandfather asked him where he was going and what he wanted. He replied that he was a minister, that he was an Abolitionist and wished to lecture on the subject of slavery, but that he had been threatened, and no hotel would keep him, although he had the money pay his bill. He was invited to our house where he remained over night and a portion of the next day. He was found to be a gentleman of intelligence, and carried good recommendations. The discussion of the slave question was carried on between him and my grandfather until late in the night. The next day there was considerable excitement on the street, and threats were made of driving the "sneaking Abolitionist" out of town. My father, Uncle John Buckingham, and several of the neighbors were afraid some demonstration might be made, and suggested to grandfather that he was taking serious chances. His reply was short and to the point: "This man comes well recommended, he appears to be a gentleman; I don't quite believe in his doctrine. He is a human being, made in the image of God. He has committed no crime. He needs food and shelter; and I have invited him to my house. He can stay as long as he likes free of charge *and I will protect him!*" Nothing but the personal respect held for my grandfather saved the man from insult, and perhaps violence. Few of the good people of Norwalk can at this day, realize what it was to be an Abolitionist forty years ago, even on the grand old Western Reserve. I am confident, however, that during the last few years of my grandfather's life he was convinced that gradual emancipation was

too slow, and that something more decisive should be done."

After the year 1842, and down to the end of slavery, the best known refuge of fugitive slaves in Norwalk, was at the home of Lemuel Sherman, who is now living there and is 76 years of age. From him we gather these facts: He came to the Firelands with his father, Samuel Sherman, from Berry township, Washington county, Vermont, on the 22d day of February, 1818. They settled first in Townsend and four years after removed to New London. There they remained about twelve years, when Lemuel Sherman came to Norwalk township, where he has resided ever since. He helped to clear up farms in the three townships. He voted for Harrison in 1840, but soon after left the Whig Party and united with the Liberty Party. He also left the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he had been a member for many years, because of what he considered, its compromising position on the slavery question; and united with the Wesleyan Methodist Church, of which a branch was formed in his neighborhood and which church was radically anti-slavery. He afterwards contributed to pay the fine assessed on Frank D. Parish, of Sandusky, for aiding the escape of fugitive slaves. The first of them he saw were those captured at Fitchville in 1842, at the court house, where they were delivered up to their captors by the court. He became very much interested in behalf of the fugitives, and as the result of that affair, one of the stations of the so-called Underground Railroad, was soon established at his house. He recollects among the first of them was a slave woman with a child, who was brought by Stephen Post in a wagon in the day time, and left in front of Sherman's house in the public road after first giving him notice of it. Sherman took her the following night, to the place of concealment in the woods near Sandusky, where she was taken in charge by a colored preacher named Boston. They depended on a vessel, named the "Arrow," which for many years plied between Sandusky and Detroit, but always touched first at Malden, Canada, where the fugitives were landed. This woman stated that she was a body-servant of Senator Richardson and his wife of South Carolina; that she was used by her master as his concubine, and in consequence was often cruelly whipped by her mistress. Her back was covered with scars made by the rawhide. She said she had traveled with them thousands of miles in the South. Learning that her infant child by her master was about to be sold, she

escaped with it into the South Carolina swamps on the 2d day of March and following the north star made her way to the Ohio river where she arrived about the first of July. There, when she had sat down in the sand by the bank of the river, exhausted from hunger and fatigue, in despair, and was meditating as to drowning herself and her child to end their troubles, she saw a man in a skiff, approaching to where she was, who offered to take her across. She was at first suspicious, but finally consented. He took her across, got some food for her and showed her a house where to go, and there she was kindly received. From that point she was not required to walk, but was carried to Canada in the care of philanthropic friends, whose lines stretched across the state from the Ohio river to Lake Erie. She was then about 30 years old, a handsome mulatto, and said she had before this, four children, who were sold to furnish spending money for the Senator's sons. Her husband escaped about the same time by a different route, and they met in Canada. Sherman learned that he had been at Seeley Palmer's and informed his wife that he had passed through before her. It was the first intelligence she had from him since they had parted in South Carolina.

At one time a white boy about 17 years old, came with six fugitives, men, women and children, who were from Kentucky. The boy said that they were his grandfather's slaves with whom he had been raised from his infancy and he determined to help them to freedom. So he carried them in his grandfather's wagon to the Ohio river, where he sold the wagon and horses, took the fugitives across and accompanied them to Canada. He said they had always been kind to him and he felt attached to them. They were about to be sold down the Mississippi river and he carried out this plan to prevent it.

C. L. Latimer, a Norwalk lawyer, once gave \$5 to Sherman, to assist the fugitives; but he does not recollect of pecuniary help from any other source. His teams went by night, generally through Milan to Sandusky, but sometimes by way of Wakeman, where there were several houses open to receive the fugitives, and persons ready to take them on to Oberlin. The Lockwoods at Milan were friendly, especially George and Henry Lockwood, and gave welcome assistance to many.

In Norwalk village there was very little sympathy shown for them, and very little for the anti-slavery cause, until after the

death of the Whig Party. Slaveholding clergyman were welcomed into their pulpits by all the Norwalk churches. At a Methodist campmeeting in Milan, he saw a southern minister prominent in the exercises, who was attended by his bodyservant, a slave; and all there seemed to regard it as morally right.

NEW HAVEN AND PERU STATIONS U. G. R.

Through more than thirty years the house of Rouse Bly in New Haven township was the welcome place for hundreds of dusky travelers from the South. His death and the dispersion of his family to other states, have prevented the publication of many interesting facts connected with his name. At one time, when he had a negro secreted in his smokehouse, he was informed that a search of his premises was about to be made. He hastened into his house, seized his wife's bonnet and dress and investing the astonished darkey in her apparel, started him off, *a la Jeff. Davis*, to the next station on the U. G. R. line. From his house the fugitives generally made their way to the house of Henry Adams or Rev. Seth C. Parker in Peru, and thence to Sandusky stopping at hiding places with friends at Castalia, Bloomingville, and other points on the line. Parties in quest of the fugitives were often seen on the road through Plymouth, Greenfield Center, Maxville, Monroeville, &c., and sometimes taking back their escaped slaves. J. D. Easton, Esq., of Monroeville, recollects seeing in his boyhood, two men on horseback, with a negro tied by a rope to the saddle of one, and going on foot between them south, followed by their dogs. William Wilson, a colored man at Pontiac, assisted some of the fugitives, and others found concealment in the freight cars, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad.

FLORENCE STATION U. G. R.

Hiram P. Starr, of Birmingham, has kindly furnished us with the following reminiscences within his recollection. His father, Perez Starr, came to Birmingham in the year 1809, and built the first flouring mills in Berlin and Florence townships. He died in 1850, and was one of the best of the pioneer fathers in every sense, carrying forward with ability and success, the moral and religious, as well as the business enterprises of the new settlements. Hiram

was born at Birmingham in 1822, and recollects of fugitive slaves coming to the house of his father as far back as 1836, four or five together sometimes, and once seven of them came. They were generally concealed until dark, and carried on in wagons covered with hay or straw. Rev. Eldad Barber, Perez Starr and a gentleman named Springer, cast the first Liberty Party tickets in Florence township. They and their families were of course subject to ridicule, and in the streets their boys were called "wooley-heads" by the other children. At one time Mr. Barber's horse was punished for its master's love of liberty by having its tail cut off, but this did not curtail his zeal for the cause. He often sheltered fugitives at his home. These were generally taken to Sandusky, Elyria or Oberlin, as was deemed the safest course, and where the line was reported clear of the slave-hunters.

MILAN STATION U. G. R.

We are indebted to L. S. Stow, of Milan township, for the following statement:

"In Volume III, New Series of the Firelands Pioneer, pages 113-114, containing the obituary of Lyman Scott, we have one of the earliest allusions in its pages to the workings of the "Underground Railroad." Mr. Scott lived in the north part of Milan township in the 3d section, on the main thoroughfare, at that time, from Huron, south. He was a man of an impulsive nature, always ready to befriend his fellow creatures who stood in need of his assistance, and especially the colored fugitives who were fleeing towards Canada to escape from the oppression of their masters in the land of slavery. He frequently did this when it was the cause of annoyance and often of danger to himself and family. The fact of his harboring the fugitives was well known to his neighbors, but because of the anti-slavery feeling prevailing at the time none were disposed to make him trouble on that account. For over thirty years associated with my brother, E. S. Stow, I was engaged in the nursery business which we carried on quite extensively for those days. Mr. Scott was our nearest neighbor on the south, and while employed in our business about the grounds we used to see, occasionally, the fugitives who ventured out for exercise, while waiting for an opportunity to get on one of the vessels frequently passing down the canal and river from Milan, during

the season of navigation. Many of these vessels passed through the Welland Canal on their way to the lower lakes, and after leaving the harbor at Huron the fugitives were safe from the pursuit of their masters unless the vessels were compelled by stress of weather to return to harbor. Many interesting incidents occurred on these occasions while he was befriending these colored men. At one time he had seven concealed on his premises, four men and three women; one of the women was engaged in helping Mrs. Scott in preparing breakfast and while so employed she saw her master pass by the house on the road towards Huron, and was so overcome with fear that she dropped the dish she had in her hand and fled to her place of concealment. On another occasion, to illustrate the strong anti-slavery sentiment that prevailed in the community, and to show the good feeling of his neighbors towards him, it is said that one of them living two miles away had been to his place to see the fugitives, and on his return home met the owner of the slaves, accompanied by his assistants. He was accosted by the owner to know if he could give him any information as to where the fugitives might be found, offering him money for such information. The neighbor was much excited but would not commit himself or give any information, telling the slave owner that though he was a poor man he would not for money give him help to capture the poor fugitives."

There was also a welcome found by them at the homes of Peter Hathaway and other members of the Society of Friends in Milan township; and they were frequently brought there in wagons, from the Friends in Greenwich.

ANTI-ABOLITION SENTIMENT.

We are indebted to Clark Waggoner, Esq., of Toledo, for these relics of the anti-abolition sentiment found in Norwalk and Wakeman, over half a century ago, but not peculiar to those places, for it pervaded the Firelands. The following volunteer toasts were presented, by the individuals named, at a Fourth of July celebration at Norwalk, in 1835:

By Myron H. Tilden.—"Abolition—Let us not encourage a sentiment which would perpetrate and perpetuate a calamity so desolating."

By Ezra M. Stone.—"May the heresy of Abolition be arrested

and convicted of sedition, and the sentence of the law be 'death, without benefit of clergy.'"

By E. M. Phelps.—"The Slavery of the South—A melancholy evil; but not to be remedied by a misguided enthusiasm at the North."

AN ANTI-ABOLITION ASSOCIATION.

"A meeting of citizens of Wakeman township was held November 30, 1835, of which Justin Sherman was chairman and Orrin De Lano, secretary. The object of the meeting being stated, Merritt Hyde, Justin Sherman, Wm. Bostic and O. De Lano were appointed to report resolutions at an adjourned meeting, December 14th.

At the date named the committee made report which was adopted. Among other things, it was resolved that an organization be effected, to be known as "The Anti-Abolition Association of Wakeman," the object of which was declared to be "to use all lawful and honorable means to prevent the Abolitionists from sundering the bonds of the Union of our beloved country," and from "stimulating the blacks to rise and murder their masters." It was "resolved, that we consider the present proceedings of the Abolitionists to destroy that mighty chain of love, which links together the hearts of our citizens, and destroy our liberties and our free institutions." It was further resolved, "not to support or patronize any minister, printer, teacher of common schools or seminaries who were Abolitionists."

Officers for the Association were chosen as follows: President Justin Sherman; vice president, Jesse E. Hanford; recording secretary, Orrin De Lano; directors, Martin Bell Wm. Bostic, Merritt Hyde, Joseph Haskins, George H. Hinman, James Sherman and Samuel Bristol.

How long this organization existed, or to what extent it was enabled to advance the highly important end of its institution, is not recorded. The movement is now of interest mainly as indicating something of the pervading sentiment at the North at the outset of the Anti-Slavery movement. The men named in the connection were among the most intelligent and most useful citizens of Wakeman, whose action could have been suggested by nothing less than a deep sense of public duty."

SOME EXPERIENCES IN ABOLITION TIMES.

BY CHAUNCEY WOODRUFF, OF PERU.

PERU, OHIO, February 20, 1888.

TO THE FIRELANDS HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

Gentlemen: I will be obliged to forego the pleasure of participating in the enjoyments of the reunion upon the 22d inst. I trust, however, all who come may fully realize the satisfaction so many of us have experienced on former like occasions. Especially do I hope that this may be true in the case of those whose sympathies and efforts have been instrumental in rescuing from oblivion so much of value for ourselves and for our successors. Having been designated as one of a committee to supervise a Regimental history, of which I was a member, I am under obligation to be at Mansfield on the day of your meeting.

It may not be presumptuous in me I trust to contribute an incident or two relating to one of the themes to be considered by the historians of the early formed syndicate of the "Underground Railroad" system.

Sometime in the forefront of the 19th century, in the Anno Domini of the thirties, at a period in my own early history when the term "Abolitionist," or its equivalent "nigger stealer," "slave insurrectionist," inspired as little respect in my heart as "Anarchist" does now, when the masses even in this "God's own country" entertained about as wholesome an affection for him as their children did for the proverbial witch. That particular period, referred to, found your reporter on a certain day, past meridian, engaged in a sugar camp, together with two younger men of acknowledged strength and prowess. There were at the time unmistakable symptoms of a March storm in the air and sky, and while we were con-

sulting how best to prepare the bush for an equinoctial, a young man approached us hesitatingly from the least frequented part of the forest that entirely surrounded us. We all knew him, for we had seen him at church, at funerals, at ball playings and wrestling tournaments a score of times. After identifying each member of the sap-boiling trio, from a distance, he came up and greeted us with a zeal that indicated that he had a favor to ask. As there was no time for, or need of preliminaries, he informed my athletic companions that he had come to invite them to join a party of "regulators" (that was not the name he called the party). That their service, though not indispensable to success, nevertheless would be generously requited in a like contingency in our own unvexed society. That the festivities to which they were invited would be initiated by the consumption of two gallons of whisky, or as much thereof as would be required to facilitate further proceedings, which included the tarring and feathering a certain itinerant fiend who had already polluted the old log church, by preaching sentiments which if allowed to go unrebuked would end in a nigger crusade of butchery, that would spare neither age nor sex among the Heaven appointed guardians for the descendants of Ham.

It was suggested furthermore that if those leaders, who encouraged such incendiarism, persisted in scandalizing that law-abiding community, a wholesome discipline might be demanded in the shape of a free ride on a rail (not underground).

It is perhaps needless to say that I volunteered to go along with as much relish as my friends had pledged themselves, although the rendezvous was five miles away, and said log meeting-house in Seneca county, and the scene of the interview in Norwich, Huron county, and the time for meeting six hours after. The expedition on our part was to be made on foot, as oxen were then the means for transportation, and then the woods and fields were not as susceptible for boot tracks. This consideration seemed more feasible when our messenger in taking his departure, mentioned the names of several elderly men who had been heard to say, "that the lecturer seemed to them to be sincere, and that they ought to see that he had fair play." These men were all known to us, and we recollected also that most of them had sons whose strength and activity and courage we all of us had seen or tested in games of rivalry. It required no prophet's forecast for us to see that right or wrong if the sires clenched their fists, these sons would see that

any would be permitted to be delivered "where they would do the most good."

While these reflections served to dampen our enthusiasm somewhat we resolved to pitch in, as a broken head was easier repaired than a broken promise in such a cause.

An early supper was ordered at the house of my married companion. Our hurried movements about the house and the unnatural manner we bolted our food, awakened a suspicion in the mind of the good wife, that something unusual was impending. She called her husband aside for a private interview. What was said I have no means of knowing, but I strongly suspect it had a good deal to do in inducing him to tell us shortly after, "that we didn't need him along; that in case of a miscarriage of our Reedtown party, that our opportunity for seeing the country we could appreciate better than he could. I do not believe that the Divine Being imparted any intimation at this time, that he had ordained for the future wife of my other friend the daughter of one who ranked highest in this subterranean thoroughfare in Huron county. I do not know as the impending equinoctial was considered a sufficient excuse for absence at roll call from the Norwich reinforcements, as these deluded enthusiasts assembled at a designated point upon the old Columbus & Sandusky turnpike that night, but I know that the whisky rations assigned to us went elsewhere. I never heard that any human gore was consecrated upon any altar there that night, or any other, or that any tar or feathers had been applied for ornamental purposes on that occasion, but I do know that the earliest, most vigorous and most aggressive anti-slavery community existed in that section that has come within my own observation. I have heard the declaration from those who had means of knowing that if the old milestones along that pike could speak that they could testify that faster time had been made on that highway in private conveyances by night with colored freight than had ever been accomplished by public stage in broad daylight. If our old co-worker, Judge Frank Parish, could be permitted to revisit us on this occasion, I have no doubt his "time tables" would verify these statements.

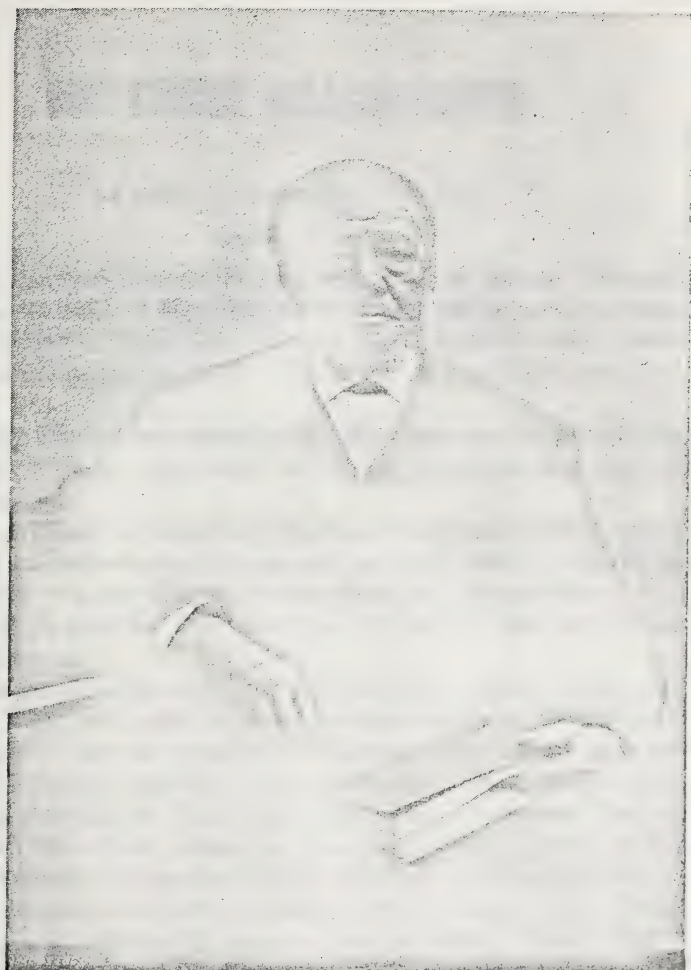
I claim no credit for having experienced a change of heart on this subject. My conversion was totally unlike that of Saul's, for I was blind almost as many years as he was hours, after light began to break. I neither lost food nor sleep during the regenerating

interval. And now you will allow me to relate another incident, that, while it is engraved on my memory will check any tendency to backslide.

On the early morning of the 20th day of September, 1862, while the partly shattered and broken ranks of Rosecrans army was being placed in position to meet the expected onset of Bragg's rebel host, an old darky, venerable in his appearance, devout in all his actions, and scrupulously faithful in all his duties, a part of which was to minister to the temporal wants of an officer's mess, in the line of coffee and hard-tack. The old fellow had at this early hour, left a hastily built fire with something to replenish our empty canteens and haversacks. Passing along the line where I stood, old father Peal, a member of my regiment, who recollected a fulfilled prediction of mine relating to the battle of Shiloh more than a year before, called to me, in the presence of the old darkey, in a tone of voice and with an expression on his face that seemed to me to be premonitory. His language was, "Adjutant, don't you think this day will be the Waterloo of this army?" I replied I hoped not. The old darkey broke in, "Wy bress de Laud, no. I commenced to pray for yu all wen de fight commenced yester mornin' an I prayed all night, an I'se goin' to pray 'till de victory is won." Poor old father Peal fell dead pierced by a rebel bullet soon after noon. Old Peter's prayer was not answered that day, but was, I have not one particle of doubt, registered on that imperishable ledger, where so many million others from the loyal North have been inscribed, by Him who never permits a sparrow to fall unnoticed. Unanswered, because the great sin of slavery had not yet received a sufficient libation of blood to remove its guilty stain, when the sun went down on that crimsoned field of Chickamauga.

There were broader fields of conflict than that narrow valley, to be yet baptized with the life current; higher hills than those which surrounded these contending armies, on which the banners of the free were destined yet to wave in triumph. There were costly victims yet to be laid on the sacrificial altar, including its wisest, its purest, its noblest, the immortal Lincoln. He who saw from the beginning, as in some degree we are permitted to see now, that that terrible sacrifice, those importunate prayers, that long delayed answer were the means in the Divine economy to make it apparent to us, to all the world, that human bondage is *odious* in the sight of man and angels and God.

C. WOODRUFF.



REV. THOMAS HOLLAND BOSTON.

BY RUSH R. SLOANE, OF SANDUSKY.

Rev. Thomas Holland Boston was born in Prince George's county in the state of Maryland in the year 1809, upon the plantation of Benjamin Ogle, Esq., located about eighteen miles from the city of Washington, D. C. His father and mother were free blacks.

Young Boston was placed with other servants in the service of a son, William Ogle, until he should arrive at the age of twenty-one.

The privilege of attending the Episcopal church and of going to school was afforded to Boston, and so well was he treated in every other respect that he remained on the plantation of Mr. William Ogle until he was twenty-five years of age, serving his time as a farmer.

He went from Mr. Ogle's to Philadelphia, thence to the city of New York, and, after a short residence there, to Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he preached for the first time, filling a pulpit during the pastor's absence. He remained in Bridgeport two years and again returned to New York city. He spent some time at Tarrytown, New York, where he was employed as a porter in the Irving Institute of Learning kept by William and Charles Lyon.

Afterwards he moved to Albany, New York, and while living there was married May 31, 1839, to Amelia Butler. From Albany he came to Sandusky, Ohio, where he has since resided.

When he first came to Sandusky there were not more than thirty adult black persons in the city or vicinity and there is now no colored person living there, or in Erie county, who was there when Boston came in 1839.

When he first came to Sandusky he made his home with his

brothers-in-law, William and Thomas Butler, in Perkins township.

In 1843 he was ordained at Troy, Miami county, as an elder and licensed to preach by the Wesleyan Methodist Convocation.

He established the first church for colored people in Sandusky and I think this was the first church for these people on the Firelands.

He has been an elder since 1843 and engaged in preaching most of the time since then.

In 1848 he moved from the country into town and went to live in the house on Hancock street, Sandusky, which is now his home, which he had bought before he moved into it.

He was for many years in charge of a church at Sandusky, and was also engaged in church work at Milan and Norwalk. He gathered his people together wherever he could find them and preached to them for years without pay, for they were too poor to pay him, and, as he expressed it, "he loved them" and was anxious to do what he could for them.

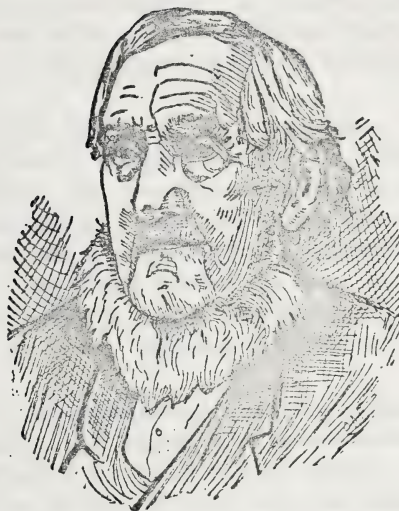
Officiating at marriages and funerals and engaged in friendly and sympathetic ministrings in the sick room or at the home of the afflicted, Mr. Boston has emphasized his earnest interest in the welfare of his race and surely by his works will be known and for them be remembered.

His first wife died May 31, 1865, and he was married a second time September 28, 1868, to Susan Bobo. He has had three children, two of whom are still living, Georgiana, wife of George Scott of Sandusky, and Sarah, wife of George McGee of Norwalk.

He has always been an industrious man and has been compelled to support himself and family almost wholly by his daily labor, his services in his church work affording him very little income, and he has applied himself to whatever he could find to do, but especially washing in which he is very proficient.

Mr. Boston has always been a devoted friend of the slave and his kindly services were always at their disposal. His house was constantly open to them and when he had no more room he was certain to find for them a friend in need where they could be taken care of. Ever since his first coming to Ohio he has been known as a reliable friend of the fugitive and a history of his many undertakings in their behalf would prove most entertaining were the facts at hand.

Mr. Boston is now a well preserved man for his years, and is living quietly in his own house in Sandusky, with his grandchildren, of whom he is very proud, growing up around him, a kind-hearted Christian man who has the respect of the community in which he lives. For him I have ever had a high regard, and with him had an acquaintance and friendship for many years.



DANIEL BARLITT;

100 YEARS OLD JUNE 24, 1888.

[This cut was loaned the Firelands Historical Society for use in this volume by the Bucyrus *Evening Telegraph*.]

A CENTENARIAN.

FROM THE BUCYRUS EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Residing on the banks of the Sandusky, in Liberty township, three and one-half miles east of Bucyrus, lives Daniel Barlitt, who to-morrow, Sunday, June 24, 1888, celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

On June 24, 1788, on the banks of the Susquehanna, Daniel Barlitt was born, at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa. He is of English and German descent, his grandfather coming from England long before the revolutionary war, and during that war the grandfather, Jacob Barlitt, was a body guard of General Washington, and was wounded in one of the battles; he was six feet in stature, well formed and robust in health, and died at the age of ninety years at Harrisburg, Penn. Grandmother Barlitt was born in Germany.

On his mother's side, his grandfather and grandmother were also residents of Harrisburg, and during the Revolutionary war, the grandmother melted bullets for the American patriots. Once, in these early pioneer days, during an Indian raid and battle, she secreted her children under the floor of the cabin. In these early times babes were rocked in sugar troughs for their cradles, and sometimes they were fed from them. These were the days when the pioneer mothers were conquering the wilderness of Pennsylvania which today contains some of the finest and most cultivated lands of the world.

Daniel Barlitt relates to this day an incident of his grandfather's experience when taken prisoner by the Indians while yet a young man. He was with them three months and they made him carry their furs and do all the drudgery. He managed to gain their confidence by the willingness with which he did their menial work, and as a result was given more liberty. One day they sent him quite a distance from camp after a deer which they

APPENDIX I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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had killed, and ever on the lookout for a chance of escape he seized this opportunity and took to his heels. He made for the nearest stream, and all that day and most of the night he traveled in the stream to make certain that his tracks were concealed from the sharp sight of the Indians and the quick scent of the dogs. In the morning he left the stream and crawled in a hollow log on the banks of the stream, where he secured needed sleep and rest. While concealed there the Indians passed him unnoticed, he seeing the glitter of their guns. He remained in the log all day, eating nothing except a few roots. The next night he took to the stream again for several miles until nearly midnight, when he climbed a high tree for rest and safety from the wild animals. In the morning he heard a cock crow, and following the sound came to a clearing where there was a settlement. He went to the cabin and found friends. Having eaten nothing but roots and wild fruit, and besides the filth of the Indian diet having almost starved him, it required several days to recruit his strength before he left for his home where he arrived safely.

Born at Harrisburg, Penn., he married there; his wife's maiden name being Pracilla; this union was blessed with six children, four boys and two girls, none of them living, as far as known. One of the boys started for California in the early days, and the boat he had taken sunk and nothing more was heard of him; and another died of hemorrhage of the nose. In 1823 he moved to Wooster, Ohio, placing his worldly effects in a large wagon, and himself and older children walking almost the entire distance, their principal subsistence being the game they shot on the way.

While at Wooster his first wife died, and he married Betsey Dupes, by whom there were three boys and two girls, the sons yet living at Wooster, and the daughters both dead. The sons are Henry, William and Martin; the daughters Elizabeth and Barbara; Barbara married Christian Amos and died in Olmstead county, Minn., near St. Paul; Elizabeth also married an Amos, a half-brother of Christian Amos, and she, too, died in Minnesota.

During his short stay at Wooster, at one time he took a contract to drive a drove of cattle from Wooster through Bucyrus to Upper Sandusky, away back in 1823. He had to take the cattle through a woods that was 40 miles through. Imagine a woods of 40 miles where now fine farming lands are highly cultivated. He

traveled alone, with no companions but his dog and gun and not a cabin to stop at, nothing but a complete, unbroken wilderness, and inhabited by Indians. One night while camping in the middle of this forest, a traveler came upon him, and gladly he shared with him his evening meal and the warmth of his camp-fire.

He took a fancy to Upper Sandusky, and moved there, working for a man named Garrett, who kept the first tavern there, and who was married to an Indian squaw; he soon removed from there to Bucyrus, where he obtained employment at the hotel kept about where Shonert's tannery now stands, on the banks of the Sandusky.

In 1834 he removed to his present residence in Liberty township, where he settled on 31 acres of land, and since then he has devoted his attention to farming.

Here his second wife died and on March 4, 1848, he married Mrs. Trash, maiden name Speagle; there was one child of this union, not living. The wife is yet living; she was 80 years old on June 12, and is in poor health, being afflicted with consumption.

The Centenarian is quite supple and active for one of his years, and an inveterate tobacco chewer; his mind is still active, but weak and treacherous when it comes to remembering names. He takes a pleasure in doing a few odd, light chores; he feeds two pigs and a cow. He frequently relates Indian stories and the actual happenings of his early days, he is of a cheerful, quiet disposition; has ever been a peaceful neighbor and good citizen; so peaceable is he that during all his pioneer life, his hunting excursions, and his wandering through the wilderness he never had any difficulty with the Indians.

In politics he is a Democrat, and went to the polls last fall and voted as usual.

This week he was in the city, and had his pictures taken by the photographer, and he looks 20 years younger than he really is, and his health is such that he has every reason to hope to reach the age of some of his ancestors, who lived to the ripe old age of 110 and 112. His grandfather on his mother's side died at Harrisburg at the age of 112, and his grandmother at the same place at 105. His father's father died young, being only 90 years old when he was called away. Of his brothers and sisters one brother died aged 105, and another at 108. A sister was living in Maryland, when last heard from, who is now 102.

any, long, very close, and very personal friendship with the author, and his knowledge of the author's character and his position in the world of letters and of government is well known. The author's position in the world of letters and of government is well known.

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Meeting of the Directors and Trustees

MAY 26, 1888.

The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society held a called meeting in G. T. Stewart's law office, in Norwalk, on Saturday, May 26th, 1888.

In the absence of President Bogardus, Capt. Chauncey Woodruff, of Peru, first Vice President called the meeting to order and presided over its deliberations.

In the absence of Secretary L. C. Laylin, F. R. Loomis was made Secretary pro tem.

The members present were C. Woodruff, G. T. Stewart, J. D. Easton, S. A. Wildman and F. R. Loomis.

It was moved by G. T. Stewart that the annual meeting of the Society be held on Wednesday, June 27th, instead of June 20th, as contemplated by the constitution; the change being desirable for various good and sufficient reasons. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Wildman moved that the annual meeting be held in Whittlesey Hall, and that the forenoon be devoted to business and reports; the afternoon to an address from General S. H. Hurst, of Columbus, Director General of the Ohio Centennial, and to various short talks, and the evening to an address from General Wm. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, Ohio. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Mr. Easton moved that a small admission fee of 15 cents be charged to General Gibson's evening meeting to defray necessary expenses of the annual meeting; carried.

Mr. Stewart moved that a wood cut portrait be procured of the Rev. Thomas G. Boston, the colored preacher, for insertion in Volume V of the Pioneer.

After further consultation relating to the interests and success of the 32d annual meeting of the Society, the Board adjourned.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

JUNE 27, 1888.

MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, on Wednesday, June 27, 1888.

President Bogardus called the meeting to order and Isaac McKesson, of East Townsend, offered prayer.

The minutes of the last annual, and subsequent quarterly meetings were read by Recording Secretary L. C. Laylin, and approved by the Society.

The annual report of the Board of Directors and Trustees was then presented by G. T. Stewart, Esq., and is as follows:

DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society respectfully submit to the Society their annual report.

The close of the thirty-first year of the Society finds it substantially free from debt and with encouraging evidence of progress and prosperity in the work for which it was organized.

Two quarterly meetings were held by it in the last year, one at Berlin Heights and the other at Milan, both of which were largely attended and bore substantial fruits of the public interest in them and in the success of the Society.

The publication of the fifth volume of the Firelands Pioneer has been nearly completed and it will appear in a few weeks. The demand for it is shown by the fact that orders have been received for it in advance, which will require more than half of the edition to supply.

Steps have been taken to add, in future publications of the Society, a department of living biography and business, exhibiting

the present condition, together with the past progress and history of the various industries, the financial, commercial, manufacturing and agricultural enterprises of the Firelands, giving personal sketches of the citizens who have been eminent in them.

At the same time, the necrological reports will be carefully continued and the facts and incidents in the lives of the pioneers who have passed away, will be sought and treasured, as heretofore. We reflect that "Peace has its victories as well as war"; and that the peaceful struggles and triumphs of the pioneers, not only in our early settlements, but in all enterprises for the development of our civilization, and for the moral, social and material progress of our people, are worthy of the pen of the historian and the grateful honors of posterity.

The success of the system of quarterly meetings, wherever held, in all the history of the Society, is evidence of the policy of their continuance and active promotion in the future.

Local auxiliaries should be organized in all the townships to gather up and continue their several histories and to keep alive a pervading and increasing interest in the objects of the Society.

G. T. STEWART,	} Directors.
L. C. LAYLIN,	
S. A. WILDMAN,	
F. R. LOOMIS,	
J. D. EASTON.	

On motion the above report was received and placed on file.

G. T. Stewart here read a telegram from Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, Ohio, announcing his inability to attend the meeting and deliver the address in the evening.

Treasurer C. W. Manahan of the Society presented his report showing the receipts and disbursements of the Society for the past year. The report showed that \$20 in interest was due the Society on the \$500 note held to the credit of the publication fund.

F. R. Loomis also reported monies collected and paid out by him, including \$27.98 due the Chronicle Publishing Company on Volume IV of the Pioneer. The reports of Treasurer Manahan and F. R. Loomis were referred to an auditing committee, as follows: Capt. C. Woodruff and G. T. Stewart.

Biographer F. R. Loomis reported the death of 56 pioneers since the last annual meeting, and that nineteen written biographies had been handed him.

President Bogardus appointed the following committee on

nomination of officers for the coming year: S. A. Wildman, Esq., J. M. Whiton and F. G. Lockwood.

F. R. Loomis of the committee on resolutions reported the following in memory of the late Chas. E. Newman:

RESOLUTIONS.

Your committee appointed at the meeting of this Society in Milan, Ohio, on February 22, 1888, respectfully offer the following resolutions in memory of C. E. Newman, recently deceased.

WHEREAS, Charles E. Newman, a life member of the Firelands Historical Society, its Librarian and Custodian of Relics, and also one of the members of its Board of Directors and Trustees, was called from his earthly labors on the 14th day of November, 1887. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of our esteemed friend and co-laborer this Society loses a reliable and earnest friend, an active promoter and supporter of its good work, one of its most faithful and valued officers, a persistent and successful advocate of its cause and one who never faltered in his devotion to the interests of our Society.

Resolved, That the constancy, faithfulness and devotion of Charles E. Newman to the welfare of the Firelands Historical Society deserves the gratitude of its friends, and is worthy of the emulation of all.

Resolved, That these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of the meeting and published with our other proceedings, that the memory of his faithfulness may not be forgotten.

F. R. LOOMIS,	} Committee.
G. T. STEWART,	
S. A. WILDMAN,	
C. H. GALLUP,	
C. B. STICKNEY.	

The report was adopted and the same ordered placed on the records of the Society.

Judge C. B. Stickney then addressed the society in appropriate remarks upon the life and services of Mr. Newman. He said Mr. Newman was naturally a christian, benevolent and kind, imbued with a great love for human kind. At one time the Firelands Society would undoubtedly have ceased its existence had it not been for the untiring efforts of Mr. Newman.

President Bogardus supplemented Judge Stickney's remarks,

with words eulogistic of Mr. Newman, giving an estimate of the deceased's life based upon his acquaintance with him.

G. T. Stewart, Esq., spoke of Mr. Newman's connection with the society. He was always prominent on the various committees; he was a member of the first committee which represented Norwalk township in the Firelands Historical Society. He attended to the preliminary arrangements for all of the Society meetings and was always present. Who can take the place of Charles E. Newman?

S. A. Wildman, Esq., then spoke eloquently of the characteristics which marked Mr. Newman's life. His love for children, and his great zeal in all good works. He welcomed the position of President of the Huron County Children's Home and gave valuable time and much attention thereto.

Hon. F. R. Loomis spoke of his constancy and faithfulness to friends, as a marked characteristic of Mr. Newman; also his reliability in public duties.

Jas. D. Easton and L. C. Laylin spoke in the same eulogistic way of the good man and fellow worker whom death had taken from the society.

T. R. Strong related an incident showing the kindness of Mr. Newman. In the summer of 1845 Mr. Newman lived on a farm about two miles south of Norwalk village. Mr. Strong having a case to try before Wm. G. Mead, then a justice of the peace in Bronson, was driving by the farm, when his horse balked. Mr. Newman came out, and taking one of his own horses, put it in place of the balky one, and took Mr. Strong to the residence of Mr. Mead in time for the trial. This was the first time that Mr. Strong became acquainted with him and he always found him the same, kind, accommodating man. From the time that he became a resident of Norwalk, Mr. Newman was always active in every benevolent enterprise, incessantly circulating calls and subscriptions for charitable purposes, so that whenever Mr. Strong met him he expected some new appeal to hearts or pockets. As president of the society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Mr. Strong had more aid and encouragement from Mr. Newman than any other citizen of Norwalk. Not long before the death of Mr. Newman, he picked up a poor ragged, dirty wanderer in the streets and took him to his home where Mr. Strong found him at the table. Both took his case in hand, clothed and sent him to school.

but finally had to send him to the Reform Farm. There seemed to be no end of Mr. Newman's love for children and no limit to his efforts in their behalf.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After the meeting had been called to order by President Bogardus, S. A. Wildman, Esq., reported in behalf of the committee on nominations, as follows:

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY.

President—E. Bogardus.

Vice Presidents—Judge A. W. Hendry and Capt. C. Woodruff.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Laylin.

Corresponding Secretary—J. G. Gibbs.

Treasurer—C. W. Manahan.

Biographer—F. R. Loomis.

Librarian—C. H. Gallup.

Directors and Trustees—J. D. Easton, G. T. Stewart, F. G. Lockwood, F. R. Loomis and C. H. Gallup.

The report was unanimously adopted.

President Bogardus accepted, with thanks, his reelection as an expression of confidence on the part of the society.

Hon. F. R. Loomis presented a photograph of the first steamer, "Walk-in-the-Water," that plied the lakes, and read a sketch of said boat.

Mr. A. B. Forster, who had seen the vessel, "Walk-in-the-Water," spoke of the character of the construction and arrangement of the craft. Mr. Forster is now 84 years old and resides in Milan.

Mr. Loomis extended an earnest invitation to all present to become members of the society, and explained terms of membership.

The committee on time and place for holding the fall meeting of the society reported through G. W. Clary in favor of Birmingham, Erie county, and the time, Wednesday, September 26. On motion the report was adopted.

G. T. Stewart of the auditing committee reported the accounts of treasurer Manahan and the publication committee cor-

rect, and that there was a balance due the CHRONICLE Publishing Co. of \$27.98. Report received and approved.

Capt. C. Woodruff, of Peru, presented several relics, among them a "speakin trumpet," 113 years old, owned by Mrs. Hoyt; also "Grandmother's Platter," owned by Mrs. Hoyt.

J. D. Easton related some interesting reminiscences of himself and G. W. Clary.

Gen. S. H. Hurst, Director General of the Ohio Centennial, then addressed the society. He commended the objects of the Society and said that our history during the past century reads like a romance. It is most important that these memories be kept alive and preserved for the edification of succeeding generations. Our people are a representative people and have given to the world names in every walk of life whose glory and greatness can never be forgotten.

Early emigration centered in Ohio from all the thirteen states of the east; all bloods were here mingled and produced the splendid types of manhood and womanhood we now possess. From the state these lines of emigration diverged to 13 states to the west of us. The blood of the east and the blood of the west mingled with ours and we are akin to all the states of the Union.

Gen. Hurst explained the origin of the Columbus Centennial, and outlined the program for each week of the Exposition. Most of the counties, he said, are taking an interest in the matter; 15 or 20 counties are preparing to make an agricultural and horticultural exhibit. There will be seen one of the finest shows of live stock ever made, and the woman's department gives promise of being a grand success. One hundred cities and towns have been interested in the work, by Mrs. Williams, and organizations to carry on the work, formed. The exhibit in this department will greatly surpass that of the Philadelphia centennial. He earnestly invited our people to come to the centennial and to bring with them the best they have in products and exhibits.

A. A. Graham, Secretary of the Ohio Archaeological Society then addressed the meeting presenting the features of the historical department of the Columbus Centennial. He solicited contributions of ancient relics of every description, promising that if these were sent to Columbus they would be carefully cared and exhibited, and safely returned to their owner at the close of the Exposition. He commended this Centennial to our people and urged them to attend.

Memberships in the Firelands Historical Society were here paid for and books sold amounting to \$10.50

The society on motion adjourned to meet in Birmingham, on Wednesday, September 26, 1888.

L. C. LAYLIN, REC. SEC'Y.

MEMBERSHIPS AND BOOKS PAID FOR.

The following persons paid 50 cents each, for annual membership dues, viz: J. D. Easton, Monroeville; Enos Holiday, Hartland; J. M. Whiton, Wakeman; J. D. Chamberlin, Norwalk; Geo. W. Clary, Birmingham; E. Bogardus, North Monroeville; W. G. Benschoten, Shinrock; G. W. Manahan, Norwalk; F. G. Lockwood, Milan; M. Lipsett, Sandusky.

The following paid 50 cents each for Volume IV of the Pioneer, which was delivered to them, viz: J. D. Easton, Mrs. J. Haines.

The following persons paid 50 cents each for Volume V of the Pioneer, to be delivered when published, viz: Geo. W. Clary, Birmingham; E. Bogardus, North Monroeville; W. G. Benschoten, Shinrock; O. Hunt, Monroeville; H. P. Starr, Birmingham; R. Laughlin, Milan; I. B. Hoyt, North Fairfield; D. H. Benschoten, Shinrock; J. H. Sterling, Olena; M. Lipsett, Sandusky.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and expansion. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these immigrants. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men, and that its history is a history of the struggle for the rights of these free men.

"LE GRIFFIN"

The First Full Rigged Vessel that Sailed the Great Lakes.

**Extract from the History of the City of Buffalo Published in 1887 (beginning
1803) as to the Building and Navigating the First Full-Rigged
Vessel on the Great Lakes. Prepared for Publication
in the Firelands Pioneer**

BY F. G. LOCKWOOD, OF MILAN, OHIO.

For many years the Kah-Kawas and the Iroquois, then comprising but five nations, were at peace.

In 1647 according to William Ketchum, a species of joists, or tournaments, were held at the site of Buffalo, whereat some jealousies were excited, and animosities created, which culminated in bitter warfare in 1650, with the result that the Kah-Kawas were almost annihilated, the few survivors being adopted by the Iroquois.

After the extermination of the Kah-Kawas, Buffalo Creek and the lovely region surrounding it was without settlements, except such few temporary encampments as might be made by hunting parties exploring its glades and forests in quest of game. Thus it remained for one hundred and thirty years until 1779, when the Senecas, after their disastrous defeat as British allies during the Revolutionary war, with probably some Cayugas and Onondagas, came hither to settle at Buffalo.

One hundred years prior to the settlement, in January, 1679, Robert Chevalier de la Salle, arrived at the embouchure of the

Niagara River, together with the Chevalier Henri de Tonti, the Siem La Motte de Sussure and Perrie Louis Henepin, and a party of explorers, of whom La Salle was in command.

The party ascended the river, and made a portage around the Falls to the mouth of Cayuga Creek, just above which, on the main land, and protected by the island, they established a primitive shipyard.

The site was so favorable that in 1804 the United States selected it for building a vessel called the Niagara, of fifty tons burthen, which was used for conveying supplies to western ports. This sloop was subsequently purchased by Augustus and Peter B. Porter, Benj. Burton & Co. (Joseph Annin) and rebuilt at Black Rock, being christened the "Nancy," after the wife of Benj. Barton. Work proceeded on the former vessel through the winter, two Indians of the Wolf tribe, of the Senecas, being employed to hunt deer for the ship builders, and in the spring the little vessel was launched, after having, says Father Henepin, been blessed according to rites of the church of Rome. She was named "Le Griffin" (the Griffin) and had for her figure head a carved Griffin, in honor of Count Louis Frontenac, Governor-General of Canada, on whose coat of arms appeared that fabulous monster.

For some months the "Griffin" remained in the Niagara River between Cayuga Creek and the rapids at the head of the river, during which time Father Henepin returned to Frontenac (now Kingston) for two Franciscan Friars, Gabriel de la Ribonide and Zenobe Membre, who were selected to accompany the exploring party on the "Griffin." While Father Henepin was thus absent La Salle and his party transported all their munitions of war, supplies, &c., from below the Falls to the shipyard. On Henepin's return with the priestly reenforcement, several efforts were made to ascend the rapids above Black Rock, but without success, until August 7, 1679; on that day, a favorable breeze having sprung up, the "Griffin" left her anchorage near the foot of Squaw Island, on (De-dgo-we-no-guh-do or divided island, in Seneca) and ascended the Niagara River into Lake Erie. She was sixty tons burthen, full-rigged and equipped, and several small cannon, with some muskets, were her armament. Her officers and crew comprised thirty-four men, all French, with the exception of the Chevalier Tonti, who was second in command to La Salle. Being unable to overcome the rapid current between the bluffs where the ruins of

Fort Portunoro stand, and the islet since known as Bird Island, a dozen men were landed on the eastern bank to tow her up the stream, while the Indians on the shore shouted their wonder and admiration at the marvellous spectacle. Tow lines and sails soon accomplished the desired result, and the little vessel dashed its way into Lake Erie, the forerunner of our vast commerce and the precursor of the fleets that would sail from what was a virgin forest, marking the site of the City of Buffalo. After the lake was attained, the tow men embarked, a salvo of artillery and fire-arms was fired; *Te Deum Laudamus* chanted by the happy and grateful explorers, and the "Griffin" sailed south-west on Lake Erie, the harbinger of civilization and christianity.

She was wrecked amongst the islands of the north end of Lake Michigan, with total loss of crew, pilot, supercargo, and five mariners.

TAKEN BY COMMODORE PERRY.

Alexander Odren, Warrior and Pioneer, Dies Almost a Centenarian.

FROM THE DETROIT TRIBUNE, JULY 11, 1888.

COLDWATER, July 10.—Alexander Odren, probably the oldest native born resident of Michigan, who died at his home in California township recently of paralysis, was born in Detroit in 1791. He remembered that city when it was a town about eighty rods square, being bounded by the fort and river, the whole inclosed with a stockade, except on the river side. During the war of 1812 he was captured by the British press gang and taken on board the man-of-war the Queen Charlotte and impressed into the British service. He was compelled to serve against his own country more than a year, when he was captured by Commodore Perry at the battle of Lake Erie. Previous to and during this fight he was second in command of a 24-pound gun. When the battle began the gun was manned by nine men; when it closed Odren and one other man were the only survivors.

Proving that he was an American citizen compelled to fight against his own country, he was released and then enlisted in the Second Rifle regiment and did what he could to repay the enemy for compelling him to fight his own people.

When the rebellion broke out he patriotically offered his services, but was not accepted.

He has resided in California township ever since the early part of 1836, and his face was a familiar one at all the pioneer gatherings of late years. His wife, to whom he was united in 1815, survives him at the age of 94 years. Her health is quite poor, and she will undoubtedly soon follow him to his last place. Thirteen children were born to them, 10 of whom are living. One son was killed in the army.

SANDUSKY IN 1822.

FROM SANDUSKY, OHIO, SATURDAY GAZETTE.

SANDUSKY, January 30, 1888.

EDITOR SATURDAY GAZETTE:—A letter was published in the Register recently from H. Wildman's father in Connecticut saying he believed David Campbell and his brother published the Clarion in Sandusky in 1822. That is a mistake. On Wednesday, April 24, 1822, Messrs. David Campbell and Adonijah Champlin published the first number of the Sandusky Clarion, a weekly newspaper. Champlin was a young man, who a few years later went east. The office was in a frame building and stood where Schnaitter and Buderus' clothing store now is. Campbell was married and lived in the building where the printing office was.

The late Hon. F. D. Parish said there were all told twenty-three buildings in the village of Sandusky at that date, including commission houses, dwelling houses, stores and barns, and about three hundred inhabitants. Among those doing business here we find L. and M. Farwell, commission merchants; William Townsend, dry goods dealer; Galin Atkins, boot and shoe dealer; D. McMurry, attorney-at-law; D. C. Henderson, in the banking business; H. Kilbourn, postmaster; F. D. Parish, attorney-at-law; Wheeler and Calloway, merchants; S. H. Stearns, tanner and currier; A. Root, saddler and harness maker; Jennings and Darling, dealers in dry goods; Bush and Hollister, commission merchants; John N. Sloane, silver smith and watch maker; O. and L. Cooke, dry goods merchants; H. J. Harman, attorney-at-law; Bassett Bethel, tailor; Alexander Clemens, cabinet maker; James C. Hurd, hatter; Sylvanius Cone, butcher and D. H. Tuttle, lumber merchant. There were others here engaged in trapping and trading, but the above named were the principal men. - -

OLD RESIDENT.

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

ISAAC E. TOWN.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Isaac E. Town was 76 years of age January 16th, 1888. He came to Huron county in the fall of 1836 from the village of Pompey, Onondaga county, New York. He traveled via the Erie Canal to Buffalo, thence via Lake Erie to Huron and from there by way of horse team to Huron county where he settled on a farm, six miles south-east of Norwalk, on the Wooster road, one mile north-west of Olena village. He commenced housekeeping December 9th, 1836, with himself, wife and one child, and his wife's father, Wm. Furace; they began in a one-story log house, with a bark roof, with one room and one board for a floor; thus they lived until the following spring when they added a shingle roof and a board floor; they afterwards made improvements as they felt able. Here Mr. and Mrs. Town raised a family of ten children to maturity, burying two young children in the meantime. Here they celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary with about two hundred relatives and friends, on the 3d day of September, 1885, and here Mrs. Town died November 30th, 1886, aged 75 years. Mr. Town is still a resident of Huron county, in good health and strength, with promise of many years before him.

COL. JOHN NELSON SLOANE.

From the Sandusky Journal.

The appended obituary notice and sketch of the late Colonel Sloane (father of ex-Mayor Rush R. Sloane), who was buried a few days since in Oakland cemetery in this city, will interest the readers of the *Journal*, very many of whom knew the deceased, who was a resident of Sandusky for nearly forty years. They are

taken from the Waterloo (Ind.) *Press*, and are as follows:

DIED—September 24, 1881, at Waterloo, DeKalb county Indiana, at the residence of his son-in-law, and daughter, Dr. J. U. and Mrs. Sarah S. Winslow, Col. John Nelson Sloane, aged 85 years, 9 months and 18 days. And so has joined that innumerable throng, another of the patriarchs of the west, and one of those who have so largely contributed to its development.

Col. Sloane was born at Bridgewater, Oneida county, New York, December 6, 1795. At the age of twenty, inspired by that feeling of enterprise, for which he was always conspicuous, he left his native county in June, 1815, on horseback, for the far-off wilds of Ohio. After a tedious and not unadventurous journey, he arrived at Abbott's Corners, at that time the county seat of the old county of Huron, in the state of Ohio, and in August, when the first session of court was being held. Remaining there several weeks he visited, among other points, Bloomingville, at that time the most flourishing town in that section of the state. He also visited Ogontz, the site of the present city of Sandusky, then only an Indian village.

The winter of 1816 he taught school in the village of New Haven, and in the same year was induced to engage with Col. Hector Kilbourne, in the building up of a town near Columbus, Ohio. In 1818 he was married at Lyme, then Strong's Ridge, Huron county, Ohio, to Cynthia Strong, who died at Waterloo, in February, 1873.

In 1821 he located at Sandusky, Ohio, where he resided until 1857. During his entire residence in Sandusky, with characteristic energy, he always took a leading part in public improvements. Liberal with his time and money, he entered actively into every movement tending to the advancement of the town, and much of its present prosperity is due to his efforts at this time. In the establishment and opening of the Columbus turnpike, which helped to make Sandusky at an early day an important point of shipment, he was an efficient factor. In private enterprises he was untiring, and made many extensive, lasting, and for the time valuable improvements. He was largely interested in real estate, and in company with Messrs. Eleutherus Cooke and Mason Converse, built the first brick business block in the city, and himself completed and occupied the first stone residence. He was extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits, at which he accumulated for those days a fortune, and in this connection became interested in the

lake commerce, being one of the few who foresaw the great importance this means of communication was to become, and foretold its great development. In 1834 he built and launched at Sandusky the, at that date, large two masted vessel, "Platina," commanded and in part owned by Capt. T. C. McGee, who is still living, a prominent citizen of Sandusky. Col. Sloane contributed liberally to the building of the old Mad River railroad, an enterprise considered of great moment and national interest. At the ceremonies attending the commencement of said road, at Sandusky, Col. Sloane was marshal of the day. Before leaving New York State he had commenced the study of law; but his change of location caused a change in his plans, but in 1840 he completed his course, and was admitted to the bar of Ohio, of which he proved to be a valuable member, and acquired considerable prominence.

In 1839 he was elected Mayor of Sandusky, and held the office three successive terms. He was also justice of the peace during at least part of that time. He was among those who labored efficiently for the setting off of Erie county from Huron, and the location of the county seat at Sandusky.

He was one of the few members who organized Grace Church parish at Sandusky, and was always a vestryman and warden of the same while a resident there, and for years had been a member of the church of Christ. On coming to Waterloo and not finding his church home, he united with the M. E. church of Waterloo, of which he was a devoted member. Three years since it was his constant practice for many months, to read the entire New Testament each week, also the book of Psalms, which was bound with his copy. He discontinued this gradually on account of failing eyesight and growing infirmities. He was an honored member of the fraternity of Free Masons. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He was Grand Lecturer for the State of Ohio, and at one time was offered a large salary, for those days, to travel and lecture.

After leaving Sandusky he accepted a position under the Government, which he held for four years, residing at Washington, D. C. Failing health, and cataract forming on each eye, compelled him to resign. Soon after, himself and wife removed to Waterloo, where they resided until their death.

CYNTHIA STRONG SLOANE.

Mrs. Cynthia Strong Sloane, wife of Col. John N. Sloane, died

at Waterloo, Indiana, February 2, 1873, and is buried in Oakland Cemetery, Sandusky, Ohio. She was born in Homer, Courtland county, New York, October 10, 1802. Her maiden name was Cynthia Strong. She was the eldest daughter of Abner and Sally Strong with whom in the spring of 1815 she removed to Lyme, Huron county, Ohio, where on the 13th day of August, 1818, she was united in marriage with John N. Sloane.

Settling in Sandusky in 1821 she was well-known by its early residents. One of the first to unite with all good works, she was a fond, devoted mother, a true, faithful friend, to know was to love her. In 1835 she was one of the first to engage in the building of Grace Church, Sandusky, and one of the first to unite with it. Her quiet acts of kindness, her unostentatious charities, her sweet, pleasant smile, her pure, christian life, will long be remembered and we all do know that she has found a home in her Father's house, eternal in the heavens.

CHILDREN.

Edward W. Sloane, born March 9, 1821.

Sarah C. Sloane, born July 25, 1824.

William H. Sloane, born December 8, 1826; died August 6, 1827.

Rush R. Sloane, born September 18, 1828.

Louisa M. Sloane, born September 20, 1830; died Sept. 11, 1887.

Helen Mary Sloane, born February 24, 1841.

MRS. LOUISA SLOANE KILBOURNE.

From the Cheyenne County Democrat, Bird City, Kansas.

DIED—Mrs. Louisa Sloane Kilbourne. Born Sept. 20th, 1830. Died Sept. 11th, 1887, aged 56 years, 11 months and 11 days, at the residence of Joseph H. Crow, Bird City, Kansas.

Mrs. Louisa Sloane Kilbourne was born in Sandusky, Erie county, Ohio, September 20th, 1830, and died of heart disease following dropsy at the residence of Joseph H. Crow, three miles east of Bird City, Sunday, September 11th, 1887.

The deceased was the daughter of the late Col. John Nelson Sloane, one of the founders of Sandusky. Mrs. Kilbourne was an intelligent and cultured woman, whose writings had appeared in prominent eastern journals. She was a member of the Minerva Literary Club at the time of her death. Her health had been very poor for several years. She came to this county about six months

ago and was living with her only son, Edward W. Kilbourne, and wife in 7-5-38. While her son was away from home in Colorado, his wife seeing Mrs. Kilbourne was failing had her removed to her father's house where she was kindly cared for and everything possible done for her comfort. Dr. Payne attended her through her last illness. Mrs. Kilbourne was a member of the Episcopal Church, was a kind-hearted christian woman, a most devoted and beloved mother, an honored relative and respected friend. The funeral services were held on the evening of Sept. 12th, conducted by Rev. Geo. Nulton, pastor of the M. E. Church, whose earnest prayer was deeply affecting to the many friends present. Although her death was so sudden and unexpected, the funeral cortege was fully as large as any yet seen in this county, and her remains were interred in her son's lot, number forty-nine in the Bird City Cemetery.

FRANCIS D. PARISH.

The subject of this sketch, Francis D. Parish, was born in Naples, Ontario county, state of New York, December 20th, 1796. Afterwards his parents removed to Bristol, a town located on the Phelps and Gotham purchase. It was a rough region with valleys and mountain sides, and, at that time, a new and unsettled country, and it was in assisting to clear and cultivate a tract of land in Bristol township that the boyhood of young Parish was passed.

Such education as he had was obtained at the country district schools, taught for a few months in the winter time, for in the summer he was kept at work upon the farm. After he was about eighteen years of age he was sent to the Academy at Canandagua and afterwards spent two years at Hamilton College, but business reverses compelled his father to discontinue his college course. The decision was then made that young Francis should emigrate to Columbus, Ohio, and study law, but the winter of 1819-20 he was engaged in East Bloomfield, New York state, teaching school.

In April, 1820, young Parish then in his 24th year went by the way of the Alleghany and Ohio rivers to Marietta, Ohio, thence by keel boat up the Muskingham river to Zanesville and thence by stage to Columbus, the capital of the State.

After two years of study in the office of his cousin, Orris Parish, commonly called in those days "black Parish," he was on

the 22d day of May, 1822, admitted to practice law by the Supreme Court then in session at Delaware, Ohio.

By advice of his cousin it was decided that he should locate at Sandusky, then in the county of Huron. The whole of this section of Ohio was new and there were no public means of travel and he rode on horseback a part of the way from Columbus to Sandusky and walked the balance. The only lawyers then at Sandusky were E. Cooke and H. J. Harmon. Mr. Parish in a few years acquired considerable reputation in the collection of debts and, in this branch of the business, he soon equalled that of any lawyer in this section of the state.

In 1836 he formed a law partnership with E. B. Sadler, Esq., and for many years the firm of Parish & Sadler was well and favorably known.

In the winter of 1837-8 he came within one vote of being nominated by the Whig members of the Legislature of Ohio, President Judge of this Circuit, but was defeated by Ozias Brown. I believe that had it not been for the strong anti-slavery views since called "Abolition" which Mr. Parish had the year or two before expressed, he would have been elected.

In 1847-8-9 Horatio Wildman, Esq., of Sandusky, and the writer were students at law in his office, and we can bear witness to the care and circumspection with which he examined every question, to the accuracy of his judgment, and his faithfulness to principle; and I could call attention to several instances where he relinquished liberal fees in preference to remaining away from Oberlin at a regular meeting of the college trustees of which he was then one. Mr. Parish retired from the bar in 1850.

In 1830 he united with the Congregational church and continued a devout and earnest member of that denomination to the end of his life.

In 1831 in connection with the other citizens of Sandusky he organized a temperance society upon the pledge of total abstinence, the first society of the kind upon the Firelands.

He was until the fall of 1836 a zealous member of the Colonization Society, then in successful operation, and which was supported by the best men of the nation as the true way to secure the universal emancipation of the slaves. The discussions and riots of the years 1834-5-6 and especially the mobbing and destruction of Mr. Birney's newspaper, "The Philanthropist," at Cincinnati in

1846, was more than he could stand and he became a most active, earnest and pronounced "Abolitionist." The murder of Rev. Lovejoy provoked him beyond endurance and he determined to fight it out on that line to the end, which he did. He was so outspoken and bitter that he was at times threatened with the destruction of his property and with personal violence. Indeed, I well remember when it was talked openly upon the streets of Sandusky that "Parish should be ridden upon a rail," and he was put upon his guard. But he was not afraid, at least he showed no fear. His house became the home for the fugitive and was called for years "the depot of the Underground Road." While he has aided many a hungry and poor fugitive to escape and sent them on their way rejoicing, he was never mulcted in damages or sued except in one case, the particulars of which I will not here give, as they are related in full in an address delivered before the Firelands Pioneer Society by the writer of this article and published in the same volume of the "Pioneer" in which this appears.

At the election in the year 1844 Mr. Parish was the candidate on the so-called "Liberty" ticket for the vacancy then existing in the 28th Congress, but was defeated; the Whig candidate, Hon. E. S. Hamlin being elected.

He was always known as being hostile to Odd Fellowship, Free Masonary, or any other secret society.

In 1854 he was defeated for probate judge in Erie county by A. H. Stryker, the candidate of the Know Nothing party.

In 1859 he was nominated by the Republicans of the Erie-Huron district and elected and served one term as State Senator.

In March, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Dennison to fill the unexpired term of the writer as probate judge, who had resigned to take a position under the United States government. Judge Parish was defeated for renomination in 1863 by Judge George Morton who was nominated and elected.

Two years after, 1863, he continued to reside at his old home in Sandusky, then for several years resided on his farm in Perkins township, near Sandusky, and finally removed to Oberlin, for which place he always had a great fondness, and where he lived at the time of his death.

He was one of the organizers of the Erie County Agricultural Society and one of its most active members, and for several years was the president of the society. Mr. Parish regularly visited

Sandusky at the time of the Erie County Fair until his death and his interest in it was unabated.

On the 23d of March, 1886, he quietly passed away.

His remains were taken to his old home at Sandusky, where funeral services were held in the Congregational church, of which he had so early been a member and to build which he had liberally contributed. The members of the Sandusky bar arranged for the services and his remains were buried in Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Parish left to mourn his death his faithful and devoted wife, and son, Frank E. Parish, a successful business man of Chicago, and two daughters, Sarah and Mary.

No words of eulogium that I could write would more clearly present Mr. Parish as he lived and died than those of Cowper's:

"He is a freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

ABNER STRONG.

By Hon. Rush R. Sloane.

Mr. Strong was born in Lee, Mass., April 7, 1780; he married Sally Bassett in Homer, New York, Oct. 15, 1801, where he conducted a farm until 1815, when he removed to the township of Lyme, Huron county, Ohio.

He resided upon what was afterwards called Strong's Ridge until his years made it necessary to quit work on his farm, which he then sold; he died at Bellevue, February 3, 1859, and was buried on Strong's Ridge; he was a man of remarkably genial and sweet disposition, and a most devoted christian.

He was a man of earnest principle and the only question with him, was, is it right? Policy never influenced him. A firm temperance man, he closed the bar which he had in the hotel which he kept on the Ridge at a time when, as the stage house, he was making money rapidly, and changed the name to "Temperance House." He was a strong abolitionist, a friend of the slave and never failed to aid them. Mr. Strong was a candidate for the Legislature on the first ticket ever presented by the Abolition party then called the Liberty party, in Huron county and that at a time when he was offered the nomination of the Whig party for the same office and when the nomination of that party was equivalent to an election.

He was during all his life a faithful and devoted member of

Christ's church and he is now, enjoying his reward in heaven.

SALLY BASSETT STRONG.

Sally Bassett Strong, wife of Abner Strong, was born in Mansfield, Conn., April 7, 1784; maiden name, Sally Bassett, died at Bellevue, January 20, 1865, and buried on Strong's Ridge.

CHILDREN.

Cynthia Strong, born Oct. 10, 1802; deceased.

Eunice Strong, born March 14, 1804; deceased.

Pelatihah Strong, born Dec. 22, 1806; deceased.

Alonzo Strong, born Sept. 29, 1809.

Benjamin F. Strong, born July 14, 1822.

DR. JOSHUA U. WINSLOW.

From the Auburn (Indiana) Courier.

Dr. Joshua U. Winslow, the well known druggist of Waterloo, dropped dead of heart disease Saturday, Sept. 3, 1887, while engaged about his residence in some outside repairs. Dr. Winslow was nearly 69 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Pittsford, N. Y., October 2, 1818. He studied medicine and surgery with Prof. Frank H. Hamilton, of Rochester, N. Y., graduating at Hobart College, in Geneva, N. Y., in the class of 1844. He commenced the practice of medicine in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1845, and in February, 1847, was united in marriage to Miss Sarah C. Sloane, daughter of John N. and Cynthia Sloane of that city. In 1849 Dr. Winslow, removed to Monroe, Michigan, and in 1854 to Ft. Wayne, Indiana, where he opened a drug store. In 1859 he opened a store in Waterloo and has been in business there as a druggist ever since. In 1864, Clarence, his son, died, and Elizabeth, the remaining child, in 1867. From this double affliction he never fully recovered.

In the winter of 1880, and again in the following winter, he was prostrated with a complication of diseases. His sufferings were intense, and he arose from his bed a physical wreck, deaf and nearly blind, but he was never known to murmur. Unable afterwards to read to any great extent, and debarred by

deafness from enjoying the conversation of friends, he was compelled to draw from a well stored brain for reminiscences of bygone investigations in the realms of science and art for companionship and consolation. Always a reticent man, in later years the habit became stronger, and he was known as a man of few words. It is conceded of him that he was one of the most learned men of northern Indiana, and the most thorough in his specialties, yet with it all, like all great men, he was extremely modest and unpretentious, never seeking in any form to display his powers, or to court attraction by his talents. To the medical fraternity he was known as the ablest chemist in all the surrounding country, and to the local profession his loss is irreparable. The funeral took place from his late residence, Monday, September 5, at 3 p. m., Rev. W. D. Parr, of the M. E. church, officiating, and was largely attended by old-time friends, the Ladies' Society (in whose success he took a deep interest) and by the citizens generally. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Among those present were the following relatives of Dr. and Mrs. Winslow from abroad: Mrs. Nellie Sloane, wife of Hon. Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, who is now in Europe; his son Mr. Morrison Sloane of the same city; Mr. Edward W. Sloane, superintendent of the American Express Co. at Indianapolis; and Mr. and Mrs. Eli Lilly, also of the latter city.

WM. W. PARKER.

Wm. W. Parker was born February 17, 1802, in Livingston county, New York. He came to Florence township, Erie county, Ohio, in March, 1817. He married Sarah Parker March 18, 1820. He died March 19, 1880, aged 78 years, 1 month and 1 day.

MRS. SARAH PARKER.

Mrs. Sarah Parker was born in Orange county, Vermont, February 18th, 1802. She came to New York and was there about one year, and from there she came to Florence township, Erie county, Ohio, in March, 1818. She married Wm. Parker March 18, 1820. She died June 17, 1888, aged 86 years, 3 months and 29 days.

BENNETT WILLIAMS.

The death of this venerable and worthy gentleman, so long a

citizen of Milan, occurred on the 17th of December, 1886, in the 89th year of his age.

Deceased was a son of Col. Phineas Williams, of Vermont, and served with distinction in the war of 1812. He was born at Bridgewater, Windsor county, Vermont, May 10th, 1798, and was the second son of a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom he was the last surviving member. He took part in the war of 1812, enlisting in the Thirty-first Regiment of the regular army in March, 1813, and serving till the close of the war.

He came to Milan in 1815 and has since resided in Erie county most of the time.

He was married on November 19th, 1823, to Mrs. Amanda Guthrie, formerly Miss Perry, whose family was one of the first to locate in this part of the country. His wife was called to her reward June 23d, 1867, leaving him to finish the pilgrimage of life alone.

His lifetime has covered the whole of Milan's history, from the time when it was but an Indian village of a few rude huts to the present time; and he was known to nearly all of the residents of this section of country, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all. He was a genial, warm-hearted citizen, ever true to his convictions, and his friendships, having a large circle of trusted friends and acquaintances, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His illness was borne without a murmur and he entered the "valley and shadow of death," with a firm trust in the precious promise, "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." So the old soldier, the citizen full of years, and the trustful christian, has passed away, and entered into the rest that remains for God's people.

LEVI PLATT.

Deacon Levi Platt, of Greenfield, died September 8th, 1886, at the ripe old age of 90 years. Like a shock of corn fully ripe he was gathered home.

FREDERICK UPSON.

Deacon Frederick Upson died at his home on Woodlawn ave-

nue in Norwalk, September 13th, 1886, aged 77 years. After a useful and excellent christian life he passed to his reward.

PRENTICE K. LOOMIS.

Prentice K. Loomis, of Berlin Heights, died November 3d, 1886, aged 77 years; and his wife, Sarah Royce Loomis, died November 7th, 1886, aged 71 years. They both have lived in Berlin Heights since 1834; for more than fifty years; they were highly respected, honored citizens of that village.

MRS. ABIGAIL WRIGHT.

Mrs. Abigail Wright, of Steuben, died December 5th, 1886, aged 86 years.

GERSHOM S. JENNINGS.

Gershom S. Jennings died in North Fairfield January 3, 1887, aged 73 years and 7 months. Mr. Jennings was born in Fairfield county, Connecticut, May 29, 1813. He came to the then new state of Ohio when about 21 years old, in 1834, commenced to hew out his fortune in the woods. He lived in Fairfield for about 43 years, a highly respected, upright and honorable citizen.

MRS. SYLVIA EATON.

Mrs. Sylvia Eaton died at her home in Fitchville March 8th, 1887, aged 84 years. She was a resident of that township for about 60 years, a faithful and worthy member of the Baptist church during a good part of her life.

MARINDA DENMAN.

Marinda Denman, one of the oldest pioneer residents of Huron county, died at her home four miles north of Wakeman, Thursday night, March 24th, 1887. She was the wife of the late John Denman, Sr., of that place. They settled on the farm where she died in 1823, make 64 consecutive years of residence in this county. Mrs. Denman had been a great sufferer for many months with

cancer of the throat, which slowly sapped her life. She left a family of ten children—nine sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living. Eight of them live within a radius of fifteen miles of the old homestead; two live in the West.

JOHN BEARDSLEY.

John Beardsley, of Norwalk, died April 1st, 1887, after a protracted illness. He was in his 80th year and had long been a resident of this city.

MRS. ELDRIDGE.

Mrs. Eldridge, of Olena, aged 79 years, died April 18th, 1887.

FRANCIS PILGRIM.

Francis Pilgrim, of Olena, aged 83 years, died April 20, 1887. His wife died about nine months previously; both exemplary christian people.

Within ten days in April 1887 there were five deaths near Olena, whose aggregated ages reached 429 years, or an average of 86 years each.

MRS. ABIGAIL ELY CURTISS.

Mrs. Abigail Ely Curtiss was born in Conneaut, Ashtabula county, May 27, 1816; moved to Norwalk in 1877; died May 2, 1887. She was an elder sister of George C. Wright of Woodlawn avenue. She was an own niece of the Rev. Joseph Badger, an early missionary in these parts. He was chaplain at Fort Avery and was stationed in 1806 at Fremont Missionary Station.

JONATHAN ATHERTON.

Jonathan Atherton, of Greenfield, aged 70 years, died July 23d, 1886.

MRS. SALLY WASHBURN.

One more of Huron county's pioneers has gone the way of the earth. Mrs. Sally Washburn died July 10th, 1886, in the ninety-first year of her age. Her husband, Joseph Washburn, died some 33 years ago, since which time she has remained his widow. She was a native of Ulster county, New York; was born the 2d day of May, 1795; moved to Huron county in 1820, living for a short time with the family of Rundel Palmer until her husband, with the assistance of a few neighbors, could construct their log house. This done they moved to the farm which she had always lived upon until the day of her death. She was the mother of seven children, but three of whom survive her. She was a worthy member of the church with which she united in her youthful days, and was a worthy mother in Israel, highly respected by all in the community and was always assisting in the way of charity, whenever she had an opportunity to do so. Her funeral was held in the Congregational church on July 12th, conducted by the Rev. A. H. Leonard, of Greenwich. His text was from Psalms, as follows: "Thou shalt guide me through life and at last receive me to life eternal."

REV. THOMAS DIMM.

The Rev. Thomas Dimm, of New Haven, died July 9th, 1886, aged 76 years.

DORCAS KNAPP.

Dorcas Knapp, widow of Jonathan Knapp, of Hartland, died July 24th, 1886. Aged 94 years.

MRS. JANE PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Jane Phillips, widow of Abram Phillips, died in Clarksfield July 24, 1886, aged 84 years.

MRS. LYDIA R. BECKWITH.

Mrs. Lydia R. Beckwith, aged 69 years, died August 27, 1886, at her home in Fitchville.

ANGELINE L. CURTISS.

Angeline L. Curtiss was the eldest daughter of the late Samuel B. Lewis, one of the three earliest settlers in Norwalk township, Huron County, Ohio, and she fully realized the hardships of a pioneer life. The deceased was born in Norwalk, August 5, 1819, and died in Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 28, 1887. She grew to young womanhood with her parents on the old S. B. Lewis farm, two miles south-east of this city, where she received that early christian training which always shone in her purity of character, in her every day life.

She was married September 28, 1841, to Orlando F. Curtiss, who preceded her to the grave by more than seventeen years, he having died on August 19, 1870.

They were a happy and devoted husband and wife, and for nearly thirty years lived happily on the old homestead a little south of this town. They were blessed with a family of two daughters and four sons. Out of this family of eight persons, three have gone to their last resting place, viz: Orlando F. Curtiss who died in August, 1870; Juliet M. the eldest daughter who died Feb. 24, 1879; and lastly Angeline L. Curtiss the subject of this brief notice who died as above stated.

The deceased lady always admonished her children to seek the Saviour. She ever had a cheerful word for young children.

An incident happened during her childhood that may be of interest to some at this time. When a little girl of some three years of age she was stolen from her home by a squaw and carried off about three miles before being overtaken and rescued by her father. The squaw was on horseback and galloped off at a great rate with the child.

The deceased was conscious of the near approach of death, and when the summons came, raised herself upon her bed and announced that she was dying. In a very few minutes she became unconscious, in which condition she remained for about twenty-four hours before breathing her last. Among requests made by her on her death bed, was, that her four sons should be her pall bearers, which request was carried out. Her remains were brought from Toledo and funeral services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Chapel, this city, on December 2, 1887,

the interment being in the family burial lot in our beautiful Woodlawn cemetery.

Of the surviving members of this family, one son resides in Toledo, Ohio, two in Conn., one in Washington, D. C., and the daughter in Toledo, Ohio. Mrs. Curtiss was a loving and tender mother, always ready to sacrifice herself, if necessary, for her children and those with whom she was brought in daily contact, and a most estimable christian lady.

She is gone but will not be forgotten; though dead she still lives in memory for what she was, and what she did in life, and those who were her intimate and life long associates will ever realize and feel that it was for good that this life was spent in their time and generation. "Peace to her ashes."

HENRY BUCKINGHAM.

By his grandson Henry Buckingham, of Lawrence, Kansas.

I herewith send you an imperfect sketch of the life of Henry Buckingham as per your request. I have labored under many difficulties to get the dates, but am confident that they are nearly correct. I would have preferred that some other person should have performed the task for various reasons: in the first place I do not feel competent to do him justice; secondly, what I say might seem like too much praise; and thirdly, I was so young when my grandfather was living I do not remember much that ought to be written. Much that I write I learned from others, who knew him when he was in the prime of life. But the reader, I trust, will cheerfully pardon my shortcomings.

The subject of this sketch was born in Coventry, Connecticut, January 13, 1779. He was descended from Thomas Buckingham, the Puritan settler, and ancestor of all the Buckinghams in America, so far as is known. Thomas Buckingham arrived in Boston June 26, 1637, coming over in the ship Hector from London. He went to New Haven, Connecticut, March 30th of the following year and made his home there. He was thoroughly a Puritan, and left the old country for the same reason, no doubt, that actuated those that came over in the Mayflower, which preceded them seventeen years. It does not appear that he was an ordained minister of the gospel, but he took a leading part in the religious affairs of the new country. He left four children.

Henry Buckingham was of the eighth generation and the oldest son of Thomas Buckingham, who was a soldier in the Revolution, and who died in Norwalk in 1840.

March 20, 1803, he married Harriet Talcott, of Glastenbury, and settled in New London, where he was a successful merchant. In about the year 1805 he moved to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, and again commenced business as a merchant. Until the breaking out of the war of 1812, he was probably the most successful business man in the valley. Besides a large store, he built mills and conducted them with his usual energy and success. Being of a very patriotic disposition and inheriting a dislike of England, he threw up his business to a very great extent, and assisted the government in raising troops. One company which he nearly outfitted with his private means, participated in the battle of Lake Erie. Jim Bird, whose name lives in song and story, and who performed deeds of valor during that memorable fight and who afterwards was unjustly shot for desertion, was a member of his household. During the entire war he took great interest, freely paying out of his pocket such sums as he deemed necessary. This, together with the decline of commerce that generally follows a foreign war, compelled him to close out his business, leaving him but little of his large wealth. Being in the prime of life and having lost none of his ambition, he decided to seek a newer country where his energies would be more likely to be rewarded to a greater extent than in Pennsylvania. So in the spring of 1820 he packed his worldly goods in a wagon and with his small family turned his face toward the "beautiful Ohio," as it was then called. In the fall of the year he landed at Putnam, opposite to where Zanesville now stands, where Ebenezer Buckingham, a distant relative, had but a short time before settled.

Not liking that portion of Ohio, he concluded to move to the Connecticut Western Reserve. Again packing up his goods he started for Norwalk, arriving there in the spring of 1822. He immediately commenced making him a home on the square now occupied by the Catholics, nearly opposite the old Seminary, now your High School. Soon after he arrived he was appointed county treasurer, to fill a vacancy, and was so well liked by the people that he was reelected three times, serving seven years continuously.

April 3, 1828, with Ichabod Marshall, Platt Benedict and Timothy Baker, and perhaps one or two other, the Norwalk Manufac-

turing Company was organized. A tract of land on the brow of the hill, on the south side of Medina street was secured and a very large flouring and paper mill erected thereon. The engine was an immense one, and I think it was hauled from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. The enterprise was a gigantic one for those days, and was far in advance of what was at that time needed. The mill was commenced in the spring of 1828, and I think it was ready for running the spring following. Being the first mill of the kind in that portion of the state, it did a thriving business until the introduction of new and improved machinery for the manufacture of paper, when competition practically destroyed that portion of the business. So that while one portion of the mill was making money, the other was losing. In 1838 an attempt was made to improve the old paper-making machinery, and it was ready to run on Saturday night, September 21st, 1839. It was decided not to get steam up until the following Monday. About eight o'clock on Sunday morning, the cry of fire was heard, and it was soon discovered that the mill was on fire in the drying loft (where no fire was ever allowed) and in a couple of hours the entire structure was a mass of smouldering ruins.

Digressing somewhat, I will say that the destruction of the mill was a fatal blow, so to speak, to my grandfather, and I think he concluded that any further display of enterprise would be useless. It also broke up my father, who was indirectly interested.

Abandoning all hope of rebuilding or engaging in any other enterprise on account of the lack of means, he resumed work on the two tracts of land now at the head of Main street.

He was one of the founders of the *Norwalk Reporter*, the first paper printed in Norwalk, which was started in 1827. He was its editor, mainly, espousing the cause of John Quincy Adams. His partners were Mr. John P. McArdle, and his son, Geo. T. Buckingham. Many amusing incidents occurred during the publication of the paper, which caused much talk at the time. Mr. McArdle was a warm Jackson man, and while the paper was the recognized organ of the Adams party, yet in the absence of the editor it was an enthusiastic advocate of Old Hickory. History fails to record the effect of this manner of conducting the campaign in old Huron fifty-four years ago. He sold out to Mr. McArdle, who conducted it but a short time. It was superseded by the *Reflector*, which was one of the ablest and most prosperous papers in the state.

After the destruction of the mill, which was a total loss so far as my grandfather was concerned, he continued to improve the old homestead and farmed the tract of land which fronted on Main street north and nearly opposite the Judge Baker place, and extended to Milan street, just below the Widow Palmer place; also that tract of land owned by the late D. A. Baker.

In 1842 or '43 he was again elected treasurer of the county, and held the office two years. It was the law in those days that after a certain time a penalty of seven per cent. accrued, which went to the treasurer. He refused to take a cent of penalty; on the contrary, in many instances he paid the tax of poor men out of his own pocket.

[For his views on the anti-slavery question see page 75 of this volume.]

TEMPERANCE.

He early espoused the cause of temperance, and did all he could to promote that cause. He practiced what he taught. On no occasion did he ever fail to say a good word for the cause which at that time had but few friends. I think he helped organize the first temperance society in Huron county. While he never made himself obnoxious, he was always trying to reclaim those who had become slaves to this terrible vice. He believed in total abstinence from all that intoxicates or degrades and debases man, and that "cleanliness was next to godliness."

The cause of education was very dear to him. He believed in universal education. In 1829 he was one of the trustees of the Norwalk Academy, and for a number of years took an active part in the conduct of the school. Though full of business he had time to give to what he conceived to be one of the greatest blessings to mankind.

He was very kind to poor young men who were trying to make their way in the world. In Pennsylvania he "brought up" about a dozen, placing them on the road to success. One young lad he came across one snowy day hunting rabbits; being pleased with the boy's appearance he asked him if he did not want to come and do chores and go to school? The boy replied he would be but too glad to do so. He came, went to school, studied law, and was sent to Congress from that district. There are parties now in Ohio who owe what they are to his generous bounty.

No man was more respected by his neighbors. Those who

knew him longest were his warmest friends. On many occasions he was chosen as an arbiter, where difficulties had arisen, and his decision was accepted as correct. On one occasion there was a difference in accounts, and to make it satisfactory all around, he paid the difference out of his own pocket, though he was a poor man.

HIS RELIGION.

It would be hardly possible for such a man not to be of a religious turn of mind. From what I heard him once tell a friend, I think he was a "man of the world" until after the war of 1812. He once remarked that in early life he had been exacting, suing and being sued, but that it was all wrong. He believed in the brotherhood of man. The records of the American Bible Society of Huron county show that on June 5, 1826, he was elected depository of the society, and held the office for three years. In 1830 he was elected a director; he was also a member of the tract society. He was originally a Presbyterian and joined that society in 1824 in Milan. During the last fifteen years or more of his life, he held religious services in sparsely-settled neighborhoods. While he did not claim to be a minister, he would talk to the people. Though quite young, I often accompanied him to the Sherman and Keeler settlements, and other settlements. So far as I can remember he advocated universal peace, the universal brotherhood of man. He believed in the Saviour, in a practical religion, that wars and strifes were unnecessary and contrary to the principles of true religion. That we should help one another, "do as we would be done by," and do all we could to make the lives of those around us pleasant. Whether he believed in endless punishment or not, I do not know; but he did not attend the Presbyterian church, so far as I recollect, for a number of years previous to his death. I think he never organized a society, at least if he did I never heard of it. He was always welcomed to the neighborhood where he held services, and no matter where he went, "the latch string was out."

I think his attention was first called to religion by an old Catholic lady, whose husband worked in his mill in Pennsylvania. It seems my grandfather was in the habit of going fishing on Sundays, taking my father, who was a lad, with him. While engaged in this favorite pastime one beautiful Sabbath morning, under a bridge near his mill, the old lady with book in hand was on her

way to church. She said to him, "Mr. Buckingham, you ought to know better than to break the holy Sabbath; see what you are teaching your little boy. My poor old man don't know any better than to fish and hunt on Sunday." Hauling in his line, and hastily breaking the end of the pole, and winding it up, he went home. From that time forward he never broke the Sabbath.

HIS DEATH.

On the morning of April 2, 1845, I noticed that something was wrong with him, and so informed my father. The latter immediately went to see him and found that his mind was wandering. After much persuasion, for he was directing a man to do some work, he was induced to go to bed and have a physician called. He soon became unconscious, and at eight o'clock the next morning breathed his last, peacefully, quietly and painlessly.

It was just seventeen years from the time the Mill Company was organized till his death.

Thus passed away a man who had led an unusually active life, and who did all he could to aid his fellow man; who was a friend to the down-trodden and oppressed; whose heart beat for humanity and whose teachings and practices tended to lead men to a higher and better life. His passage through the dark valley could not be otherwise than peaceful, as his life was pure, and his reward beyond the dark river the full fruition of the just. To him "death was but a kind and welcome servant, who unlocks with noiseless hand life's flower-encircled door to show us those we love."

PIONEER LIFE IN HURON COUNTY.

The Following Incidents Were Related by Mr. Frank D. Read, (the First White Child Born in Huron County,) at the Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, Held in Milan, O., on Feb. 22, 1888.

My father's name was Hanson Read; he came to Huron county in 1810, lived in Greenfield township, on a little clearing, in a log house, with his wife, his wife's father, Abraham Powers, and his wife's sister; they had one child named Frank; that was me. I was born April 25, 1812, and was the first white child born in Huron county.

The Indians were wild, savage and furious during the summer of 1812, and matters were in a very troublous and unsettled state, for the war between Great Britain and the United States had been declared and the savages were incited to all sorts of mischief and barbarity by the British.

An arrangement had been made, by my father, with Johnny Appleseed, to come to our house once every week and let us know how matters were moving in the war.

One day the latter part of July, father was out in the woods hunting for his cows when Johnny Appleseed came into the clearing and shouted, "Flee for your lives; the Canadians and Indians are landing at Huron" !!! (This proved to be a false alarm; we afterwards learned that what Johnny Appleseed saw, was a large number of the American General Hull's soldiers, who had been captured and robbed of their arms and clothing and sent back by the British in a most destitute condition, landing at Huron.) However the alarm given by Appleseed, frightened my father's family so much, that they immediately packed up some things, hid their ironware and some other things in the woods and taking mother

THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTY

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and myself, together with some bedding, and such other useful articles as she required, on a sled, we all started for the block house in Mansfield.

We stopped at a neighbors, on the way, over night. Next morning while cooking breakfast two young men from Huron came along and mother gave them some ash cakes; they said it was the sweetest morsel they ever ate.

We arrived at Mansfield the next afternoon and took up our abode in the block house. (Here Mr. Read exhibited a piece of wood from the old block house.)

Work was scarce and it was hard times to get enough to eat. Father finally got a job making brick. One morning he went to his work and did not return at his usual time. The folks became alarmed and a man by the name of Jones went out to see what the trouble was; he failed to return; so a party was made up to go and search for my father and Jones. They soon found a dead body, scalped. They reported that it was Read; but it proved to be Jones. Father came in safe and sound that same night. They then went out and got Jones' body and brought it in and buried it.

Many of the neighbors all around Mansfield were at that time staying at the block house, for it was very risky being outside.

Father returned to his clearing in Greenfield several times to see about the house, cows, &c., &c. He frequently saw fresh Indian tracks and on one of these trips he saw the house of a neighbor, by the name of Palmer, on fire and it all burned up together with 400 bushels of wheat in the chamber. Father returned to the block house and told Palmer about it.

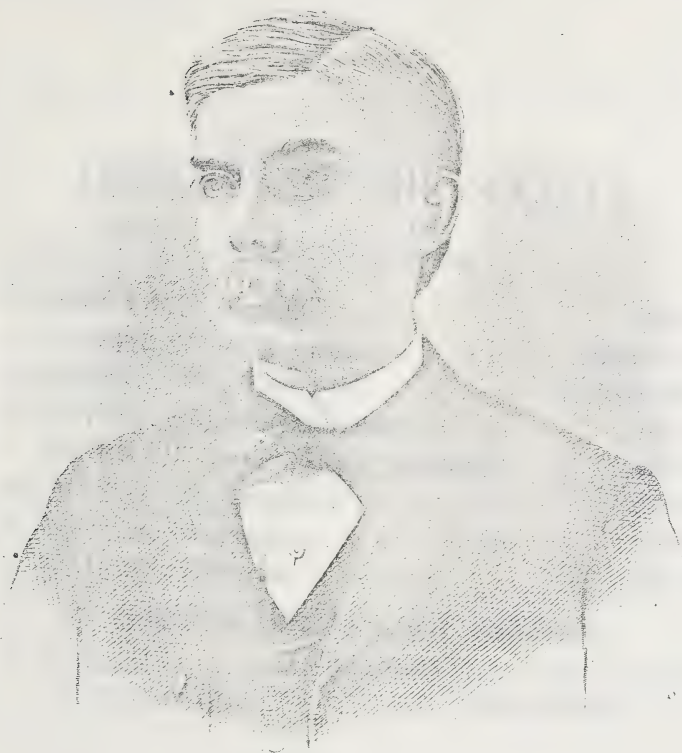
In all these trips father had to be very sly and careful for if he had been discovered and captured he would have been killed and scalped; the woods were full of wild Indians all this time doing deviltry of all sorts. Our folks remained in the Mansfield block house from about August 1, 1812 until New Year's night, 1813, when mother said to father, "I am going back home if I am scalped the first night." So we all returned home to Greenfield the next day.

One night not long after mother said to father, "Old Dick (our horse) is in the wheat field." Father listened a few moments and said, "that bell is not on Old Dick." He looked at mother and then prepared himself for defense. They sat up waiting for an attack, until morning, when father went out and found the

coast clear, but Indian tracks were seen and "Old Dick's" bell was gone; we never saw it afterwards.

We lived in a great deal of fear and danger for a year or so but afterwards everything was peaceful and quiet. We lived here on this same farm for many years.

Mr. Read further said, I very well remember hearing of one incident which occurred in 1812. Two young men named Seymour and Pixley, living near Enterprise, not far from Milan, went out to cut a bee tree; after the tree was down and while they were cutting out the honey the Indians came upon them suddenly, fired and killed Seymour and scalped him. Pixley ran for his life but they pursued and captured him about 40 rods from his house. They carried him off to Canada where he was kept a captive for about five years; at the end of which time a man from Detroit bought him for \$100. Pixley worked one year to pay back the \$100 and own himself again. He was a fine young man and married a favorite cousin of mine. He lived in York township for a time where he died soon after marriage. His wife also died not long afterward.



Mr. Baldwin of Western Port, Va.

C. C. Baldwin

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1890-91.

G. T. STEWART, President,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
G. W. CLARY, Vice President,	-	-	-	-	Birmingham.
J. D. EASTON, Vice President,	-	-	-	-	Monroeville.
L. C. LAYLIN, Recording Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
F. C. WICKHAM, Corresponding Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
C. W. MANAHAN, Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
C. H. GALLUP, Librarian,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.

Board of Directors and Trustees,

C. H. GALLUP,	S. A. WILDMAN,	H. P. STARR.
F. R. LOOMIS,	C. WOODRUFF.	

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RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

*Of the Firelands Historical Society, and its Board of
Directors and Trustees;*

CONTINUED FROM NEW SERIES, VOLUME V.

Meeting of the Directors and Trustees

SEPTEMBER 18, 1888.

A meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society, was held in the office of G. T. Stewart, Esq., in Norwalk, on Tuesday, September 18, 1888. Present, G. T. Stewart, J. D. Easton, F. R. Loomis and C. H. Gallup.

Upon motion the following notice was ordered published in the newspapers of the Firelands and F. R. Loomis was appointed a committee to attend to the matter; viz.:

The Autumn Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society will be held in Birmingham, Erie County, on Wednesday, September 26, 1888, and the people of that place and the surrounding community are making every provision for a large and successful gathering of pioneers and friends of the society.

The meeting will be held in H. P. Starr's Grove, if the day is pleasant, otherwise it will be held in the Town Hall. The Birmingham Cornet Band will furnish instrumental music for the occasion and this with all other music will be under the direction of D. C. Leonard and Chas. Graves.

The dinner will consist of a basket picnic and everybody is invited to contribute,

Persons having old relics are requested to take them to the meeting and loan them to the society for the day.

The Firelands Society held a very successful meeting in Birmingham twenty-eight years ago and the citizens of that place and surrounding towns will endeavor to make the coming meeting one of the best in the history of the society.

The following committee of arrangements have been appointed:

BIRMINGHAM—H. P. Starr and wife, Geo. W. Clary, Mrs. Fred Clary, D. C. Leonard and wife, N. Wilber and wife H. A. Heimseth and wife, H. N. Shoff and wife, Chas. Graves, Mrs. Wm. Olds, E. Crandall and wife, J. R. Carter and wife, A. A. Blair and wife, Chas. Lawrence and wife, Martin Denman, A. B. Denman and wife, Mrs. H. G. Blanchard, S. Whitehead, Dr. E. G. Rose and wife, Geo. Heald and wife, Wm. Parker and wife, M. Bentley and wife, Mrs. Thos. Harrison.

COLLINS—I. McKesson and wife, L. V. McKesson and wife.

BERLIN—N. Andress and wife, Capt. A. H. Pearl and wife, H. Tuttle and wife, James Douglass and wife, O. C. Tillinghast and wife, C. L. Hill and wife.

VERMILLION—Lewis Wells and wife, H. H. Crain and wife, B. S. Washburn, Dr. McConnolly.

BROWNHELM—F. H. Bacon, Miss W. Bacon.

NORTH AMHERST—E. P. Streeter and wife, Smith Steel and wife, A Axtel and wife.

OBERLIN—Dr. H. Johnson, S. M. Cole.

FLORENCE—Bowen Case and wife, C. H. Botsford, Geo. P. Baker and wife, J. S. King, Ella Clary, F. Knapp and wife, Geo. Taylor and wife.

WAKEMAN—Wm. Denman and wife, A. J. Barney, John Sherman and wife, John Denman and wife, M. I. Todd and wife.

HENRIETTA—James Lees and wife, Bennett Bates and wife.

KIPTON—B. Breckenridge and wife, H. H. Weeks and wife.

The Board upon motion adjourned,

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

FALL MEETING,

AT BIRMINGHAM, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1888.

MORNING SESSION.

The Fall Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in Birmingham, Erie county, on Wednesday, September 26, 1888, in accordance with the invitation extended at the previous Annual Meeting, by H. P. Starr, G. W. Clary and others of that village.

The morning was cool, cloudy and rain threatening, and the meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., in the town hall, by the Hon. E. Bogardus, President of the Society, with a fair number present.

The Hon. F. R. Loomis was called upon and opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the Winter Meeting held in Milan, February 22d, and of the Annual Meeting held in Norwalk, June 27, 1888, were read by the Secretary and approved.

The Birmingham cornet band entertained the audience with music.

Letters of regret, at not being able to be present at this meeting, were read by the Secretary from Gen. John C. Lee of Toledo, Gen. Wm. H. Gibson of Tiffin, and ex-President R. B. Hayes of Fremont.

Reports of committees being next in order, G. T. Stewart, Esq., of Norwalk, gave an able report on the early construction and history of railroads on the Firelands.

Hon. F. R. Loomis called attention to the publications of the Society and spoke of their value; he also stated the terms of membership, etc.

Mr. G. W. Clary of Birmingham, now announced that dinner was ready in H. P. Starr's grove, and invited everybody to fall into line and march for the dinner tables.

The procession was formed and, led by the band, all proceeded to the grove surrounding H. P. Starr's residence, where tables had been prepared and loaded with all the good and substantial provender, for which this country is famous, together with a great supply of elegant luxuries.

A feast of fat things followed for the next two hours. It is thought that fully 500 people were fed and still there remained an amount sufficient to feed as many more.

The good people of Birmingham and vicinity showed a marvellous hospitality and demonstrated that they know how to entertain right royally.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1:30 p. m. the meeting was called to order in Starr's grove, which had been fitted up charmingly with stands and seats, flags, bunting, etc., for the occasion.

The weather had grown much warmer, and the afternoon proved quite pleasant.

Mrs. Hudson Tuttle of Berlin opened the afternoon exercises by singing "The Old House Far Away."

Richard Brewer, an aged pioneer, said to be 105 years old, a resident of Florence since 1814, and still in vigorous health, was introduced to the assembled throng by the Hon. F. R. Loomis, who gave a brief sketch of his life, also showing a daguerreotype of Frederick Bakeman, a brother-in-law of Richard Brewer, who died in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., aged 111 years; Mr. Loomis stated that Mr. Bakeman walked eight miles to procure the portrait, and that he was 108 years old at that time.

President Bogardus next introduced L. D. Strutton, Esq., of Norwalk, who gave a lengthy, instructive and interesting narrative of the organization of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company, and an authentic account of the construction and early history of that now great thoroughfare.

After music by the band, Clark Waggoner, Esq., of Toledo gave a carefully prepared and instructive history of the old Maumee River Railway, which proved a valuable paper.

The Hon. C. H. Gallup of Norwalk, next gave an authentic and interesting address on the origin of the name Norwalk, in which he reviewed various authorities and gave valuable data.

of which will be found in his address which will be published in full in the next number of the Pioneer.

Hudson Tuttle, Esq., of Berlin, gave a spicy and interesting biographical sketch of Richard Brewer of Florence, said to be 105 years old last May. This sketch will be published in full in the next number of the Pioneer.

S. A. Wildman, Esq., of Norwalk, spoke briefly on the value of these historical meetings and congratulated Birmingham on her magnificent hospitality on this occasion.

Enos H. Peck, an old resident of Brownhelm was introduced and spoke briefly.

L. C. Laylin addressed the audience briefly, refering to a successful pioneer meeting held in Birmingham twenty-eight years ago, at which 400 were fed and cared for, and expressed the belief that the present meeting exceeded that by considerable. He also, by request of the ladies and in their behalf, presented two boquets; one to Richard Brewer as the oldest gentleman present, and one to Mrs. Merritt Hyde of Wakeman as the oldest lady present.

Hon. F. R. Loomis briefly addressed the audience on the growth and grandeur of our country, the value of these reunions in giving us a knowledge of things past and present and in inspiring us with future exaltation. He then in behalf of the committee offered the following resolutions and moved their adoption, to-wit:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Firelands Historical Society are due and are hereby extended to G. T. Stewart, Esq., L. D. Strutton, Esq., Clark Waggoner, Esq., C. H. Gallup, Esq., Hudson Tuttle, S. A. Wildman, Esq., and others, for the instructive and profitable addresses given to-day, and that each are hereby requested to furnish copies of their addresses for publication in the next volume of the Pioneer.

Resolved, That our hearty thanks are hereby extended to the citizens of Birmingham and vicinity for their cordial invitation to hold this Fall Meeting of our Society with them and for their hospitable and generous treatment to all who have come. The provisions for our comfort have been ample and abundant, thanks to the forethought and energy of Messrs. H. P. Starr, G. W. Clary and others, especially the warm hearted ladies of Birmingham and vicinity.

Resolved, That the Birmingham cornet band have our hearty thanks for the excellent music furnished during the day.

Resolved, That our Fall Meeting at Birmingham is hereby voted a gratifying success.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

NEW MEMBERS, AND SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PIONEER.

The following persons paid 50 cents each and became annual members, viz: A. W. Hendry, Sandusky; Capt. C. Woodruff, Peru; Nicholas Wilbur, John Blair, John Solt, Birmingham, and F. H. Bacon, Brownhelm.

The following paid 50 cents each for Volume V of the Pioneer, viz: J. D. Easton, S. B. Morse, F. H. Bacon, John Blair, John Solt, H. T. Smith, Enos Peck and Isaac Russell. Four other volumes were sold but we failed to get the names of those purchasing.

S. C. Wheeler paid 50 cents for Volume VI when published.

A very fine collection of old time relics was exhibited in a booth prepared for their display and attracted a great deal of interested attention all the day long. It was the finest exhibit of old time articles we have ever seen at any meeting of the Society and did much credit to the Birmingham people.

It was suggested that the next meeting would probably be held on February 22, 1889.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned.

L. C. LAYLIN, Recording Secretary.

A LIST OF OLD TIME RELICS EXHIBITED.

A large stand had been erected for the reception of relics, and this was filled with a large collection of objects and implements of pioneer life. There was the old double thread flax spinning wheel, that attracted much attention, even from the old pioneers present, as the double thread implement was seldom used or seen even in pioneer days. The old flax hetchel, and the dressed flax were there; parts of the wool spinning wheel, the wool cards with which in olden time all the wool was prepared for spinning were also on exhibition. There was the foot stove, the old time candlestick, both of brass and iron, the "dip" and "mould," tallow candles, the candlemould, the old tin lantern, and the oil lamp.

pots, kettles and quaint old dishes, once undoubtedly the pride of some good old pioneer dame of the Firelands.

There was the old fire place, with its brass andirons laden with the "fore log" and smaller wood, the ancient crane above, with its hooks and suspended pots and kettles; the long handled fire shovel and stout tongs; the iron spider and the skillet by the fire side, and it only wanted the fire lighted and a sniff of the johnny cake and corn coffee, to have taken one almost, in imagination at least, to the house and home life of the pioneer. On the grounds was exhibited a good specimen of the old time plow, with wooden mould board, side by side with the modern steel plow.

There was the old "five pail kettle" suspended on a rude tripod over a spent fire; there was the huge wooden mortar and pestle for preparing "corn hominy;" but one of the most ancient, and seemingly one of the most laborious implements of husbandry that we noticed was the "fan" for winnowing grain. This must have been an exceedingly slow and laborious way of cleaning grain; very probably the best known process before the advent of our fanning mills and other modern inventions.

There was the ancient and formidable horseman's pistols, the very sight of which, in the hands of a western bandit, would most effectually quiet a whole car load of travelers. There was the sword of revolutionary days, the old style hunting gun, and other paraphernalia of a hunting outfit; the old violin, that probably has done duty at many a country "break down;" old time pictures, mirrors and articles of domestic use and ornament; in a word, the exhibition of pioneer relics was one of the best ever made at a meeting of the Society, and too much praise cannot be accorded to the committee, in collecting and arranging the collection.

A pair of andirons, owned by H. P. Starr, about eighty years old.

An old wooden mortar, used for pounding corn, by Hiram Hosford.

An iron crane, used in a fire place, owned by H. P. Starr, about eighty years old.

Old fashioned singing book printed with buckwheat notes, used by Uncle Almon Andress and now owned by E. H. Andress.

Chair sixty-five years old, brought from Edinburg, Scotland, in 1884, by J. R. Carter.

Rug, made by Miss Tryphenia Root Leonard, took first premium at first county fair held in Lorain county, O.

Chair, one of the first three brought into Wakeman township, seventy years old.

A sampler, eighty-four years old, made by the mother of Mrs. Julia Bristol when she was eight years old.

Pillow slips, 125 years old, made of homespun linen by the mother of Mrs. Sally Chandler.

First reader used seventy or eighty years ago.

Clock, made in Schwartswald, Germany, 1830; brought to this country by Henry Heimsath, Sr., 1854.

Teapot and decanter, being part of the wedding outfit of Davis Olds and Olive Mott in 1829.

Religious magazines of 1805, owned by Mrs. E. H. Andress.

Slate, used by the late H. B. Miles and all his children and part of his grandchildren.

Sampler and baby's lace cap, made by Mrs. Bowen Case when she was ten years old; fifty years ago.

Chair, made in 1758; 130 years ago; it was the model in old colonial times and the fashion during Washington's time, owned and exhibited by H. H. Todd, of Florence township, and belonged to his grandfather on his mother's side; (Jas. Booth.)

Old flint-lock pistol, by Wm. Mordoff, finely engraved.

Brass pistol grip and stock.

Old flint-lock pistol, made in Milbury in 1737.

Old flint-lock pistol, mate of above and probably a pair of dueling pistols.

Old flint-lock rifle with coon skin cover to the flint and lock; this gun was made in Philadelphia and is very old, and was used by Wm. Mordoff's ancestors when this county was not in existence.

Old razor, over 100 years old, used by Mr. J. A. Aumend's father and grandfather and still used by Mr. Aumend.

Buffalo horn, by F. W. Sanders from Brooks county, Kansas; also petrified jaw bone of some large animal and piece of petrified wood from Brooks county, Kansas, by T. W. Saunders.

Foot warmer or stove, used by Mr. D. C. Leonard's grand-

mother in the days when people were too pious to have stoves in church.

An account book of store accounts kept in the year 1765, at Greenwich, Conn., by Uriah Field; exhibited by H. H. Weeks, of Kipton, Lorain county.

A collection of arrow heads, by Geo. Blanden, Jr.

A wooden plow, made and used by John Carter over sixty years ago.

Two brass oil lamps, by Mr. Friend Lawrence.

Iron candle stick, made during the Revolutionary war; by Mrs. Friend Lawrence.

First reader, used by Fanny Allen, wife of Henry B. Miles, now owned by Mrs. E. H. Andress, her daughter.

Mirror, brought from New York state by Daniel Russell in June, 1838.

Old tin lantern, by Mrs. Harrison.

Old tin lantern, by Thos. Harrison.

Hetchel used for hetchelling flax, by D. I. Washburn.

Spinning wheel brought from Connecticut in the year 1819.

Portraits of Henry B. Miles and Fanny Allen, his wife, in their wedding costume.

Fork, used by Calvin Leonard, brought by him from Connecticut in 1816, the only three tine fork in Henrietta township for years, used to come and borrow it for miles around.

Iron kettle used fifty years ago on a steamboat between New York and Charleston, S. C., by Friend Lawrence.

Tea kettle used fifty years ago on board a steamboat between New York and Charleston, S. C., by Friend Lawrence.

Pair specks 100 years old by Julia Bristol.

China teapot, over seventy years old, also two custard cups over seventy years old, bible over 244 years old, owned by Mrs. Julia Bristol, Florence, O.

Set of commentaries originally owned by Deacon Jasper Miles, father of the late Henry B. Miles; seventy-six years old.

Copy of *Sandusky Weekly Register* also *Saturday Evening Post*, 1853.

Socks and mittens knit by Mrs. Hyde who was ninety-four years old.

Ink bottle, made by Grandfather Mark Summers, in the state

of Connecticut, about 1800, presented by D. L. Washburn; he says: "My father, A Washburn, used it for seventy-five years."

Powder horn, used by Parley Moulton, came to Ohio fifty-six years ago.

Powder horn with sketch of the city of Detroit marked on it; presented by H. N. Shoff.

Pair of worsted combs, by Mrs. J. W. Ott.

Grain fan for cleaning grain by Geo. Denman, over sixty-seven years old.

Back comb, over seventy years old, by Mrs. Julia Bristol.

Bed spread with the following history: The original owner of this spread would have been 123 years of age had she lived till now. She bought it when she was eighteen years old and made it into a dress which she wore to many a dance. It was one dollar per yard and is now 105 years old. It was the property of Eunice Bard, of Watertown, Connecticut, who afterwards became Eunice Hyde and was the mother-in-law of the present owner Mrs. Sally Hyde, of Wakeman, O.

Meeting of the Directors and Trustees,

MAY 20th, 1889.

The directors of the Firelands Historical Society held a called meeting in the office of G. T. Stewart, in Norwalk, on Monday, May 20th, at 10 o'clock a. m. There were present at the meeting, President E. Bogardus, of North Monroeville, J. D. Easton, of Monroeville, G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup and F. R. Loomis, of Norwalk, and Secretary L. C. Laylin.

On motion, C. H. Gallup, G. T. Stewart, F. R. Loomis and James G. Gibbs were appointed, with discretionary powers, a committee to procure speakers for the Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup, C. W. Manahan and J. D. Chamberlain were appointed a committee of arrangements, with power to act, and were authorized to select and appoint all necessary sub-committees.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart, F. R. Loomis was appointed a committee to confer with the executive committee of the Huron County Board of Agriculture, relative to holding the annual meeting on the Fair Grounds of the Society, &c.

The meeting of the Board of Directors then adjourned subject to the call of the chairman of the committee of arrangements.

L. C. LAYLIN, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING,

AT NORWALK, JULY 4th, 1889.

MORNING SESSION.

The Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society called out a good attendance of the old pioneers and others, at the Fair Grounds, Fourth of July. The sessions were held in the floral hall, which had been provided with seats for the occasion.

The morning session was called to order by the President, Hon. E. Bogardus, who asked the Rev. John McKillips to lead in prayer.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the recording secretary, Hon. L. C. Laylin, and approved.

TREASURER'S REPORT.—RECEIPTS.

Cash at Annual Meeting, Norwalk, June 27, '88, membership, and Pioneers.....	\$ 10 50
During year for membership.....	1 50
Sept. 26, at Birmingham meeting, membership and sale of Pioneers.....	9 00
Sale 262 Pioneers during year.....	131 00
I. M. Gillett for 14 Pioneers sold.....	5 60
D. D. Benedict for 8 Pioneers sold.....	3 20
Interest on \$500 Publication fund, 1 year.....	40 00

Total receipts for the year.....\$200 80

DISBURSEMENTS.

Chronicle Pub. Co. to balance account of '88, for publishing Vol. IV.....	\$ 27 98
Paid for advertising Birmingham meeting.....	4 75
Postage and express during year.....	4 16
Interest during year	4 24
Chronicle Pub. Co. on account Publishing Vol. V.....	159 67
Total.....	\$200 80

On motion, J. D. Easton, H. P. Starr and L. C. Laylin were appointed a committee on nominations to report names of officers for ensuing year.

Gen. Wm. H. Gibson, of Tiffin, was introduced and for more than an hour held the undivided attention of all present, as he eloquently and with vigor told the story of the Northwest in the War of 1812.

He did not follow the beaten paths of other historians, but having carefully studied the subject himself from original sources he arrived at some independent conclusions. For instance, with reference to Gen. Hull's surrender of Detroit in 1813, he did not join in the hue and cry against Hull, but defended his giving up the fort as the well considered act of a brave but prudent general who looked to the future as well as to immediate results of the surrender. With rare eloquence and strong logic the gallant old general and able lawyer made out a powerful case for Hull. We fear, however, it is too late in the day to reverse the popular verdict, and Hull's surrender will still be generally regarded as a cowardly and unfortunate act.

At the conclusion there followed enthusiastic applause, and on motion of Hon. C. H. Gallup, a vote of thanks to Gen. Gibson unanimously carried, and he was requested to furnish a copy of his address for publication in the next volume of the Pioneer.

On motion of Hon. L. C. Laylin, the Rev. J. H. Pitzel was requested to prepare an address on the "Early Itinerancy," to be delivered at the September meeting of the Society.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At a little after 1 o'clock, President Bogardus called the meeting to order, and prayer was offered by Rev. H. W. Jones.

After a solo by Mrs. J. R. Miller, accompanied by Miss Fannie Flinn, the committee on nominations reported through J. D. Easton.

Your committee beg leave to report as follows:

President—Hon. E. Bogardus, North Monroeville.

Vice Presidents—Judge A. W. Hendry, Sandusky: Capt. C. Woodruff, Peru.

Corresponding Secretary—James G. Gibbs, Norwalk.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Laylin, Norwalk.

Treasurer—C. W. Manahan, Norwalk.

Biographer—F. R. Loomis, Norwalk.

Librarian—C. H. Gallup, Norwalk.

Directors and Trustees—J. D. Easton, H. P. Starr, G. T. Stewart, F. R. Loomis, C. H. Gallup.

On motion the report was adopted and the above named officers elected.

The auditing committee reported through C. H. Gallup that the treasurer's account was correct, and that the sum of \$1.33 was still due to the Chronicle Publishing Co.

On motion of H. P. Starr, Vermillion was selected as the place for the next quarterly meeting, to be held on Thursday, September 5th. The use of Linwood Grove was offered free of charge for the occasion, and a cordial welcome extended on behalf of the people of Vermillion.

On motion of F. R. Loomis, the following gentlemen and ladies of Vermillion were appointed a local committee of arrangements for the next meeting:

J. C. Gilchrist, Lewis Wells, Dr. M. C. McConnelly, Geo. W. Clary, Mr. N. Wilber, Mrs. N. Wilber, Mrs. F. Clary, Mrs. Lewis Wells, Mrs. Capt. Ray, Mrs. Capt. Lawless.

Mr. Loomis also moved that Capt. H. P. Starr be requested to notify the committee of their appointment.

James G. Gibbs moved that a committee of five be appointed to confer with Judge Wickham and Col. Haynes, the congressmen representing the territory of the Firelands, with a view to the securing of an appropriation for the erection by the government of a suitable monument at Put-in-Bay, commemorative of the Battle of Lake Erie. Efforts to this end had been made in the past, but nothing had resulted.

The motion prevailed, and the following committee was appointed:

James G. Gibbs, Hon. C. H. Gallup, Hon. F. R. Loomis, Capt. H. P. Starr, Judge E. B. Sadler.

A determined effort will be made to have such a monument erected to the memory of the gallant men who lost their lives in Perry's famous victory.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Mrs. Miller, after which Col. J. H. Brigham, of Fulton county, was introduced.

Col. Brigham's address was directed to the farmers, and was a practical, sensible talk, replete with wisdom and good advice. He urged most strongly upon his hearers the necessity of organization on the part of the farmers of the country for the purpose of promoting the agricultural interests. Other interests are organized for their own personal ends, in the form of trusts and combinations, and it is high time the farmers were organized against such combinations. If the farmers should unitedly oppose it, not a single trust would exist three months. (Applause.)

Such taxation as these trusts exact, if levied by the state or general government, would not be endured a single day; yet the trusts continue their enormous taxation, and nothing is done.

The address was attentively listened to and well received.

A vote of thanks was tendered Col. Brigham, on motion of F. R. Loomis; also a vote of thanks to Mrs. Miller and Miss Flinn for the music of the occasion.

With the grand old hymn "America," in which all joined, the meeting closed, after one of the most interesting gatherings known in the Society's history.

Announcement of the Fall Meeting of 1889.

The following announcement was published in the newspapers of the Firelands and also distributed by hand bills:

PIONEER MEETING AND BASKET PICNIC.

The Firelands Historical Society will hold its regular Fall Meeting at Linwood Park, Vermillion Ohio, on Thursday, September 5th, 1890.

Addresses will be made by the Rev. J. H. Pitezel, G. T. Stewart, Esq., L. D. Stratton, Esq., S. A. Wildman, Esq., Hon. L. C. Laylin, Hon. C. H. Gallup, Hon. F. R. Loomis, Hon. E. Bogardus, Capt. C. Woodruff, and others.

An opportunity will be given for the exhibition of old time relics and curiosities and for the telling of old time experiences and stories. All the old pioneers in this locality are cordially invited to come and give their experiences and enjoy the occasion.

A basket picnic dinner will be served at noon. Let everybody provide themselves with a nice basket of provender and come to Linwood Park, Vermillion, Ohio, on Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1889.

The following local committee has been selected: J. C. Gilchrist, Lewis Wells, Dr. M. C. McConnelly, G. W. Clary, N. Wilber, Mrs. N. Wilber, Mrs. F. Clary, Mrs. Lewis Wells, Mrs. Capt. Ray, Mrs. Capt. Lawless and H. P. Starr.

A very interesting and profitable meeting may be expected.

FALL MEETING,

AT VERMILLION, SEPT. 5, 1889.

MORNING SESSION.

The Fall Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in Linwood Park, near Vermillion, on Thursday, September 5th, 1889; with a good attendance, considering the cloudy morning and rainy day.

The meeting was called to order, shortly after ten o'clock, in the Tabernacle, by the Hon. E. Bogardus, president, who made appropriate opening remarks and then called upon the Rev. O. W. Waters, of Vermillion, to lead in prayer.

The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read by F. R. Loomis, in the absence of Secretary Laylin.

The aims and objects of the society were presented in brief but stirring remarks by G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman and F. R. Loomis.

Mr. Loomis also called attention to the publications of the society and the terms of membership.

The meeting adjourned for dinner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The society was called together at 1 o'clock, in the Tabernacle, with President Bogardus in the chair.

An address on the theme, "The Early Itinerancy," carefully prepared by the Rev. J. H. Pitezel of Norwalk, a participator in Firelands history many years ago, was read by F. R. Loomis, in the absence of Mr. Pitezel on account of ill health.

It was an address of deep interest, containing valuable information and was well received by all present. This address will be published in full in the next volume of "The Firelands Pioneer."

G. T. Stewart, Esq., of Norwalk, delivered an instructive and eloquent address on the commerce of the Great Lakes.

The Hon. C. H. Gallup of Norwalk, read an interesting historical sketch of the early settlement of Norwalk, Conn., sandwiching it with pertinent remarks of his own.

S. A. Wildman, Esq., of Norwalk, gave a very instructive talk on the early establishment of self government in America, showing the foundation of our present form of civil government by the people.

F. R. Loomis of Norwalk, contrasted the methods of steam and electric locomotion and transportation of the present day, with those of the ox team and canal boat of our forefathers, and predicted equally great changes and advancement within the next fifty years, through the manipulation of electricity and kindred agents.

J. D. Easton, Esq., of Monroeville, exhibited a 24 lb. solid cannon ball which had been used in the war of 1812, and which was the property of his father. He gave some historical reminiscences respecting it and said he would give it to the Firelands Society as soon as they provided a good place to keep relics.

Sylvester A. Pelton, aged 83 years, a resident of Vermillion for the past 73 years, gave some old time reminiscences and pioneer sketches that were very interesting. He said that he had hunted bear; wolves, deer, wild turkeys, and other animals over the very grounds where we were now holding our meeting.

Bowen Case of Florence, aged 84 years, said he had lived in Florence for the past 73 years, coming there in 1816. He gave an exceedingly profitable and instructive talk on pioneer privations

and hardships; giving facts and figures relating to early crops and prices that were full of interest. He said that in 1832 he took oats to the Indian Village, now Milan and sold them for 15 cents per bushel. He said that he worked two weeks for \$2 cash and \$2 in store pay, and put in about 16 hours a day. He then hired out to another man for \$8 per month and staid with him for 5 years at those wages.

Dr. Frank McConnell, said he had lived in Erie county since 1833, and in Vermillion for 38 years. He gave a good talk.

E. P. Hill of Berlin Heights said he had lived in Erie county for the past 73 years; came when he was 5 years old. He came to this country on one of the rail roads then in use, viz: poles, logs and rails laid crossways along the traveled highway to keep the wagons out of mud. He said the first mill in this region was built on Woman Creek, in Berlin township, in 1809 and '10. Wheat was raised, about 10 bushels to the acre; and brought from 50 to 75 cents per bushel; corn about 40 bushels per acre and sold at 15 to 20 cents per bushel; oats about 15 bushels to the acre and sold at 15 cents per bushel; none of these products could be sold for money however. Gentian root was dug by the settlers, washed and dried, and sold from 25 to 35 cents per pound, in cash, and was the principal source of money supply; together with potash and black salts made from the ashes of the clearings. Mr. Hill's remarks were very intelligent and instructive.

Lewis Wells, aged 75 years, came to Vermillion with his father in 1817, when 3 years old. He gave a very interesting narrative of early pioneer life in this country. He said they lived mostly on wild meat procured with their rifles. They had hard work to get a living, often-times, and money was very scarce and difficult to get.

G. W. Clary said he came to Huron county, in 1818, just before he was born; he saw the light that year, first in Huron county. He moved to Florence in 1832, and became acquainted with Lewis Wells, whom they then called the "old boy." In 1828 or '29 he said his father raised a good crop of wheat and he hauled it to Lockwood's Landing, now Fries' Landing, and traded it a bushel of wheat for a yard of shirting, $\frac{3}{4}$ of a yard wide.

He boarded with Sylvester Pelton in Vermillion, somewhere in the thirties and paid him \$1.25 a week for his board. Mr. Clary told a good many interesting anecdotes, full of amusement and interest.

S. A. Wildman, Esq., moved that these old pioneers be requested to have their reminiscences written out for publication in

The Firelands Pioneer. The motion was unanimously carried. Hon. C. H. Gallup moved that the Winter Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society be held in Florence, Erie county, in February, 1890; this motion was seconded by G. T. Stewart, Esq., and unanimously carried.

LOCAL COMMITTEE IN FLORENCE.

The following local committee, in Florence, was then selected to have charge of all arrangements for the next Winter Meeting, viz:

Mr. and Mrs. Bowen Case, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. George Haise, Mr. and Mrs. John Peck, Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Charles H. Botsford.

Upon motion of G. T. Stewart, Esq., a vote of thanks was heartily and unanimously extended to the committee at Vermillion, for their hospitality and labor.

The Fall Meeting of the Society then adjourned.

The following pioneers over 80 years old were present; viz: I. T. Reynolds of Berlin Heights; C. C. Canfield of Wakeman; S. A. Pelton of Vermillion; Bowen Case of Florence; also Mrs. Joseph French and Mrs. G. Terry, both of Wakeman.

The following over 70 years old were present, viz: Hon. E. Bogardus of North Monroeville; Geo. W. Clary of Birmingham; S. G. Waldron of Wakeman; Thomas Harrison of Florence; J. D. Easton of Monroeville and Lewis Wells, Thomas Andrews and L. D. L. Weeks all of Vermillion.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

Meeting of Directors and Trustees,

MAY 21st, 1890.

The Board of Directors and Trustees held a called meeting in the office of C. H. Gallup, Esq., on Wednesday, May 21st, 1890. Present G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman, J. D. Easton and F. R. Loomis.

Upon motion it was decided to hold the 34th Annual meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, on Wednesday, June 25, 1890.

The secretary was instructed to invite Judge C. C. Baldwin of Cleveland, to deliver an address before the annual meeting.

Upon motion it was unanimously decided to publish Vol. VI, of the Pioneer and G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup and F. R. Loomis, were appointed publication committee and instructed to make arrangements for issuing Vol. VI, at the earliest convenience.

Upon motion the meeting adjourned.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

and the American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
 The American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
 The American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

The American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.
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 The American Medical Association, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING,

AT NORWALK, JUNE 25th, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held at Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 25th, 1890.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society, Hon. E. Bogardus of North Monroeville.

An appropriate prayer was offered by Rev. J. H. Pitzel of Norwalk, an old pioneer circuit rider.

A very fine flute solo was rendered by Mr. A. L. Husted, of Norwalk, with Mrs. J. R. Miller as accompanist on the piano.

President Bogardus then addressed the Society. He called attention to the objects of the Society and the great need of active effort in behalf of the association.

The President appointed the following committee on nomination of officers: S. A. Wildman, P. N. Schuyler and H. P. Starr.

The Recording Secretary read the minutes of the 33d Annual Meeting of the Society held in Norwalk, July 4th, 1889; also those of the Quarterly Meeting held in Vermillion, September 5th, 1889, and the meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees held May 21st, 1890.

Mrs. Miller then sang an appropriate selection, which was heartily applauded.

The annual report of the Board of Directors and Trustees was then read by G. T. Stewart. This report contained some important suggestions of the propriety of erecting a memorial building by the county, in which may be stored the flags and relics of the war, also the relics and mementoes of antiquity.

Attention was called in the report to an act of the Ohio Legislature, authorizing the levy of a tax, by a vote of the people, to

defray the cost of the erection of such county memorial building.

On motion, the report was received and placed on file. The report was as follows:

"The Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society congratulate its members and friends, that this, its 34th Annual Meeting, finds the Society free from debt, with a large amount of its former publications and historic exchanges remaining in the hands of its Librarian; and a valuable collection of pre-historic and other antiques, in the hands of the Custodian of Relics. Since its last annual session the Society held one very good meeting at Vermillion, but another appointment was prevented by the prevailing epidemic of the following season.

"Nearly sufficient funds and communications are now held to justify the issue of the next volume of the Pioneer.

"It is regretted that no definite plan has been adopted to secure a memorial hall in which the historic collections of the Society, with many that might be gathered from our national battlefields, and relics of important and interesting events both in peace and war may be preserved in a condition to be seen by the public, that by their object lessons they may inspire and increase the intelligence and patriotism of this and future generations of the Firelands.

"It is also to be regretted that while many counties in our state have availed themselves of the liberal provisions made by the Legislature, to erect monuments in honor of the achievements and sacrifices of their sons, who served in the wars of the country, and while the number of the gallant sons of Huron county who thus served in three wars, proportionally, is large, this county has so far, neglected to honor their valor and patriotism, by any suitable erection. Perhaps these two regrets may meet and furnish the means to solve each other. Perhaps also the delay may prove beneficial in the end; for the present fashion of such patriotic memorials, is not in the form of mere marble and granite tablets and pillars, but of memorial halls combining the useful with the ornate, the fruits of popular education with the flowers of fame, so that the sufferings and heroism of the past will find their highest and most enduring honors in monuments formed by the improved minds and hearts of the people.

"The cold mute stone rises and stands with its face only to the past; and at length it falls and perishes in the ruin of time.

"But the memorial hall which enshrines the lights of learning, liberty and virtue, rises with its face to the future, and crowns its vision with immortal glory.

"It is most appropriate that this structure, which patriotism and gratitude demand from the people of Huron county, in honor of its heroes, shall take the form of a monumental hall, in which shall be gathered and preserved the relics of the wars in which

they served, and the collections of the Firelands Historical Society, present and future; and a free library for all the people of the county, when such a requisition can be made.

"The famous sight of Fort Stephenson, in the adjoining county of Sandusky, is surmounted by a beautiful memorial hall, which contains a large and valuable library, free to the people of all that county; and also the extensive collection of relics made by the Historical Society there, and those contributed by public spirited and patriotic citizens. There is no reason to feel that the citizens of Huron county will prove less liberal than their neighbors, in so excellent an enterprise. The means are in their hands if they will apply them; and a double object of public beneficence will thus be obtained.

"The act passed by the Ohio Legislature on April 8th, 1881, entitled, 'An Act to Authorize the Commissioners of any County, to Build a Monument or other Memorial to Perpetuate the Memory of Soldiers who Served in the Union Army during the late Rebellion,' provides;

SEC. I. 'That the commissioners of any county in this state be and are hereby authorized to submit to a vote of the people of said county, at any general election for state and county officers, the question of whether or not a tax of not more than one-half mill upon each dollar shall be levied upon all property upon the tax duplicate of said county, to raise a fund wherewith to erect a monument or other suitable memorial structure to perpetuate the memory of soldiers from said county, who served in the Union Army during the late rebellion;

SEC. II. 'In case a majority of the voters of any county voting upon said question shall vote in favor of imposing said proposed tax for said purpose, said tax shall be made payable in two installments of one-quarter of a mill each, and shall be imposed and collected during the two years next succeeding the taking of said vote, and the moneys arising from said tax shall be expended by said commissioners in the erection of a monument or suitable memorial structure, as said commissioners may deem best and most appropriate at such place in said county as may be designated by said commissioners, and said money shall be applied to no other use or purpose whatever.'

"If the members of this Society approve the suggestion, the commissioners of Huron county may be requested by it, to submit to popular vote, at the next November state election, the question of a tax to pay the cost of securing a suitable site and erecting thereon a structure worthy of the county and of the noble men whose memory it will perpetuate.

"At the same time, with little if any additional cost, a proper place may be provided in that structure to preserve for free public view, the relics collected by this Society and such as may be contributed for the purpose by generous and patriotic citizens. This

Board has repeatedly had overtures for the contribution of costly historical books and cabinets of scientific collections when a suitable place is provided for their public use and preservation."

G. T. STEWART,	} Directors and Trustees.
C. H. GALLUP,	
L. C. LAYLIN,	
F. R. LOOMIS,	
J. D. EASTON,	}

Norwalk, Ohio, June 25th, 1890.

C. W. Manahan presented a report as treasurer of the Society, which was ordered to be placed on file.

The annual report of Biographer Hon. F. R. Loomis was read by Hon. C. H. Gallup in the absence of Mr. Loomis. The Biographer's report is given below:

BIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Firelands Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN:—My report will be very brief, at this time, because the obituaries and notices of deceased members and pioneers will be made in full in the forthcoming number of the Firelands pioneer, already authorized by your Board of Directors and Trustees.

I have received notices of the death of sixty-seven pioneers on the Firelands, since our last Annual Meeting. Out of this number thirteen obituary notices have been furnished to me, by friends of the deceased. I have clipped from newspapers, very good notices of twenty-seven others; doubtless a number more will be supplied upon application.

A goodly number of very aged people, early settlers upon the Firelands, still remain; but their ranks are being thinned year by year and in a very few more years not one of what may be termed our old original settlers upon the Firelands, will remain to entertain us with their interesting narratives of pioneer life in these then western wilds.

It behooves us to secure all we can of these records from the lips of living witnesses, before their interesting and instructive testimony is lost beyond recovery.

I regret that circumstances make it seem proper and necessary for me to be away from this meeting. I have a very warm interest in the welfare and perpetuity of our Firelands Historical Society, and most ardently wish the interest might be much more universal.

Very respectfully submitted.

F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer.

Norwalk, Ohio, June 18th, 1890.

On motion of Judge C. B. Stickney, the photograph of Richard Brewer who recently died in Birmingham, Erie county, at the

advanced age of 108 years, was ordered to be inserted in the next volume of the Pioneer, together with a biographical sketch of Mr. Brewer.

Hon. C. H. Gallup then addressed the society urging the interests and objects of the same upon all those present.

A telegram was read from Hon. Rush R. Sloane, of Sandusky, wishing success to the meeting and saying he was unexpectedly detained from attending.

P. N. Schuyler, Esq., presented the report of the committee on nomination of officers, as follows:

President—G. T. Stewart.

Vice Presidents—G. W. Clary, of Birmingham, and J. D. Easton, of Monroeville.

Recording Secretary—L. C. Laylin.

Corresponding Secretary—F. C. Wickham.

Treasurer—C. W. Manahan.

Biographer—F. R. Loomis.

Librarian—C. H. Gallup.

Directors and Trustees—C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman, H. P. Starr, F. R. Loomis and C. Woodruff.

On motion the report was adopted and the Society adjourned until 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Hon. E. Bogardus, the retiring President, presented the President-elect G. T. Stewart, Esq., who made an excellent address.

Mrs. C. H. Rule sang a solo which was thoroughly appreciated by the pioneers and all others present.

President Stewart then introduced Hon. C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, who delivered a most interesting and instructive address upon the subject of "The Study of History in Ohio." The address was one of the finest ever delivered before the Society and will be found in the next volume of the Pioneer.

Mrs. Rule then sang "I Cannot Sing the Old Songs," in a most acceptable manner.

On motion of S. A. Wildman, a vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. C. C. Baldwin for his able address, with the request that he furnish the same for publication in the Pioneer.

P. N. Schuyler then offered the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, By the Legislature of Ohio, provision has been made by which the people of any county may have submitted to them to be determined by vote; the question of whether they will commemorate and honor the heroism and virtues of our soldiers of the late war by the erection of a suitable monument or structure to their memory; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to solicit the proper action to that end by our county commissioners; and also that said committee be directed to confer with and act in concert with our county organization of the G. A. R., also having further in view the end, that in connection with such memorial structure a proper and permanent provision be made for the storing and preservation of the museum and records of our Society.

On motion of S. A. Wildman, P. N. Schuyler, C. H. Gallup and G. T. Stewart were appointed a committee under the above resolution.

C. H. Gallup presented and read a letter from Mrs. S. C. Ittner, of St. Louis, Mo., in which the writer gave an interesting history of a relic presented by her to the society, viz: A pin cushion made by a lady friend of Governor Winthrop's daughter. The letter is here given: .

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 21, 1890.

It is now more than two months since I promised to send you a relic of Governor Winthrop's days, on my return home. I have been at home from my protracted visit but little more than a week and this is my first opportunity to attend to the matter. At the time I mail this note I will also post the pine cushion in question (registered.) This cushion was made by a young lady friend of a daughter of Governor Winthrop. The pieces of brocade of which it is composed were left of two of her dresses. With the relic has come down the story that, if true, is convincing proof of her luxurious tastes, viz.: that she had a different silk dress for each Sunday of the year, all of course, in those primitive days, imported. On one early spring "Sabbath," while in church, she disturbed the worshippers with a sudden scream and rushing out of church, causing a great commotion. The solution of the affair was that, in the interval of disuse, a nest of wasps had ensconced themselves in the drapery and resented being disturbed.

The body of this cushion is said to be a hair ball taken from a

cow's stomach. The first covering is of home-made linen as is seen where the silk has given out.

The relic was given me some thirty years ago by Miss Susan Byrne, a maiden lady formerly of Connecticut. I regret that I did not ask her for the names of its successive owners until it reached her, and all lineal descendants of the one who made it, but it is now too late. However, knowing as I do the high integrity and truthfulness of Miss Byrne, I have no doubt the story and the relic are both authentic. I have been thus minute in details that you may be able to decide for yourself its claims to interest, since on the ground of genuineness alone it is worthy a moment's notice.

Respectfully,

MRS. S. C. ITTNER.

On motion of P. N. Schuyler a special committee was appointed to present the subject of the "Memorial Building" to the meeting of the G. A. R. Association of Huron county, to be held July 4th, 1890. Following is the committee: S. A. Wildman, L. E. Merry and F. C. Wickham.

On motion the thanks of the society were tendered to Mesdames Miller and Rule and Mr. A. L. Husted for the excellent music furnished for the meeting.

L. C. Laylin then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, we learn with regret that Hon. E. Bogardus, who has for many years last past served this society as its efficient president, has this day declined to further act as such, and feeling that the society is largely indebted to him for the interest and zeal he has manifested in its behalf, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to him our sincere thanks for his faithful services in the past as the president of the society; and express the earnest hope that in the future we may continue to have his active aid and influence in behalf of the objects and purposes of our organization.

A paper prepared by I. M. Gillett of Norwalk, upon the "History of the Old State Road," was read by Mr. Ed. L. Young. This paper was full of valuable information relative to early settlers along the line of the road mentioned.

On motion the corresponding secretary was requested to correspond with F. W. Coggsell, Esq., of Sandusky, in reference

to a manuscript history of the firelands, published about 50 years ago.

Rev. J. H. Pitzel presented the society with a map of Ohio published in 1826; also a collection of photographs of students of the "Old Norwalk Seminary," among which were those of ex-President Hayes and Bishops Thompson and Harris of the M. E. church.

H. P. Starr of Birmingham, invited the society to hold its next quarterly meeting at Florence Corners, Erie county, at the residence and grounds of Bowen Case, Esq.

W. D. Gurley of Bogart, Erie county, then addressed the society. He said he had lived on the firelands for 79 years. He is a brother of the late Rev. L. B. Gurley.

Mrs. G. Terry of Wakeman township, aged 84 years, was presented and spoke briefly.

On motion of S. A. Wildman the society accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting at the home of Bowen Case at Florence Corners, on the first Wednesday in September, 1890.

On motion H. P. Starr was appointed a committee of one, with power to associate others with him in making arrangements for the September meeting.

On motion the society adjourned.

L. C. LAYLIN, Rec. Sec.

After the meeting adjourned the recording secretary received the names of several persons who desired to become members of the society, and secure the next volume of the Pioneer.

Annual memberships and subscriptions for volume VI of Pioneer, received by L. C. Laylin and paid over to C. W. Manahan, Treasurer, at Annual Meeting Firelands Historical Society at Norwalk, June 25th, 1890, viz:

David T. Hall, Norwalk, membership and Pioneer, \$1.00; H. P. Starr, Birmingham, Pioneer, 50 cents; Hon. E. Bogardus, membership, 50 cents; Rev. John Mitchell, Pioneer, 50 cents;

FALL MEETING,

AT FLORENCE, SEPTEMBER 3rd, 1890.

MORNING SESSION.

The Fall Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in Bowen Case's door-yard at Florence Corners, Erie county, on Wednesday, September 3, 1890, with an attendance of citizens numbering upwards of five hundred.

The day was a very charming one in every particular and all things were propitious for a most enjoyable gathering of the pioneers of the Firelands and other friends.

A speakers' stand and a new typical log cabin had been erected on the grounds, and long tables were provided for the comfort and convenience of all, in partaking of the splendid dinner most abundantly provided by the hospitable ladies of Florence.

A number of old time relics were exhibited; a live hawk was perched upon the gable of the log cabin, a stuffed coon was climbing a sapling, etc., etc.

The meeting was called to order about 11 o'clock by G. T. Stewart, Esq., the president of the Firelands Historical Society, who called upon the Rev. F. S. Wolf of Townsend to lead in prayer.

The Axtel cornet band then gave a musical selection.

After a few preliminary remarks by President Stewart, he called upon General Franklin Sawyer of Norwalk to make the opening address, dedicatory of the log cabin, etc.

Gen. Sawyer's address was characteristically witty, eloquent, humorous and pathetic; working the assembly up to the best of good humor and giving the meeting a first-rate send off.

President Stewart again addressed the people briefly, and announced that as dinner was ready the further exercises would be deferred until all had refreshed themselves with the choice viands

which our kind Florence ladies had provided in luxurious plentifulness and of which all were cordially invited to partake.

The dinner was not only abundant in quantity but was truly superior and luxurious in quality; almost everything that palate could crave and which this favored land produces in such magnificence, was set before the guests, upon tables covered with snowy linen. Meats of many kinds; bread and biscuit as white as the linen; pies, cakes and pastry of innumerable sorts, fruits in abundance and relishes in variety were set before us, together with aromatic and delicious coffee and tea, milk and water until we were forced to cry out, "hold, enough!" The dinner was very excellent and was served graciously.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Music from the Axtel cornet band called the people to the stand after dinner, and President Stewart introduced the subject of "Early Missionaries to the Firelands."

EARLY MISSIONARIES TO THE FIRELANDS.

He said, "The first christian mission was commenced on the Firelands by the Moravian missionaries with a body of christian Indians, who came and formed a settlement at a place which they named New Salem, about five miles from the mouth of the Huron river and about two miles north of the present village of Milan, in the year 1789; but alarmed at the threats of hostile Indians, they fled to Canada, where they established a permanent settlement which yet remains.

"Part of them returned under the guidance of Moravian missionaries in the year 1804, and began another settlement at the site of what is now Milan, and which they christened in the Indian tongue 'Petquoting,' and the white settlers called it Indian village, which continued for several years; but again alarmed at the threats from both whites and Indians, and the signs of approaching war with England, they returned to Canada. Great good was accomplished by the Moravians in their work, and it contributed much to the security and success of the first white settlers who followed them into the Firelands.

"For an interesting sketch of the Moravian missionaries by Ebenezer Lane, see the Firelands Pioneer, Vol. 3, page 54.

"A Swedenborgian missionary by the name of Jonathan

Chapman, originally from Massachusetts, who like Lorenzo Dow, was of wide fame among the pioneers for his eccentricities, but like him accomplished great good by their rough ministry suited to that stage of our civilization. He was a noted character among both whites and Indians and equally welcomed by all. By the latter he was regarded as inspired by the Holy Spirit. He was commonly known among the settlers as 'Johnny Appleseed,' from the numerous nurseries of apple trees which he planted in the forests through Huron, Richland, Wayne, Stark, Delaware and other counties of Ohio.

"The record of his toils and sufferings which he thus wrote in the wilderness grew up, blossomed and bore fruit abundantly long after he had passed away. Many orchards in the Firelands can now be pointed out that took root in his nurseries, which were resorted to by the first settlers from far and near. Some account of this eccentric philanthropist may be found in the *Firelands Pioneer*, Vol. 1, (No. 3) page 15, and Vol. 11, page 89.

"Another eminent missionary among the Indians and first white settlers was Rev. Alvin Coe, known as the missionary preacher, who established schools for the education of the Indian youth at Greenfield and Milan; and finally, after many years of useful service in the Firelands, went to the Lake Superior region of the northwest and spent the rest of his life in missionary work among the Indians.

"Father Gurley was also a missionary preacher, visiting all parts of the Firelands and laboring with little recompense, among the scattered habitations of the first white settlers. For interesting accounts of these two early preachers, see the *Firelands Pioneer*, Vol. 2, (part No. 1), page 26, and Vol. 2, (part No. 1), page 43.

"The first religious camp-meeting was held at the old county seat at Avery, now Milan, on the farm of Ephraim Munger in the fall of the year 1818, under charge of Reverends Boardman and Godard, who were sent by the Ohio Methodist Conference to aid the missionary work among the settlers. For an account of this camp-meeting see the *Firelands Pioneer*, Vol. 3, (new series), page 18."

Mr. Stewart then said we will now listen to an account of one of the eccentric characters of the Firelands. He thereupon intro-

duced F. D. Gunsaulus, Esq., of Norwalk, who gave a very interesting and instructive biographical address on that historical personage known as "Johnny Appleseed."

Several of the pioneers present stated that they had met "Johnny Appleseed" personally and had purchased orchard trees of him; some of which are still living and bearing.

President Stewart then introduced the subject of

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES FROM THE FIRELANDS.

He said "It is due as well to gratitude, as to christian charity, that this land, which was so richly blessed by missionary labors and sacrifices, in its primitive history, should now, in its advanced civilization, render back some recompense to other lands yet in pagan darkness. We have many witnesses, some with us today, that this duty has not been neglected.

Rev. George S. Perin and wife under the auspices of the Universalist Foreign Missionary Board, went to Japan last spring to establish a permanent mission there. His wife is a daughter of Robert Danforth, formerly of Bronson, Huron county, where she was born.

Laura White, daughter of Hon. O. A. White, former mayor of Norwalk, who graduated at the Norwalk high school, and was for several years a teacher in that school, became the wife of Rev. Myron W. Hunt, who was a missionary at Pekin, China, where she accompanied him about fifteen years ago, and spent three years there in missionary work. His father was an eminent missionary to India and Japan. He translated the bible into Chinese and established an extensive publication house at Pekin, from which large editions of his work were sent over the Chinese empire. He died there a few years ago. His son, Rev. Myron W. Hunt, failing in health returned to this country and died. His widow married Hon. R. R. Herrick, former mayor of Cleveland, and now resides in that city.

Another missionary from the Firelands was Lucy Jackson, daughter of Charles Jackson of Norwalk, a graduate of Norwalk public schools, who was married to Rev. J. L. Whiting and accompanied her husband, as missionaries under the Presbyterian Board of Missions, to Pekin, China, in the year 1869. They have continued their mission work there more than twenty

years. Mrs. Whiting is on a temporary visit to her former home, and her children are attending school at Oberlin.

A number of missionaries went from Milan, and some of them are yet living and at work in India. Martha Sturtevant of Milan married Rev. J. Taylor and accompanied him in the year 1841 to the Madura mission at Madura, East India.

Sarah Ashley, born at Milan, a daughter of B. Ashley, went to the same mission.

Lemuel Bissell and wife, former teachers in the Huron Institute at Milan, went as missionaries to Amednugger, India.

Two sons of the eminent missionary, Dr. Scudder, were also students at Milan, and went to foreign fields. Also the Misses Balantine who studied at the Norwalk school.

Della Barber, daughter of Col. S. M. Barber, and Hattie West went as missionaries to the Freedmen at the South.

Miss Ada Bodine of Plymouth, now of Norwalk, served five years as teacher in the Indian mission schools in the Indian Territory.

Nettie B. Bebout, daughter of Wm. Bebout, and born in Rugles township on the Firelands, became the wife of Rev. Erwin H. Richards, and accompanied him in the year 1880 as missionaries to Natal on the east coast of Africa. They are now situated at Inhambana, north of Natal. They were graduates from Oberlin and he from Princeton University."

Mrs. Nettie B. Richards, wife of Erwin H. Richards, a missionary of the American Board to Inhambana, Africa, who with her husband went to Natal in 1880, to Inhambana in 1885, and returned to America in 1889, to recruit her health and visit her friends, was next called upon. She gave a pleasing and instructive talk upon African manners and customs and exhibited a number of curios from the "Dark Continent," explaining their uses, etc. She held the closest attention of the large audience.

Mr. and Mrs. Allshouse of Wakeman entertained the people with some good vocal music with an accompaniment by Mr. Allshouse on an old fashioned hand melodeon.

Miss Ada Bodine of Norwalk, recently a teacher of the Presbyterian Board, in the Indian schools at Vinita, Indian Territory, spoke interestingly of the work among the tribes of our western territories.

President Sewart gave some further interesting accounts of the mission work accomplished by residents of the Firelands and then gave the following account of the

EARLY SETTLERS OF FLORENCE TOWNSHIP:

"Almon Ruggles first came to the Firelands and began his survey of it, by authority of the state of Connecticut, in the year 1805. He received for compensation of his services, a mile square of land, which he located in the township of Berlin, adjoining Florence. That fact led to the early settlement of these two townships. The first permanent white settlers on the Firelands were Col. Jared Ward, Almon Ruggles and Jabez Wright, who brought their families here in 1808; and in the following spring the first white settler came into Florence township.

"It was first settled in the month of May, 1809, by Ezra Sprague, who emigrated from Massachusetts in the year 1807 to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he was married to Harriet A. Griswold, and there resided until the spring of 1809, when, with his family, they removed to Florence township. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected at the organization of the township, and afterwards served for fourteen years as one of the associate judges of the court of common pleas. He died on the 23d of January, 1853, aged 71 years.

"On the 16th of July, 1809, Eli S. Barnum, his sister Rachel Barnum, Rufus Judson and family, Charles Betts and Joseph Parsons, came from the east and settled in Florence township. In the course of the next year, 1810, they were joined by John Brooks, Sr., Joseph Sears and John Wilson, with their families. In the year 1811, George Brooks and Lorin Clark came with their families. The war interrupted further immigration until peace was restored. On the 15th of July, 1815, Joab Squire with his family arrived. In an interesting sketch of his experience there, written by Mr. Squire, which appeared in the Firelands Pioneer of November, 1859, he said:

"I can safely say that the ten years that I lived in a log cabin, was the happiest period of my life."

"In the autumn of 1816, Bowen Case with Aaron Parsons and family, came from Auburn, N. Y. On December 25, 1829, Mr. Case was married to Amanda Brundage of Vermillion and settled in Florence township, where he now resides in the 85th year of

his age. It is at his hospitable home and by his kind invitation, that the Firelands Historical Society holds here its present Quarterly Meeting.

"In the same year, 1816, Perez Starr, William Starr, Jared Starr and Dudley Starr came with their families from Groton, Connecticut, and settled in Florence township, at what is now the village of Birmingham.

"Hiram P. Starr, a son of Perez Starr, now occupies the homestead place on which his father first settled and also fills well his place as one of the most intelligent, enterprising and public spirited citizens of the township.

"Florence was first organized as a township in April, 1817; and on the 7th of that month held its first election, at which there were 17 voters.

"Eli S. Barnum was the first postmaster there, and retained the office through thirty years without the help of any Civil Service Commission. He resided at Florence over fifty years and then removed to East Cleveland, where he died aged eighty years. Interesting facts as to early settlement of Florence township may be found in the Pioneer, No. 2, of Vol. I, pages 15 and 19. But the history of the township is not so fully reported as it should be.

"The first deeds of land in Florence township which are recorded in the public records in the county recorder's office at Norwalk after the township was surveyed and reduced from Sufferers' rights of pounds, shillings and pence, to sections, lots and acres, dated prior to the year 1820, were the following named grantees.

"Charles Betts, Ezra Sprague, Joab Squires, Josiah Blackman, Ira Blackman, R. B. & A. Ruggles, Luther Harris, Isaac Furman, Rebecca Judson, John Brooks, John Brooks, Jr., Geo. Brooks, Alanson Anderson, Town Clark, Joseph Brooks, Polly Peck, Mary Harris, Eli S. Barnum, Levi Jackson, John Denman, Mark Sumners, M. G. Shelhouse, Aasahel Barrows, Almon Ruggles, Harley Mason, Levi Fuller, Roswell Ball, Rachel Barnum, Henry Bishop, Rufus Judson, Lambert Shaffer, John Denman. Deed dated December 14, 1818, for a saw mill.

"The earliest dates of these deeds were to George Brooks, July 17, 1809, Charles Betts, March 10, 1810, Ezra Sprague and Rachel Barnum both May 12, 1812. These were not all the land owners, besides the original proprietors, for no doubt there were

some who held their land by contract and did not take their deeds until after the year 1820.

"The first stage coach carrying U. S. mails, passed through this township of Florence in the year 1820, when the first stage line was established between Cleveland and Columbus, and coaches were run over the old 'sand road' from Cleveland as far west as Norwalk. That was a great event in our pioneer history, and was duly celebrated. This stage line continued to run through more than thirty years, and until the two divisions of the Cleveland & Toledo railroad were in operation through Norwalk and Sandusky, when the mail service having been transferred to the railways, the stage lines were withdrawn."

Laura D. Sprague, aged 78 years, a daughter of the first settler, Ezra Sprague, was present at this Quarterly Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, and was called up and introduced to the meeting. Many others of the descendants of the first settlers were present.

The Rev. J. H. Pitezel of Norwalk then related some incidents of his former life on the Firelands. He stated that he was licensed to preach the gospel, in the old school house which formerly stood near Florence Corners. He gave interesting accounts of the days of our fathers.

After a burst of martial music from fife and drums, Mr. Chas. C. Parsons of Townsend recited an original poem on "The Spring of Life."

Mrs. E. H. Farr of Norwalk then gave a very entertaining account of the part taken by the women of the Firelands in suppressing the great Rebellion of 1861-65. She stated "that five days after the call of President Lincoln, April 20, 1861, was made for troops to suppress the great rebellion, the ladies of Cleveland came together in response to a call in the Cleveland Leader, at Chappell hall, to inquire how the charity of women could best serve her country in its impending peril. This resulted in organizing the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio. Other towns followed immediately. Norwalk organized a 'S. A. S.' in May, 1861.

"In Huron and Erie counties over thirty soldiers' aid societies were in operation throughout the war, sending thousands of dollars' worth of supplies for furnishing 'the boys' of the army

with aid and comfort. Nearly \$11,000 were sent by the Norwalk branches.

"Many of these earnest, patriotic women have passed to their 'rest from their labors but their works follow them.'"

The Rev. D. T. Call of Birmingham gave a bright, brief and spicy talk.

Miss Minnie Hayes of Florence recited in a very taking manner, a humorous poem entitled "Prayer and Hoeing." It was given hearty applause.

F. R. Loomis of Norwalk spoke for a few moments, expressing the satisfaction of the officers of the Firelands Historical Society with this Fall Meeting, and extending the thanks of the Board of Trustees to all who had contributed in any way to its interest and success. He then moved that we, one and all, extend our hearty thanks to Mr. Bowen Case for the use of his home and grounds and for his kindly interest; to H. P. Starr and G. W. Clary of Birmingham for their untiring interest and faithful labors, through which the meeting had been made so enjoyable and successful; to the ladies of Florence who provided such a splendid dinner for all who came; to the speakers, musicians and all others who have contributed to the interest and welfare of this Fall Meeting.

This vote of thanks was very heartily and unanimously carried.

The Rev. J. H. Pitezal then pronounced the benediction and the audience was dismissed.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

Meeting of Directors and Trustees.

JANUARY 8th, 1891.

A called meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society, was held in C. H. Gallup's office, in Norwalk, on Thursday afternoon, January 8th.

The members present were G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup, C. Woodruff and F. R. Loomis.

Called to order by President G. T. Stewart.

In absence of L. C. Laylin, Recording Secretary, F. R. Loomis was chosen secretary pro tem.

It was moved and carried that the next meeting of the society be held in Milan, on Saturday, February 21st and that a committee of arrangements be appointed viz:

Dr. S. E. Simmons, Capt. Henry Kelley, William Lockwood, A. J. Mowry, L. L. Stoddard, J. W. Stoakes, W. G. Scroggie, J. F. Hamilton, Rev. L. W. Kunler.

The above committee was authorized and empowered to add to their number, appoint sub-committees, and make all necessary arrangements.

Upon motion the secretary was instructed to draw orders up on the treasurer in payment of bills due as follows, viz:

A. B. Chase Company	\$3.25
Mrs. J. R. Miller	6.00
The Chronicle Publishing Company	3.70

F. R. Loomis reported having received \$3.00 from Rush R. Sloane for *Pioneers*; fifty cents from J. D. Easton for annual membership and fifty cents from I. B. Hoyt for volume VI of the *Pioneer*; which he was instructed to turn over to the treasurer.

Upon motion the Chronicle Publishing Company was awarded the contract for publishing volume VI of the *Firelands Pioneer* on the same terms and condition as agreed upon for volumes IV and V.

G. T. Stewart, C. H. Gallup and F. R. Loomis were appointed a committee upon publication of volume VI.

Upon motion the Board adjourned.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

OUR RAILROAD HISTORY.

Introductory Report at Birmingham, Sept. 26, 1888.

BY G. T. STEWART, ESQ., OF NORWALK.

The two Quarterly Meetings of this Society preceding its last Annual Meeting, were devoted mainly to the topic of the Underground Railroad. We propose now to consider that of the Over-ground Railroad. Both have been the paths and symbols of liberty. The railroad is the great world revolutionist. It invades all parts of the globe, whether civilized or barbarous; and everywhere it is accomplishing a grand mission, upturning and overturning social and commercial evils, and powerfully affecting religions and governments. It is the mightiest of automatons and carries with it conscious self-power into the hearts of the people in all nations, destroying the alienations of distance, uniting popular interests, preventing wars, and tending to the subversion of despotism and the substitution of homogeneal institutions, based on the autonomy taught by our Declaration of Independence. The scream of its motor is the cry of our eagle and every locomotive engine on its iron track through foreign lands, is helping to whistle "Yankee Doodle" round the world.

It is true that a corrupt use and gross perversion of the railway system has produced in this republic a crop of railroad kings, monopolists and millionaires, building up their palaces on the plunder of the people; but every railway corporation is a mere creature of the government, and here the people are the government. The intelligent citizens of this republic are turning their eyes upon this evil, and it will not be long before they will effect-

nally prohibit it, and will restrict these corporations to the legitimate powers and purposes for which they were chartered.

You have all heard the old saw, as to the commercial folly of "carrying coal to Newcastle." This relates to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the seat of some of the oldest collieries in England. There, more than two centuries ago, the experiment was first tried of laying down straight parallel timber-rails, on which bulky carts, with rollers adjusted to the rails, filled with the coal, were drawn by horses from the coal-beds to the river. It was considered a great economy, when it was found that by this contrivance one horse could draw a load of from 150 to 200 bushels of coal. The plan was gradually adopted in other collieries of that and other countries, and improvements were made in the construction of the wheels with flanges to hold them to the track, and of the road-bed in various forms. Yet we are surprised, as we look back, at the apparent slowness and dullness of the times in grasping this great invention, and in hiding it away in the mines and collieries, like a slumbering lion, through nearly a century and a half, before it was permitted to go forth and rouse the world with its roar. In fact, almost a century passed before iron rails were substituted for those of wood. Finally, the movement began of extending the use of the railroad, to transportation in other lines of business. Here the genius of our countrymen, quick and fertile in all schemes of practical enterprise, took hold, and gave a guiding and ruling impetus to this.

Those of us who read Peter Parley's histories, in our childhood, can remember the account he gave of the wonderful road that was being built at Baltimore, with iron rails, on which horses could draw passenger cars at the rate of twelve miles an hour. This was the beginning of the famous Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the Lake Erie division of which by lease, and also a portion of its main line west, extends through parts of the Firelands. About the year 1828, railroads were projected simultaneously from Boston, Baltimore and Charleston, but the work proceeded slowly, and several years elapsed before cars were in motion on either of them, except for a few miles, and those were drawn by horses. Another line was started, upon which a trial trip was made in the year 1831, between Albany and Schenectady on what is known as the Mohawk and Hudson Railroad. As this was in a line connecting with

Boston designed to cut off traffic from New York, the New York & Lake Erie Railroad enterprise was formed for a counter-foil, which went slowly forward and did not complete its line to Lake Erie until about the year 1851. I remember that when a boy, in the year 1835, I came from the Mohawk Valley, New York, to Ohio, ground was being broken through that valley and rails were being laid from Schenectady to Utica. Our friends of the Philip Harrison family, who moved at about the same time, from the same place, to this township of Florence, will no doubt recall the fact. But at this time and for years after, these railroads were for the most part operated by animal motors.

Over forty-four years ago, in the autumn of 1844, I visited the territory then, now state, of Florida. From the port of St. Marks to the city of Tallahassee, I rode on a new railroad, in a car drawn by mules. Occasionally the mules filed a demurrer with their heels and the passengers got out of the car and walked on ahead, until the law question was settled between the mules and their drivers.

There was urgent need of a more powerful motor to give general success to the railway enterprise. Here again American genius came to the front. Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, as early as the year 1782, patented a steam wagon, of which drawings and specifications were sent to England. Two years after that, James Watts, the famous Scotch inventor, improved on the invention and patented a locomotive carriage. In my law office is suspended a picture, (and no doubt many of you have seen similar ones) showing Watts, when only fourteen years of age, sitting by the supper table with his parents, and holding his spoon over the spout of the boiling tea-kettle, to catch the escaping jet of steam, watching its effect and counting the drops of water which condensed on the back of the spoon. All this seemed to those looking on, as a mere freak of boyish fun; but in the mind of the young scientist, it was the first insight of a wonderful truth, the discovery of the power and utility of steam. It required many years of his life to fully develop this discovery, but at last it became gloriously manifest to the world.

Newton discovered the law of gravitation by the fall of the apple; and Watts found the beginning of his great invention by the play of a spoon. It is marvelous from what trifling incidents

great scientific truths and a great train of following events are born into the world. The perfecting of the steam motor was a tardy and difficult work, to which Evans, Watts and other inventors both in Europe and America gave many years of intense study and experiment, resulting in valuable improvements. But it was a long time before steam was generally substituted, even on the passenger railroads, many still preferring the economy of animal power. In England a famous race was run between a horse and a locomotive engine, on which bets were made, and the horse won. All this opposition of prejudice and interest served to intensify the effort to produce a more perfect steam motor; and in the end, science gained its usual triumph over brute force.

The railroads in the United States now make an average speed of 48 3-10 miles per hour as their best. From Jersey City to Philadelphia a distance of ninety miles, is made in 112 minutes average time on what is known as the Pennsylvania "limited." Mr. Vanderbilt once traveled over the New York Central Railroad at the rate of ninety miles an hour. On the New York, Providence and Boston Railroad the distance has been made at a mile a minute. Of course these are extraordinary efforts and thirty-eight miles an hour on the average is fast traveling, though often exceeded. The fastest time in England is that claimed for the road between London and Bristol, of $59\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

In the great railway movement the United States at the beginning, assumed and continues to maintain, the ascendancy over all other nations. The railroad mileage of the world as shown by the latest official reports, foots up at 310,510 miles; of which 133,666 miles were in the United States. The next largest mileage was 23,535 miles, in Germany; 19,300 miles in France, and 19,169 miles in Great Britain and Ireland.

While the United States has thus led the world in railway enterprises, Ohio has led the other states, showing a mileage of 7,657 miles last year. Appleton's American Cyclopedia (Vol. XIII page 731) containing the railway statistics of the country up to 1860, gave to Ohio no railroad credit before the year 1843, when and for the two years following, it was reported with the same number, eighty-four miles; and in 1860 it was credited with the largest mileage of any state in the Union being 3,057 miles, while that of the next state, Pennsylvania, was 2,943 miles. But it was entitled

to an earlier credit. The Secretary of State reported thirty-six miles for 1841 and eighty-four miles for 1842.

As we are reviving political memories of 1840, there are probably witnesses present who can testify to the fact, that delegations were in that year carried to a convention in cars on a railroad between Sandusky and Monroeville.

The report of the Board of Public Works of Ohio, of January 16, 1838, shows the following named railroad companies then chartered and receiving subscriptions by the state to their capital stock: The Ohio Railroad Co.; The Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad Co.; The Painesville & Fairport Railroad Co.

The Board in its report of February 9, 1838, states that the estimated cost of the Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad was \$56,000, of which the amount the company was entitled to from the state, if the work was completed, was \$18,666, and the amount of credit already loaned was then \$14,667.

In addition, the report shows that applications had been made to the Board, from the following railroad companies, of which the plans and estimated cost of each work had been approved by the Board, as follows:

The Ohio Railroad, estimated cost.....	\$1,975,413
Mad River & Lake Erie " "	1,200,000
Little Miami, estimated cost.....	596,060

For these the anticipated loan of credit, if they should be completed, were:

Ohio Railroad.....	\$658,371
Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad.....	400,000
Little Miami Railroad.....	198,686

To the Mad River & Lake Erie \$100,000 had also been paid by special law.

On the 5th of March, 1842, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, in a special report to the Legislature, stated that the following amounts had been advanced by the state to railroad companies:

Lake Erie & Mad River.....	\$270,000
Monroeville & Sandusky City.....	33,333
Painesville & Fairport.....	6,182
Ohio Railroad.....	249,000
Little Miami.....	115,000
Vermillion & Ashland.....	44,000

These six were the first railway enterprises in Ohio, receiving aid from the state, and four of them crossed portions of the Firelands. The Ohio, and the Vermillion & Ashland railroads have only left their scars behind them, traced in long lines of trees felled and spiles driven along their abandoned tracks through the forests.

Had the large sums received and wasted along their whole lines, been expended in completing and putting the cars in motion over a part, they would have so far resulted in a success. As it was they ended in a total loss to the state and to all involved in their reckless mismanagement. The Monroeville & Sandusky City Railroad was wisely and successfully managed, becoming afterwards the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad, and now operated under lease by the Baltimore & Ohio company. Throughout its long history it has been of great benefit to the state at large, and especially to this portion of it. The Lake Erie & Mad River Railroad was also successfully completed and is now part of the line extending from Lake Erie to the Ohio river.

The most successful and useful of the present railway lines across the Firelands are those which have been constructed without any government aid.

The following from the report of the Secretary of State of Ohio, for the year 1889, shows the mileage, including main tracks and sidings, of railroads then operated within the limits of Huron and Erie counties, their tax valuation and taxes paid by them for that year:

ERIE COUNTY.

	MILEAGE.	VALUATION.	TAXES.
Baltimore & Ohio, L. E. Div....	23.38	\$ 238,004.00	\$ 4,734.33
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern...	52.26	851,172.00	15,089.42
Lake Erie & Western.....	11.28	83,773.00	1,523.87
New York, Chicago & St. Louis..	29.38	307,411.00	3,804.34
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	11.53	80,550.00	1,407.50
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleve'nd	17.22	160,100.00	3,723.54
Totals.....	145.05	\$1,721,010.00	\$30,283.00

HURON COUNTY.

	MILEAGE.	VALUATION.	TAXES.
Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago Div..	11.57	\$ 105,252.00	\$ 1,979.00
“ “ L. E. Div.....	26.66	274,383.00	3,781.94
Clev'nd, Col'mbus, Cin. & Ind's..	17.23	264,986.00	3,999.55
Lake Shore & Mich. Southern..	38.21	823,774.00	14,163.94
New York, Chicago & St. Louis..	12.21	68,576.00	1,399.56
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....	36.01	280,871.00	4,625.20
Totals.....	141.89	\$1,817,842.00	\$29,949.29

The foregoing figures do not include Ruggles township and other fractions of the Firelands, taken into the reports of other counties.

They show for 1889 eight lines of railway operated in the Firelands, with a total mileage of 286 94-100. Two lines in Huron county have since been added, which will appear on the tax duplicate of 1891.

The longest of these lines is the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, with 90 47-100 miles of main track and sidings, being nearly a third in extent and half in valuation of all the lines. An interesting and valuable report of the pioneer history of this road through Ohio, has been prepared, at the request of the committee, by L. D. Strutton, Esq., and follows this article. The others will be reported, and an effort will be made to collect and combine the facts of their history in future volumes of the Pioneer, so far as they relate to the Firelands.

We have revised the last part of this report and substituted the statistics of 1889. We add the following of that year as compared with 1890:

The total railroad mileage in operation in the United States in 1890 was 160,544 miles, with an estimated value of \$9,680,942, 249; this is an increase in value compared with the year 1889, of \$332,000,000. The total gross earnings of all the roads in the United States in 1890 were \$1,120,000,000, or an increase of \$120,000,000. The earnings per mile for each mile in operation were \$7,169. The net earnings of all the roads were \$368,000,000. The record for 1890 shows a great increase in all the different departments, and the year will long be remembered as a prosperous one for the railroads of America. The mileage of new roads constructed was 8,270 miles, which is over 1,200 miles greater than the construction of 1889.

THE TOLEDO, NORWALK & CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

Some Reminiscences of the Early History of the Road, the Projectors and Builders Thereof.

BY L. D. STRUTTON, ESQ., OF NORWALK.

The writer of the following reminiscences was the first employee of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company. From the nature of his work he became informed of the material facts connected with the organization and building of the road, and necessarily came into frequent contact with the men who were particularly engaged in carrying out the enterprise. Nearly all those who were actively engaged in different parts of the building of this important road have been gathered in by the hand of death, and it has been suggested to the writer, (who is now an old man), by those interested in the early annals of this part of our country, that he write what is left of his reminiscences of the beginning of the T. N. & C. road before he, also, passes away.

The writer cannot refresh his memory by references to records, documents or books without going to a good deal of trouble, the expenditure of much time and some money, and this is his apology for any omissions that may be found in his narrative.

In the spring of 1850 the Toledo Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company was incorporated (March 7th) through the intervention of S. T. Worcester, then a member of the Ohio Legislature. The incorporators mentioned in the charter, were Timothy Baker, Charles L. Boalt, John R. Osborn, George G. Baker, John Gardiner and James Hamilton, Jr., of the county of Huron; Frederick Chapman, L. Q. Rawson, L. B. Otis, Homer Everett, A. B.

Taylor and R. P. Buckland of the county of Sandusky; Hezekiah D. Mason, Edward Bissell, Daniel O. Morton, J. W. Bradbury and John Fitch of the county of Lucas. The charter was drawn up by J. R. Osborn, Esq., at the instance and suggestion of Timothy Baker and John Gardiner and forwarded to Hon. S. T. Worcester, state senator, so as to make Norwalk a point in the charter.

Before the act of incorporation was passed it was supposed that the project was ripe for execution to connect Toledo with Cleveland by railroad, by which means a continuous line of railroad would exist from New York City to Chicago; for at the time spoken of (1850) the only intermission of railroad either built or contracted for between those points was the distance from Cleveland to Toledo. Cleveland, so far as I ever knew, rendered no material help, as a city or by its individual citizens subscribing to the company's stock. Toledo did help the enterprise by issuing bonds for \$50,000 and throwing its influence into the scales in the company's favor; but without the city of Cleveland the people along the proposed line of railroad were equal to the occasion. The building of the railroad in question was no one man's job; but the people could not act in a mass, the enterprise had to have leading spirits and they found them in the persons of C. L. Boalt, John Gardiner and Dr. Geo. G. Baker, who really set the ball rolling. Many men along the proposed road did yeoman's service in the cause besides the gentlemen above named and although I shall have to mention some of them I cannot speak of each individual man who loyally helped in the cause.

After the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company was incorporated no action was taken in the matter of building the proposed road until September following (1850). On the 23d of September Mr. Boalt met the writer of this in front of the old court house and gave him the key of the old bank building; which stood where the First National Bank of Norwalk now stands, and said that he wished enough furniture put in the front room of the bank to accommodate ten or a dozen gentlemen who would assemble on the next day for the purpose of organizing the company. Some stationery was also to be placed there, all of which was of course done. On the next day the corporators met at Norwalk and the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company was organized by the election of directors and the appointment of Mr.

C. L. Boalt as president and Dr. W. F. Kittredge as secretary and treasurer.

The directors chosen were Charles L. Boalt, Timothy Baker, Henry Cowles, Sardis Burchard, Frederick Chapman, Matthew Johnson, John H. Whittaker. The first chief engineer of the company was F. Harbach.

Very soon after the organization of the company a field corps of engineers was set to work surveying west. Of course the line of the proposed road was to touch Monroeville and Bellevue, thence west passing near Hamer's corners and to Fremont. (Clyde did not then exist.) Excepting how the road should pass Monroeville, (about which there was some trouble), there was but little difficulty as to the best route to Fremont from Norwalk; but west of Fremont the people of Woodville and Perrysburgh wanted the company to divert the road from a straight course to Toledo and have it go first to Perrysburgh, thence to Toledo. This desire on the part of the people of Perrysburgh and Woodville caused some strife, and before this matter of location was finally settled several public meetings were held at Norwalk by invitation of the directors of the company, so that the representatives of the several districts interested might severally present their claims and advance their views of the greater benefits to be derived by the company by touching points represented by them. Strong efforts were made by the Woodville and Perrysburgh people, and large offers were made by them of subscriptions of stock and rights of way to have the road run from Fremont west to Woodville, thence to Perrysburg, across the Maumee river to Maumee City, thence to Toledo.

The gentlemen whom I best remember as the leading spirits in the interests of Woodville and Perrysburgh were Mr. Wood, the member of congress at that time from that district, and the well known and able lawyer of Perrysburgh, Mr. Spink; and very ably were the interests of those districts represented by these gentlemen. The line of road if it had been located through Woodville and Perrysburgh to Toledo would have been straight for the thirty miles from Fremont to Perrysburgh, but from Perrysburgh or Maumee City to Toledo it would have run in a northeasterly direction thus forming an acute angle at Perrysburgh, and Perrysburgh being about the same distance from Fremont as is Toledo.

by that location the railroad would have been lengthened by just the distance from Perrysburg to Toledo, which is about ten miles. This was such a serious consideration that the company finally determined to run the road straight to Toledo through the middle of the Black Swamp, crossing the Portage river at the point where now stands the flourishing village of Elmore, but which did not exist at that time.

The question of the course of the road east of Norwalk was an anxious one and gave rise to a good deal of negotiation between the directors of the Norwalk road and the people of Elyria. No question arose as to the road running east through Townsend, Wakeman, Camden, and so on, to Oberlin; but the question which gave rise to a good deal of anxious consideration was, whence east from Oberlin should the road go, and where tap the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad? Had the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland road been the only road contemplated at that time to connect Cleveland and Toledo, no doubt Elyria would gladly have cast in her lot with the T. N. & C. railroad; but there was another railroad contemplated to connect Cleveland and Toledo, and that was the so called "Junction Railroad," which was to run, substantially, along the lake shore and through Sandusky City. This Junction road had been incorporated ever since 1846, but until the T. N. & C. Railroad Co. took active measures to really build a road, the projectors of the Junction Railroad had done nothing except on paper. They had only put forth a printed statement of the great trade and resources of Sandusky, its magnificent harbor and the advantages to be derived by the world in general, and the United States in particular, from an eastern and western railroad connection through that city. The Norwalk railroad from its commencement until it was completely in operation, encountered the fiercest opposition from Sandusky, and every impediment that could be devised was put in the way of the Norwalk road. This opposition was not without meaning. It was well understood that should the T. N. & C. railroad be built before the Junction Railroad, the great probability was that many years would elapse before the latter would be finished, if ever it should be finished. The result showed that this understanding was a correct one, for nothing but the consolidation of the two companies, which was effected about September 1, 1853, saved the Junction Railroad

Company from collapse. Before the contract of consolidation was executed, the Norwalk road had been in complete operation for the greater part of a year, I think from the January previous, and from Monroeville to Toledo it had been in operation since the December previous to the execution of the consolidation; while not until some time after the consolidation, the same autumn perhaps, did the Junction road get into operation even in part, and that was from West Cleveland to Sandusky City.

It was, then, owing to this opposition by the Junction Railroad Company to the T. N. & C. Railroad Company, that the latter failed to make connection at Elyria, and the result was that the latter road ran its first line to Grafton in Lorain county, a station on the C. C. & C. road and where for several years afterwards was its location. The T. N. & C. Railroad thus located was from its western terminus, which was on the east side of the Maumee river, opposite Toledo, to its eastern terminus at Grafton, 89½ miles in length.

With means to build the road of the T. N. & C. Company yet in expectancy, the western division of the road from Toledo to Fremont was put under contract in January, 1851, and was completed ready for the iron rails in the spring of 1852. The balance of the road from Fremont to the junction with the C. C. & C. Railroad at Grafton, also the ballasting and track laying on the whole road was put under contract in July, 1851, with Messrs. Baxter, Brown & Co., (comprised of H. H. Baxter, W. B. Brown, both of Vermont, Hiram Chandler and W. M. Redfield, both of New York State), gentlemen who had much experience in building railroads, and who enhanced their reputation as railroad builders by the excellent manner in which they performed their contract with this company. The average cost of the road was \$16,000 per mile when it began operation.

Mr. Harbach, the first engineer of the road, died during the early period of its history. He was succeeded in his office of chief engineer by Mr. Ashley, who only staid with the company a very few months. Mr. Ashley had been an assistant of Mr. Harbach, and was recommended to the company by him. Mr. Ashley proved himself, while in the service of the company, an accomplished engineer, and after staying, as above stated, but a short time with the T. N. & C. Company he received an offer from the

Illinois Central Railroad Company, which was then building, that he accepted, and to which company he transferred his services and moved out there. Mr. Ashley was succeeded by Mr. Wm. E. Ferguson as chief engineer at the early part of the construction of the road, some time in 1851, and remained with the company in that capacity until the final completion of the road. Fortunately Mr. Ferguson and Messrs. Baxter, Brown & Company, the contractors, during the whole of his time, were upon the most friendly relations, and to which fact may be attributed the prosperous manner in which the railroad progressed in its construction. The road of the T. N. & C. Company, was when finished, a first class railroad for that time, and, we believe, has been kept such ever since by whatever management it has been controlled. It most assuredly is now, as a part of the Lake Shore road.

The amended act incorporating the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland railroad gave permission to the counties of Huron and Sandusky to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars each to the stock of the road, providing the subscription was approved by the electors of the counties. This subscription, if it had been made, together with Toledo's fifty thousand would have started the enterprise with financial strength; but the question of subscription when put to the voters of the above named counties at the October election of 1850 was defeated in both counties; and this defeat caused a depression in the spirits of the friends of the road. But the men at the head of affairs of the Norwalk road were not easily daunted, and they soon proceeded to repair damages. At the next State legislature, on January 20, 1851, an act, amendatory to the act incorporating the company, was passed authorizing the two counties named to vote at the following spring election again upon the subject of subscribing to the stock of the road with this difference: the townships only through which the road was to pass were to subscribe and vote. The amounts were reduced to \$50,000 for the townships of Wakeman, Townsend, Norwalk, Ridgefield and Lyme in Huron county, and a like amount, I think, for the townships through which the road was to run in Sandusky county. The act also provided for permission to Russia township (in which Oberlin is situated), to subscribe \$10,000. The vote at the spring election, in April, 1851, on the subscription to the stock of the road was successful in both the counties of Huron and Sandusky,

and also in the township of Russia, and the success of this vote, in the judgment of the gentlemen at the head of the enterprise, assured the success of the road. The proper officers of the two counties and the trustees of Russia promptly subscribed for the amounts of stock authorized; the commissioners of Huron county doing so as early after the election as April 15, 1851, at an extra session held for that purpose. The board of commissioners of Huron county at that time consisted of Smith Starr of Clarksfield, David E. Merrill of Ripley and Dean Clapp of Peru. The county auditor was G. T. Stewart, and all these gentlemen with hearty good will rendered prompt and efficient service to the objects and building of the road.

But all was not yet smooth sailing. The opponents of the T. N. & C. railroad were vigilant, active and able. It came to the ears of Mr. Boalt that as soon as any measures were taken to issue the county and township bonds, a suit for injunction would be brought to restrain such issue. No real doubts were entertained as to the legality of the bonds, but a law suit over the question would have seriously delayed and embarrassed the progress of the road; and that was what the friends of the Junction railroad desired and what the friends of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland road dreaded. It therefore became necessary to act with caution and secrecy in the matter of floating the bonds in question. Mr. Boalt, with Mr. S. T. Worcester's aid, drafted forms for the several series of bonds, quietly submitted them to the proper parties for approval, and then sent the writer of this narrative to Cleveland with a letter to Mr. Fairbanks of the Herald office, to get the bonds printed. From an over rush of business in the Herald office, and a little mishap with some machinery, the bonds remained untouched from Thursday until Sunday, and were finally finished on the following Tuesday morning. During all those five days a succession of telegrams were sent to the writer to hasten the bonds, by Mr. Boalt, who was in terror of the anticipated injunction. On Monday Mr. B. was informed that the bonds would be ready on Tuesday, and instructions asked as to how the bearer was to bring them to Norwalk, (for there was no railroad from Cleveland to that place then.) Instructions were telegraphed to go to Wellington, and from thence overland to Norwalk on horse back; that a ready saddled horse would be found at the Wellington.

tion station for that purpose. The bearer of the blank bonds found it all as stated, and cumbered as he was with so large a package, the ride to Norwalk on a gallop was a most unpleasant performance; but he did it under three hours, and arrived in Norwalk at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Mr. John H. Foster was already with a fast team and light buggy to take the Sandusky county blanks to Fremont. After a few minutes spent in separating the bonds Mr. Foster started with them and made Fremont in three hours, and it is believed returned with those bonds properly signed on the following day. The commissioners of Huron county, and Mr. Stewart, the county auditor, set to work immediately on the arrival of the bonds in Norwalk, and executed them without delay; and like promptitude was pursued with the Russia township bonds, and the whole of the bonds were at once taken to New York and there put beyond the jurisdiction of the Ohio courts. Like fears were entertained concerning an injunction against the issue of the Toledo bonds, and so means were taken to get them executed and away before such a course was taken. The Mayor of Toledo, Mr. Dorr, as soon as he got the blanks, locked his office door, drew down the blinds and went to work signing them as fast as possible. Dr. George G. Baker of Norwalk was present and in waiting as the agent of the T. N. & C. road, to receive them as soon as finished. When the bonds were finished and ready, Dr. Baker, fearing he might be met by the sheriff of Lucas county if he left by the door of the mayor's office, got out of the window with the bonds and safely away to Norwalk, and no further trouble was experienced concerning them.

Thus with some \$160,000 of bonds issued for subscription, a large amount of private subscription (which was substantially realized in full) and the first mortgage bonds of \$525,000 at the disposal of the company, it was in a position to push the building of the road with vigor to completion. During the year we are now speaking of, 1851, Mr. Boalt went to England and purchased the iron for the road upon favorable terms and no further anxiety was felt by the friends of the company as to the ultimate result of the enterprise.

The trustees named in the instrument which secured the first mortgage bonds were Geo. S. Coe of New York City and Alfred Kelley of Columbus, Ohio. The mortgage was signed by C. L.

Boalt, president Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company, Geo. S. Coe and Alfred Kelley, and was attested by Franklin Sawyer and Louis Strutton, and acknowledged by Franklin Sawyer as notary. The last two named persons still live, and are residents of Norwalk. Mr. Coe is still living and is president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York. The other parties to the mortgage have passed away. Messrs. Baxter, Brown & Co., soon after they made their contract in July, 1851, commenced proceedings in earnest; and during that summer the first work done by them in Huron county was to commence grading about a mile or so west of the then small village of Norwalk, (Norwalk then had a population of less than 1,500). Such an occasion as cutting the first sod for the grade of the new railroad was duly honored by the people of Norwalk, who went to the spot in a goodly number with Ezra M. Stone and John R. Osborn, the well known lawyers, who were orators of the occasion. On our arrival at the spot selected we found Mr. W. M. Redfield, one of the firm of contractors, with a gang of "navvies" with their tools already to begin work; and we forthwith hoisted "Ezra" upon a neighboring stump, and he proceeded to make one of his characteristic and humorous speeches. It was a time when considerable political excitement was rife in South America, and when *pronunciamentos* were constantly being issued by the chiefs uppermost for the day, and as "Ezra" was sure to "catch on" the leading features of public news, he commenced his speech by saying that as *pronunciamentos* were the order of the day he proposed to issue a *pronunciamento* then and there, and which was "that all the good people of Huron county should give aid and comfort to the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company in every way they could, especially in paying up their subscriptions;" and he promised the audience that if they did, the result would be that by the close of the following year (1852), the road, the commencement of which, in Huron county, they had then and there met to celebrate would be in full operation.

Mr. Stone's prediction was substantially verified, for the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland railroad on the 22d day of December, 1852, ran its first passenger trains from Monroeville to the east bank of the Maumee river, opposite Toledo; and in the following month (January, 1853), the trains ran the entire distance from the

Maumee river to Grafton, on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad.

The first superintendent of the new railroad was Mr. E. B. Phillips, who left a position on the Boston & Worcester railroad to assume his duties as superintendent on the T. N. & C. railroad. Mr. Phillips came on to Norwalk early in the fall of 1852, some two or three months prior to the operation of any portion of the new road, in order to prepare it for business. Mr. Phillips and family took up their residence in the house of Dr. Geo. G. Baker, which then stood facing Main street (Norwalk), on the site of the present Presbyterian church; the doctor then, as I remember, being absent from the United States, and holding the office of United States consul at Genoa, Italy. I may as well remark here, that the chief office of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company was, until September, 1853, at Norwalk, when it was removed to Cleveland. Of course it was for the superintendent to man the road, and the first three men whom Mr. Phillips engaged as passenger conductors were "Joe" Richards, E. Sheldon and J. B. Tyler, whom he got from his old road, I think; at all events they came from the New England States. The fourth man hired as passenger conductor was I. L. Clark of Toledo. "Joe" Richards left the road at an early period, and thereafter until the time of his death, but a few years ago, kept his well known restaurant on the public square of Cleveland, near the present court house. Mr. Sheldon after running on the road as conductor for a year or two was promoted to the office of paymaster of the company, and served the company in some capacity until his death, not long ago. Mr. Tyler continued on the road as passenger conductor for a number of years, but left it prior to his death. Mr. Clark also continued to run on the road as passenger conductor for many years, but like the others he has passed away; and now I believe all four of the original passenger conductors of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland railroad, also Mr. Simpkins of Fremont have "passed in their checks." From what I remember of them they were each and all faithful and efficient servants of the company.

The first baggage master of the company was "Josh" Tyler, son of the conductor, J. B. Tyler. He staid on the road for a few years as baggage master and conductor, and the last I heard of

him was keeping an eating house at Elkhart Station, on the M. S. & N. I. road.

As to the first station agents of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company I can only give the names of a few of them. The first station agent at the Norwalk station was John Raymond, who, through the influence of Judge Timothy Baker received the appointment. Mr. Raymond was not a Norwalk man, but was an importation. At Monroeville Mr. John S. Roby, the well known brewer, who officiated as agent for the Sandusky Mansfield & Newark road, was appointed agent for the T. N. & C. road. No better selection could have been made, for Mr. Roby was an efficient and reliable business man and at that time was in his prime. At Wakeman Mr. Ziba Surles, an old resident of that place, was the first station agent, and he succeeded Mr. Raymond at Norwalk. The first master mechanic of the road was Mr. John A. Jackman, who held the position for several years and then went to Bloomington, Illinois. The first roadmaster was Alexis Morrill, who filled that position for years with George B. Houghton for his assistant, and when Mr. Morrill ceased to be roadmaster Mr. Houghton, succeeded him as such, and now resides in Norwalk. Our old friend John F. Randolph was the first foreman builder of the road, but he, like so many others who served the road in its infancy, has gone to his reward. He was a good man and kind neighbor. Charles Hiler was also engaged as station builder as early as 1852.

From the day that the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland road went into operation the enterprise proved a great financial success. But there was always the fact that a rival, and to some extent parallel, road was a thing of the near future looming up in the minds of the friends of the Norwalk road, (we allude to the Junction road), and which road might, and doubtless would have proved a very formidable rival; and the men who severally controlled the two roads conceived the idea of a consolidation, and after considerable negotiation a contract of consolidation was agreed upon, put into writing, and duplicates were signed on the 15th day of July, 1853, by E. Lane as president of the Junction Railroad Company, and C. L. Boalt as president of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company. This contract, although executed on July 15, provided that the consolidation should take effect Sep-

tember 1st following. The terms of contract so far as to the amount of stock, each of the two sets of stockholders should hold in the consolidated corporation was as follows: The Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Company was to issue and distribute to its stockholders an amount of stock or bonds equal to one-half the amount of its capital stock, and after such issue of increased stock to the stockholders of the T. N. & C. road the aggregate stock of both parties became the stock of the new corporation which was to be known as "The Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company;" and the debts, obligations and liabilities of each party was to be paid by it, and the said Cleveland & Toledo Railroad Company was thereupon to acquire the rights, powers and franchises and property of each of said parties. The earnings of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland Railroad Company from the time it went into operation until the 1st day of September, 1853, were to be paid to the stockholders of that company by issue to them of the new company's coupon seven per cent. bonds having not less than ten years to run, fractions payable in cash.

There were several airy projects of where the new company was to run branches and with what it was to connect, in said contract, but it all resolved itself into the original sober, and substantial purpose of connecting Cleveland and Toledo by railroad, one branch through Norwalk, which was then built, and the other branch through Sandusky, which was yet to be built. The contract provided that the new company would establish and maintain work-shops both at Norwalk and at Sandusky; and the executive committee for the provisional management of the affairs of the Cleveland & Toledo Railroad was to be E. B. Litchfield, C. L. Boalt and E. Lane. When the contract was submitted to the stockholders of the two roads it met with unanimous support by the stockholders of the Junction road, but was dangerously near being defeated by the stockholders of the T. N. & C. road, who knew they had a good thing, and were opposed to giving any portion of it away to the stockholders of the other road. The amount of earnings of the T. N. & C. road during its operation prior to the consolidation was very large—so large indeed that I hesitate to speak of the per centage earned on that stock for fear of being thought to exaggerate—but whatever the amount, it was paid over to the stockholders of the last named road in "income bonds,"

which bonds soon ruled above par. All the securities of the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland railroad, whether stock, mortgage bonds, income bonds, or whatsoever name such securities were known by, were lucrative, and stood high in the money market until the identity of the original company was lost by consolidation with other roads, and the control of the road passed from the hands of its builders and original owners into the hands of eastern men, when some depreciation was suffered but the value of such securities was almost always high. This high standard of values of the several securities of the T. N. & C. road is not difficult to account for. The original stock subscription was not a paper subscription but was a reality. The enterprise was not started by speculators to be wrecked at the propitious hour for their sole profit, but it was initiated by the people of the country through which it passed, and was built by them and was paid for by them. The men at the head of the enterprise, such as Boalt, Gardiner, Dr. Baker, Judge Baker, Kittredge, Fred Chapman, Sardis Birchard, and others of like qualities, were men of the neighborhood who had a legitimate object in view, namely—the advancement of the country and the good of the people in which and among whom they lived; and they had confidence in themselves and their fellow citizens.

Most of the leaders in this enterprise have gone but their good works do live after them.

Norwalk, Ohio, September, 1888.

RICHARD BREWER, 105 YEARS OLD.

A Sketch Delivered before the Firelands Historical Society
at its Fall Meeting held at Birmingham, Sept. 26, 1889.

BY HUDSON TUTTLE, ESQ., OF BERLIN.

A drive on an unusually cool afternoon of a summer's day along the somewhat monotonous Florence road, brought us to the residence of Richard Brewer, the subject of this sketch, situated on the corners where the Todd road intersects the Florence and Birmingham road, about a mile west of the latter village. The house has seen better days, and the want of woman's presence and her patient care were plainly discernable. On inquiry of a small boy at the gate, where we could meet the venerable relict of almost four generations past, he pointed to an outbuilding, around which were collected a miscellaneous collection of wagons and buggies in all stages of dilapidation, where his grandfather was making a trade with a neighbor, by which he was converting an old wheel into money.

On seeing us he came briskly forward, and gave us a pleasant greeting, and on our stating that we had come to gather material for a sketch of his life, which had become of interest by extending so many years beyond the age usually allotted to man, he invited us into the house, and declared himself ready and willing to give all needed information.

The first thought that came into our minds was the query: how this man had chanced to live more than a century? How

he had outlived all of the million or more who were born in the same year with him? How he, the youngest of fourteen children, had survived them all, and was still comparatively strong and healthful? The sturdy man before us answered these questions without saying a word. He was, in his prime, six feet, two inches in height, and weighed 200 pounds. Though now bent with age, his bones and muscles express compactness, massive strength and endurance. There is not an ounce of waste material. There is no unnecessary waste of nerve force, in meaningless activity. His manner is self-poised, deliberate, and with a constant reservation of force. He has a large head, well developed forehead, with keen perceptive faculties and an abundance of good sense. If he had been trained in school in his youth, he would have taken a high rank as a scholar. Even now with all his years of rough usage, he has a peculiar suave and gentle manner that indicates a character inherently refined.

His hair is thinned on the forehead and is worn somewhat long, but is not white, and his beard is only grey.

He said with a smile that he had only one tooth left to chew with, but his hearing was nearly as good as ever, and his eyesight was perfect; several times he had tried glasses, but invariably left them off, and seeing so much better without them, he would not know when or where he left them. The doctor of our party thought he would look him over and see how the vital functions were sustained a century after they first began. He reported that the temperature was sustained at 98.2; the respiration at 18; and the heart in the strongly developed chest was beating away vigorously, excepting a little giving out in the mitral valve, which at any time might give trouble and might not. At any rate that was the only failure observed anywhere. His eyes are clear and the lens perfect and no trace of *arcus senilis* common to old age. He was organized to endure, and almost realizes the dreams of some of our eminent physiologists that there is no necessity of dying at all.

"Are you ever sick?" we asked. "Never sick but once," he replied, "and then I went swimming in the Delaware river when it was full of ice. Very foolish too, was I, for I went in feet first; had I went in head first it wouldn't have hurt me a bit. I have poor spells now once in a while, for I got hurt last Fall

falling from a tall ladder; I had gone up to fix a swing for the boys." Several years ago he was crushed under a building he was moving, and was taken out with arm, fore arm, collar bone and six ribs broken. Only a frame like his could have endured such a shock, and yet he scarcely thinks it worthy of mention. He always has and does sleep well. When clearing his land he would work nights and lie down and sleep between the logs, and in hunting, sleep on the roots of a tree or in a thicket. Though easily awakened he could fall asleep anywhere. No particular diet has been made the rule with him, though necessarily, especially in pioneer days, his food was wild meat. This he thinks the most healthy of all articles of food. He never used tobacco in any form, and only drank when invited, "just so as not to look mean," as he quaintly said. Such are his habits of life, if such they may be called, and they in no wise account for his longevity, which must be referred to the organic and psychic influences inherited, and the outdoor life he has followed.

Richard Brewer was born in Greenbush, Delaware county, N. Y., May 1, 1783, according to the best information accessible on that subject. It is impracticable to refer to any documentary evidence, but comparison of events in his life with events the dates of which are known, and the testimony of those acquainted with him in pioneer days, confirm his statement; at least there can be but slight variation. He was of a long lived stock; his father was a Hollender and reached the age of 99 years, and his mother, who was Irish and English died at 80.

When five years old his parents moved to Tompkins county, N. Y. In that wild, new country he grew up a vigorous rugged youth, entirely uneducated, for there were no schools and no teachers. His exuberant vitality found vent in hunting, and even as a boy he became versed in woodcraft, and the habits of the denizens of the wood. In later years he engaged in the dangerous occupation of raftsmen, conducting rafts down the turbulent upper waters of the Delaware. When the war of 1812 was declared he entered the ranks, and although the record of his valor is lost, there is no doubt but he served faithfully and bravely. His father had been a minute man in the Revolution; from him he inherited unflinching courage and endurance. He receives a pension for his services.

Two years after the close of the war his restless ardor im-

pelled him to the West, of which the most glowing accounts were circulated. The site of Vermillion when he landed there, was marked by a log shanty, and that of Huron by two. He settled after a time on Harrison hill, purchasing 160 acres of land, and began clearing away the heavy timber.

At sometime in these years he married Miss Shaffer, with whom he lived until last year when she died at the age of 97 years. His memory fails him as to the date of his marriage, though exceedingly tenacious of events in his life as a hunter. Thirteen children were the result of this union; eight of whom are living.

His love of hunting found an ample field in the wilderness which extended from the lake to the forks of the Vermillion river. The beauty and solitude of its scenery attracted him. There are no lovelier landscapes in Northern Ohio than this stream affords. Especially in autumn when the forest puts on its robe of gold and carmine, and the purple veil of October days softens the distance and blends with softest tints the receding horizon of earth and sky, when the clouds catch the reflection of the dreamy world beneath and melt in amethyst and azure, the Vermillion presents scenes of unrivaled loveliness.

Along this stream Mr. Brewer set his traps, as many as 128 at one time, and hunted while he watched them. To hold in mind where all were located and visit them at frequent intervals was an arduous task. It made a deep impression on his mind and he can recount his success in those remote years with greater accuracy than the occurrences of yesterday. One day's catch, the best of course, he says, was eight muskrats, three black skunks, two mink, one coon, three woodchuck, and one dog, his own.

There was ready sale for furs. A mink skin brought \$5, a muskrat 35 cents, a deer skin \$1. For venison there was no sale except to movers.

How strangely it sounds to hear stories of those early days from the lips of one who was an actor, whose life extended across the interval, from the time when the Indians, unmolested, hunted on the banks of the Vermillion, to the present, when the wilderness, the wild man, and wild beasts have all disappeared and in their stead has come fertile fields and a teeming civilization.

Mr. Brewer remembers the Indians well when they had wigs on the Upper Vermillion. He hunted with them. At least

he would start out with them, but he had not much respect for their abilities as hunters and "got lost from them" as soon as possible.

Said he, "It is a gift of some people to do things better than others, and hunting and trapping were my strong hold. Some see lots of game but can't kill much; I always killed everything I saw."

"You must have had some exciting adventures," interposed a lady of our party.

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Brewer, "I have had a good many. I've killed sixteen painters in these woods, and so many deer I never counted them. The winters used to be warmer, and more agreeable to be outdoors. Once it was so dry the woods burnt over in January, and so warm that I saw grasshoppers in that month. There was little snow, and the cattle could get their living mostly in the woods. I killed a good many bear, but one of the longest runs I made after one was a big fellow I scared up in Mason's marsh. I chased him to the Ridge and then across Berlin to the Huron marsh, when he turned and came back toward Berlin. I could not quite overtake him, but heard the dogs holding him and some one hallooing, and when I came up I found Shaffer with the dogs, but he was too much scared to do anything. The bear was slowly driving him instead of being stopped. The bear would go O a-a chew, chew, chew, just like a man, and looked fierce enough. My gun wouldn't go off, so I took my hatchet and closed in on him. The first blow I made did not hurt him a bit, for he was so fat; but the next blow I cut through the skull and killed him. Shaffer came up after the fight was over, and helped dress the game which weighed 114 lbs. to the quarter."

"You had a reputation as a wrestler?" some one queried.

"Well, I never met the man who could handle me," was the reply. "When I was over a hundred, a young fellow said he wanted to throw me, and I told him I was willing." We took hold. "Are you ready?" said I. "Yes," said he, "and I put him on his back so quick it took the breath out of him. I never picked a quarrel but I never sneaked, nor never got mad wrestling."

Within the past year he has walked to Birmingham (one mile) and back without much weariness. Three times he as-

cended the somewhat steep stairs to bring some article he wished to show us. He has several guns and watches, trading these with whoever dares to undertake it; making a bargain, with him is one of his most delightful occupations. To make his several watches keep together is another pastime. His greatest regret is that he did not have one of the modern rifles instead of the old muzzle loader which apparently served him so well.

He is contented with his lot, cheerful and hopeful to a degree that makes it pleasant to converse with him; and yet there is a shadow of sadness in a life lengthened beyond that of all relatives and friends. All are left in the past. All the acquaintances of youth and manhood, brothers, sisters and wife, have joined the silent company of the dead. The man remains like some giant oak with scarred and withering top, while all its fellows have been removed, receiving no support from the younger growth around it, which seemingly have no part in its decaying life.

RICHARD BREWER'S DEATH.

Mr. Brewer died at his home in Florence, on Tuesday morning, May 6, 1890, at 8:30 o'clock, having just passed his 107th birthday. He was buried on Thursday, May 8, 1890.

His friends and neighbors gathered at his home on Thursday, May 1st, to celebrate his 107th birthday; but he was sick abed all day and died the following Tuesday.

THE EARLY ITINERANCY.

An Address Delivered before the Firelands Historical Society, at Vermillion, Erie Co., O., Sept. 5, 1889.

BY THE REV. J. H. PIERCE, OF NORWALK, O.

This will soon be a thing of the past. But few of the men, and women too, who helped to make up the record are seen among us. The last page of their history, as written by them, in deed and word, will soon close, and be "like a tale that is told." Albeit, the material they furnish, safely deposited in our archives, will serve the future historian as he writes up one of the most marvelous chapters of modern history.

These were plain, sturdy men for the times. But few inherited worldly fortune. As they ranged through the forests, in valleys, over mountains or the snowy prairies, they delighted to sing:

"No foot of land do I possess;

No cottage in this wilderness;

A poor wayfaring man,

I lodge awhile in tents below;

And gladly wander to and fro,

'Till I my Canaan gain."

While the preachers were so ready to give up the world for Christ's sake, the people were often willing to have it so. They held the purse strings and could answer the prayer of the good brother, who was accustomed to pray: "Lord keep the preachers poor and humble,"

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Few of these men were college graduates. They had no theological schools, and but limited educational advantages. Some of them studied grammar and divinity on horse-back. John Wesley once said, "Let me be *homo unius libri*," a man of one book. Himself an omnivorous reader, his one book, God's Word, so far outweighed all other books as to hide them. The men we speak of were almost literally men of one book. They made constant companions of three. The bible first and last. Believing with Wesley that "Religion makes the man and discipline the Christian," the Methodist Discipline was always at hand. And, as early Methodists sung their theology, they must have their hymn-book.

The preacher, with broad brimmed white hat and round breasted coat, well posed in his easy saddle, was easily recognized as he drew near the log cabin, or the "meeting house," where the congregation was usually 'in waiting. With saddle-bags on his arm, he pressed through amid the devout worshipers, who would strike up some favorite hymn, making "melody in their hearts, and melody with their voices." Kneeling and offering a silent prayer, the preacher would first unlace his well bespattered leggings, then draw from the saddle-bags his well-thumbed bible and hymn-book. These were his only visible artillery. He preached not science, but the living word. D'Aubigne, the great historian, exclaims of the primitive Christians, who conquered by the blood of the Lamb, and the word of their testimony: "The word and the blood! Behold the arms of the church!" With such weapons, in the hands of men "mighty in the scriptures," success was assured.

From this general view of the Early Itinerancy, we may bring the matter nearer home. We may see exemplified, in forms once living and moving among us, more than the ideal picture here sketched.

The mover of the resolution, Hon. L. C. Laylin, assigning the pleasant duty now devolving upon me, referred to me, in so doing, as a "Pioneer, once connected with Norwalk Seminary." I may, therefore, be pardoned for the mention of my coming to the Firelands. I first saw Norwalk, April 23d, 1834. You may imagine a youth of twenty, dressed in a neat, but plain, suit of blue-black, just from the hands of the tailor—coat single breasted, but swal-

low tailed—a compromise between the orthodox “shad-bellied,” and the dress coat of the day. In a youth just licensed to exhort, it would have been premature to have assumed the dress of a full-fledged Methodist preacher. He was slender and delicate in form, with only the presentiment of a beard, with auburn hair, blue eyes, a complexion fresh and florid, a light but shrill voice, as yet immature; bashful and retiring to a fault;—such is the impersonation of the youth who, fifty-five years ago, a stranger to all, first dared to set foot on the soil made classic as the “Firelands.”

Few events in the early Itinerancy, in Ohio, and in the records of the Firelands, are of greater importance than those connected with the Norwalk Seminary. Its history I am not here to write. This was imperfectly done, by the writer, a year ago, and to this history, published by the M. E. church of Norwalk, and who can furnish it, I refer. But as due to a great, good man now in Heaven, I desire to correct a statement made by a very worthy man, Mr. M. M. Hester, and published in the Firelands Pioneer, June, 1882. It is this: “From 1833 to 1844 Norwalk Seminary was under Edward Thomson as principal.” The truth is, Dr., afterwards Bishop, Thomson received his appointment to the Seminary from the conference held at Tiffin, Ohio, in the Fall of 1838. Jonathan Edwards Chaplin, A. M., named after the great New England divine, who was his great grandfather, was appointed to the Seminary at its beginning, in the Fall of 1833. He occupied the place, which he honored, with distinguished ability until the Fall of 1837, when he went into the effective ministry and was stationed at Elyria, Ohio. The old Seminary building meanwhile (1836) having been consumed with fire, united with other adverse circumstances, there was, from 1837 to 1838, an *inter regnum*, when there was no school. In 1838 Dr. Thomson commenced his popular career, building grandly on the foundation which his predecessor had so well laid. These were both grand men. Bishop Thomson’s life has been well written by his son, Dr. Edward Thomson. The record of Chaplin, the scholar, the eminent and successful lawyer, the educator, *par excellence*, the deep, logical, powerful preacher, moving with the strength of a giant among his brethren; with a heart tender and sympathetic as woman’s; little has been written of him on earth, but his record is on high.

The men of this period may be better viewed, as seen in an-

nual conference assembled. The session under review, was that which opened at Mansfield, O., September 7, 1836. Bishop Joshua Soule presided. Then and there was organized the Michigan Conference, including the north and northwestern portions of Ohio, and all of Michigan Territory, except a small part in the St. Joseph Valley, attached to the Indiana Conference. I was present, and give the sketch as it impressed me, omitting some striking features.

Few of the members were crowned with grey hairs. Among the seniors may be named Elam Day, James Wilson, Leonard Hill, Elias Pattee, James McMahon, Samuel P. Shaw, Shadrach Ruark, Samuel Lynch and Thomas Thompson. Others were already veterans. In looking over the Conference we see Henry O. Sheldon with his goose quill, the chosen secretary—an accomplished scribe. Among the men of recognized talent were Wm. Runnels, now near ninety of Cleveland, Ohio, (died in 1890); Cyrus Brooks, now Dr. Brooks of St. Paul, Minnesota; Wm. Herr, now Dr. Herr of Dayton, Ohio, pressing hard on to ninety; John H. Power, a man of great intellectual strength, and one of the greatest preachers. Elmore Yocum, Peter Sharp, John M. Goshorn, E. C. Gavitt, Elijah H. Pilcher, Elijah Crane, L. B. Gurley, and Henry Colclazer, a polished pulpit orator. Two physical and intellectual giants were Adam Poe and James Gilruth. At the other extreme was the great little man, John Janes, who was buried in Norwalk—keen, witty, sarcastic, pathetic, emotional—a man of extraordinary pulpit power. Observed by all observers, was one of small stature, with large lustrous eyes, peering out from under a finely chiseled, classic brow, with a facial expression of intelligence and benignity—the to be Bishop Thomson. Chaplin was there a sage in classic and legal lore. Then there were men in the vigor of young manhood, like our Billings, Smith, Davidson, Burns, Brockway, Sprague, Kinneat, John T. and James A. Kellam. James Gilruth and H. O. Sheldon located and undertook to form a community on the plan of the Apostolic church, where all things should be possessed in common, and into which should be gathered a peculiarly holy people. They stuck their stakes at Berea, Ohio, and gave to the place its name. The scheme was from the fertile brain of Gilruth. But the bubble soon burst, and the men returned to the work, closing

their lives with usefulness and honor. The Conference committed to H. O. Sheldon the delicate and responsible duty of writing the life of Russel Bigelow. Having been a confidential friend and admirer of Bigelow, he desired this as a work of love. But the expected life was not written, and to the shame of the M. E. church, no life of that great good man and wonderful preacher, has yet seen the light.

The stream of history is usually followed from its source, as it widens and deepens in its downward course. The point we have struck enables us to look backward or forward as may best serve our purpose. An event of no small importance, religiously, to the Firelands, was the appearance in 1811 of the quaint, witty little Irishman, Rev. Wm. Gurley. Though only a local preacher, he was a father of Itinerants and one of the founders of the system of Itinerancy, which is so firmly grounded in these parts. But recently then from Ireland, he emigrated from Connecticut and pitched his tent on the Firelands. In his perilous journey, by wagon, he was eight weeks en route with his family. In the interesting memoir written by his son, the late Dr Leonard B. Gurley, page 220, we read: "All the way as they journeyed the great comet of 1811 hung its blazing banner on the western sky. Its long tail streamed on the illuminated heavens, and was an interesting and impressive sight. Every night its fiery banner swept above the horizon, as if portending the scenes of blood which soon followed." This was on the eve of the war of 1812. My own recollections of this good man I here give in brief:

Rev. Wm. Gurley was a local preacher, licensed to preach by John Wesley, in Ireland. He used to tell with complacency that he and Wesley were of the same height, and had walked together arm in arm. He had lived, preached and suffered, all but death, during the Irish rebellion. Coming to America with his family, he had to flee from his home in Sandusky to escape death from savage Indians. Two of his sons, James and Leonard B., became Methodist preachers. At the age of near ninety he was a most joyous Christian and a sweet, charming singer. I knew him well and have slept under his roof. One Sabbath evening, at his call, his neighbors came out and filled the house to listen to the stripling. What do you think was the text? "Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace and the God of

love and peace shall be with you." What a text for a boy!

Of his son Leonard, my first Presiding Elder, I make this note: Leonard B. Gurley was a worthy son of so worthy a father. His style was neat, chaste, beautiful, earnest, eloquent. A true son of Erin, his native wit sparkled. He had a chastened imagination which at times lifted his hearers into lofty altitudes. Some of his impassioned flights carried all before them. Under his preaching scores were converted and brought into the church. Such, in brief, was my esteemed Presiding Elder, who then traveled the large, woody, watery and swampy Maumee district.

I must not close without some account of one who, by more competent witnesses than the writer, was considered Ohio's greatest preacher;

RUSSEL BIGELOW.

In the Fall of 1828 he was appointed Presiding Elder of the Portland district, (Portland is now Sandusky City) which he served for four years. This district took in the Firelands and the surrounding region. In the Spring of 1829 my lot was cast in Tiffin, Ohio, and for three years and a half I was, though but a youth, often in his company, and listened to the wisdom which fell from his lips in conversation. And, at quarterly meetings and camp-meetings, I was often permitted to hear him preach. What I have seen and heard I give in the following sketch:

He was a plain and, at first view, a homely man, of small stature. Modest and unassuming in manner. Kind, courteous and affable, a perfect Christian gentleman. Not learned, but a good English scholar. Well read, especially in theology, history and poetry. His was a brilliant imagination. His memory very retentive and served him well in time of need. His illustrations, like the parabolic utterances of the Divine Master, were most happy.

When he arose in the pulpit, the first impression of the stranger would be against him. But what matchless reading the hymn! Then what a prayer! How he seemed to talk face to face with God! What holy fervor and outgoings of soul! Preliminaries over, he announced the text and opened the discourse. His gestures were awkward and set at defiance all rules. As he warmed up with his subject, he usually would loosen and lay

his white cravat. As he spoke, every muscle, nerve and fiber of his frame seemed in motion. As he plead the cause of Christ, such was his earnestness that, often the sweat would be seen to trickle down the locks of hair which hung carelessly over his shoulders. The mighty thoughts, struggling within him, he would pour forth in a resistless torrent. It seemed as if the intense working of his soul would shatter the frail casket. You would lose sight of the man, in his absorbing theme. He preached each time as if he never expected to preach again—never losing sight of the cross and the judgment. Often, for two hours or more, he would hold his vast congregation spell-bound. I have heard him preach at a camp-meeting when the eager hearers would rise to their feet and draw up toward the stand until the whole audience would be standing, unconscious of any weariness. Under his stirring appeals sinners would often fall like men slain in battle and cry for mercy. Cries of distress and shouts of victory commingled. The boasted good of earth appeared like a bubble, lighter than vanity. The soul—the cross of Calvary—holiness—the judgment day—heaven—hell—eternity—these were the themes, which, at his touch, carried the soul like a citadel captive. Wherein lay the power of this man? Let me open a secret. At camp-meetings I have seen him in some secreted nook, or at the root of a tree, on his knees in fervent prayer, and from such wrestling with the Jehovah Angel he would ascend the pulpit with heart and tongue touched with celestial fire. It is no wonder that there came from him “thoughts that breathed and words that burned.”

In the large circuits and districts of the early Itinerants, two, three or four hundred miles in circumference, the saddle-bags were an essential part of their outfit. For, besides affording portable convenience for needed books and scanty wardrobe, the Itinerants were denominational colporters, scattering the books wherever they went. Through the active agency of the Methodist preachers in selling the books, as much as to any other cause, the great Book Concern is indebted for its existence and prosperity. By a figure, these men came to be called the “saddle-bag tribe.”

Some years ago Milburn, the blind preacher, now chaplain in Congress, wrote a very raucy book, entitled, “The Rifle, Ax and Saddle-bags.” At the semi-centennial of the planting of Method-

ism in Ypsilanti, Michigan, celebrated in May, 1875, it was my privilege, as one of the pastors, dating back to 1838, to be an invited guest. From a poem prepared for and read on the occasion, I quote this tribute to the saddle-bags:

"The ever present saddle-bags told how,
In coming years, should rise, grandly and strong,
The church, the school, the college,—more than this;
Invention, science, commerce, husbandry—
Law, medicine, theology—the fine arts;
All branches thus were dimly shadowed forth.

Dear saddle-bags! the tears unbidden rise,
To think of thy concealment modest now!
But, be't so! *In pace requiescat!*
Since now th' inevitable sachel,
Proud and disdainful, brushes thee aside;
Thou faithful hast thy generation served."

My limits compel the omission of some things I would be glad to add. In the Fall of 1886, I composed by request, and delivered before the Michigan Conference at Kalamazoo, Michigan, a poem entitled "The Pioneers." Our theme is in the same line. I close with the last paragraph.

"THE DIVERSIFIED FIELD."

"These holy men of God were scattered wide.
Among the undulating oaklands seen;
In breezy forests of the waiving pines;
By the Raisin, the Huron and the Rouge;
The Saginaw, Flint and Shiawasse;
In the beautiful valley, St. Joseph;
The crystal waters of Kalamazoo;
The valley of the Grand and Muskegon;
Over the lakes to the icy northland.
They traveled on foot and on horseback rode;
With canoe and in small boats they coasted;
On snow-shoes and with dog trains they journeyed;
Over wide fields of ice and of snowdrift.
They faced blinding storms and great dangers met.
Oft' they slept in the pioneer's cabin;
In the bark-covered wigwam of Indians;

Slept on the ground wrapped up in a blanket;
Slept on soft beds of cedar and hemlock.
They had perils on land and on water;
They knew poverty, sickness, bereavements;
And, conjointly, their wives and their children,
Drank with them the full goblet of sorrow;
But great joys they had too, without measure,
And rich treasures laid up in the Heavens.
We now on their labors have entered, and,
We build on foundations they firmly laid.
While absorbed in great schemes of the present,
Let us gratefully, wisely remember,
That the fathers better built than they knew;
That achievements, today so wide-spreading,
Had possibilities born of the past."

STUDY OF HISTORY IN OHIO.

An Address Delivered before the Firelands Historical Society at its Annual Meeting held at Norwalk;
Ohio, June 25, 1890.

BY JUDGE C. C. BALDWIN OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has a happy way of so saying things, that they appear after he has spoken to be self-evident. In his very readable little book on education, he speaks of the importance of history, the summing of past experience; while as told for students all that is most important or interesting is generally omitted and there are summaries and narratives of lives of kings or nobles, long accounts of battles from which little resulted to the race—while modes of life, dress, food, industries, thought, speech, civil government and beliefs are left untold. After some striking examples of the uselessness of history as generally written Mr. Spencer continues: "That which constitutes history proper, so called, is in great part omitted from works on the subject; only of late years have historians commenced giving us in any considerable quantity the truly valuable information, as in past ages the king was everything and the people nothing; so in past histories the doings of the king fill the entire picture, to which the national life forms but an obscure background. While only now, when the welfare of nations rather than of rulers is becoming the dominant idea, are historians beginning to occupy themselves with the phenomena of social progress. That which really concerns us to

know is the natural history of society." Great changes have taken place in the study of history within a few years. It may be that the recent students have come to it with views too utilitarian, but the revolution is quite complete and happy. To thoroughly understand even some small topic is more interesting and useful than a table of dates.

The advantages and pleasures of history should be near akin to those of foreign travels and arise from a contrast of different lives and modes of lives. He who thoroughly understands a past period of his own country has traveled abroad. A thorough contrast of two periods is worth more than the continuity of narratives. Hence the favorite study now of epochs. It is the life and character of man that interests and his action in unusual scenes new to us delight us. More and more are we studying man as man and his primeval state as we learn more of it becomes more and more fascinating. To study the complete genealogy of man and nations is too great a task. It is the whole experience of all man, and hogsheads of ink and an eternity of time would hardly suffice. Happy then for the pleasure of an original research and romantic interest in history is that country which within a few years has passed from a complete savagery to the most complete civilization. I speak advisedly and thoughtfully when I say that nowhere on the globe is the pursuit of history, I will not call it study, so easily profitable and interesting as in Ohio.

The first we know of your favored Firelands, as they are approaching from geology to history, is just previous to the ice age. There was then no Lake Erie. It is now a shallow lake, except in the lower end, rarely over 120 feet deep; the middle portion from Point Pelee Island to Long Point is level and from sixty to seventy feet below the surface of the water. Beyond Long Point it is deeper. The channels of the pre-glacial rivers flowing toward it were about as deep as it. That of the Cuyahoga was 150 feet or more deeper than now. Your pre-glacial channels were likely more shallow. The river flowing to the east of Lake Erie was north of the present Niagara and had no falls of consequence. The bed of Lake Erie must have been a wide and very level plain with a river somewhere through it. The country before us had little soil and deep, wide valleys to its streams. But there took place one of the most inexplicable changes of climate on our globe.

Nearly the whole north seems to have been covered with a continent of ice moving in a southerly direction bearing with it stones and dirt and leaving behind it a country much more fertile than it had found. The limits of that ice sheet on the south entered the east of Ohio at its middle and going irregularly to the south-west, entered Kentucky east of Cincinnati, and west of the city entered Indiana. It made a great dam at Cincinnati, five to six hundred feet high, forming a great lake called by its discoverer, Professor Wright of Oberlin, Lake Ohio. Any one who will contrast the fertility of your soil with that in southeast Ohio, will see that that ice sheet has much to do with your history and position. The limit of the ice is well marked and plain so that one can stand upon it and look on either side. No easier example of the influence of nature upon man can be had than by travel up one road and down another to zigzag the terminal moraine. On the north are rich fertile farms covered with the best of soil for wheat, and generally entirely covered with wheat; the fine houses and still larger barns tell what the ice did for Ohio; while on the other side of the line, there is very little wheat, grass instead, many of the houses are small and unpainted, and the small barns dilapidated.

The north has a wide rolling scenery with a horizon miles around inviting one from it to a similar scene.

The south is more broken; deep narrow valleys, high rugged hills and narrow horizon. The instant and total contrast will not be forgotten by one who sees it. The pre-glacial surface is hard indeed for railroads that do not follow valleys or streams, and nearly all the commerce of a thousand miles from north and south of the great west, passes through the sixty miles from Lake Erie to the southern glacial limit.

No region is so formed as your own, in its beautiful examples of ice-rock sculpture, within and just by your limits. That fine steamer, the City of Cleveland, two years ago carried all the leading scientists of the country to Kelly's Island to see there the beautiful grooves in the limestone. Prof. Wright's splendid volume on the Ice Age in North America, parts written on your soil, has much of Ohio and almost photographic illustrations of what is within the easy personal reach of each of you.

The other islands than Kelly's are remarkably covered, and Starved Island with its planed striated surface, the huge boulders

where the retreating ice dropped them, and the amazing channel cut through it twenty feet wide by at least six and a half feet deep, seems almost like supernatural work. It is almost a fairy island. It is well worth while for some of you to study your wonderful subterranean streams, occasionally showing their place. What reason have these fascinating rivers for their existence and locality? Are they in the site, perhaps at the bottom of the old pre-glacial channels, and were they covered by the boulder clay of the ice period? It seems not improbable, and perhaps some local person will study it out, as in Cuyahoga county, Dr. Gould, a druggist of Berea, has studied out the pre-glacial channel of Rocky river. His method and the result, appear in one of the publications of the Historical Society of Cleveland, to be found in the library of your society.

The Ice Age brought to your vicinity the first pioneers from another country, your bowlders. The American Association visited last year the original home of many of these strangers, and I am told that the rocks of Georgian Bay look quite familiar to the friends of these bowlders. That would be from a direction a little east of north, yet it happened some years ago that a young girl picked up upon the beach at Middle Bass Island a rock of worn jasper pebbles imbedded in white quartz, which unmistakably came from Lake Superior. It was also found by Professor Wright in Kentucky below Cincinnati. The same is in my yard, brought down by a vessel. This is not too far back for the history of man, for while this was going on here, a little south the ice streams were depositing gravel, and deep in that gravel deposited when it was laid are the undoubted implements of glacial man, following up the ice. It is not my purpose to describe him. What may be found of him, here as the ice retreated is not known, but it may safely be presumed that the earliest known man knew something of your vicinity. His tools of flint, chert or argillite were very simple and few. His learning was the slightest. But what is of great interest is that he seems to have been in Europe as here, and with very similar life and tools. In both continents he seems to have improved little and to have disappeared. There is not yet proved any gradual advance by him to a higher civilization. The American was so like his European brother that one may well believe them near akin.

His mark upon the earth was so small that high authority believes that some catastrophe overwhelmed him altogether; but perhaps it only happened that some civilized man raised him at once to a higher civilization, even in a servile condition. No temperate region in the world affords a finer field for the study of that glacial age than Ohio. •

If either, the glacial man of Europe was our ancestor, but study of his condition seems here much the same as there.

As the ice retreats, and before Niagara river was as it is now, the lake ridges formed the lake bed, and the immediate surface of the northern part of the Firelands was determined by that fact.

In the South one may sometimes see on *all* the surface, the evidence of the ice; while in the northern underneath the rearrangement made by Lake Erie, is found pure boulder clay or other ice deposit. Where now the tunnel is being constructed by the city of Cleveland, to reach pure water, there is a till filled with stones, with planed and scratched surfaces, each giving unmistakable evidence of its origin.

But as said, glacial man disappeared in relics suddenly, here as in Europe, but very likely here as there overcome by a superior civilization from the south. After the Ohio had broken the dam at Cincinnati and regained its former channel; after the plateaus had been formed and the surface of Ohio became as at present, there appeared a new man, the Mound Builder. He *was* a mound builder. Nowhere on the globe are there so many and such large earth works as those in Ohio; vast mounds of all shapes and sizes; vast squarts and circles and astonishing fortifications. Any one who stands within the vast earth circle of Newark, or travels the ten miles of earth works at Fort Ancient, deems them a wonderful people who patiently carried together in baskets that vast earth.

The Firelands were again on the fringe. The Mound Builders loved corn, and the southern fertile valleys of Ohio, which are today full of their finest work, are today, as perhaps then, covered with the finest of that cereal. Undoubted Mound Builder works, but smaller and less in number may be found in northern Ohio. There is nothing to connect them with migration to or from Mexico. Weapons and tools of rubbed and chipped stone; copper pounded but not cast, nor galena melted to lead, though

both were sometimes placed on funeral pyres, unglazed pottery, no burned bricks, no stone buildings, nor stone hardly used even to lay in forts otherwise than as dirt was used; using baskets to carry dirt, making a very coarse cloth or matting, having no alphabet; they must have been industrious and agricultural or they could not have built such immense works. Living mainly on corn, with a government strong enough to combine them patiently, probably through priestly superstition, their civilization was not higher than some Indians when America was discovered. It is said that the mystery of them is to be removed, but how?

Shawnees were in Ohio and builded the stone graves. Cherokees were there and were buried there; how much work they did may not be easily known.

But this tribe of Iroquois stock, wild, savage, fierce beyond measure, living by the chase, could not have had such sedentary habits as some Mound Builders must have had. The mystery around them may and no doubt will be dispelled; but not so far but that there will be patent mysteries beyond. Their works were extensive, and probably they came into Ohio from the south or southwest; the continuity of works is in that direction. What more natural or probable than that they were displaced or pushed to the south by these northern invaders, and that their descendants lived in the South? Nor was there anything in the life, habits or character of the Indians inhabiting the South of our country when it was first founded, inconsistent with such a supposition, and much to support it.

Here again was repeated the story of Europe. Civilization had come from the South; in America more feeble and less. Southern Europe and its relations to other countries were all favorable to education. In Europe the civilization of the South had gained from surrounding and older countries, connected rather than separated by water.

The situation of the countries around the Mediterranean was singularly favorable to mental growth and education. The more the south of Europe is studied the more is its early indebtedness to Phœnicia and Africa proved. Besides Europe was blessed with such animals as were easily tamed and best adapted for man's use; while America, an older continent, seemed more unfortunate. And Europe had access to three continents, and to vast changes

in climate and conditions. Here as in Europe the Northern overran the Southern. In Europe he was conquered by the southern civilization, though not by the southern people, as there was not such difference in the character of that civilization as to subdue him.

Another curious parallel seems likely to be proved between Europe and America. Professor Putman, for the Peabody museum, has restored to its primitive condition the famous Serpent Mound of Ohio. He has also there made extensive excavations and has unearthed many Mound Builders. Most of these seemed to have been round headed men, or as better suits the scientist, *brachy cephalic*, though perhaps not always so.

The modern Indians of the north are *dolicho cephalic*, or long headed. So that in the main the invaders of the north, a long headed race, rolled upon a southern round headed race. Such was also the case in Europe, but there the lines were not so closely drawn but that, though the statement was true in the main, it was not a universal fact.

With these savage conquerers the Firelands first emerge to history by relation of eye witness. For the word pre-historic grows more and more improper. The past, even if there is no direct relation of actors, emerges more and more into light and truth.

There is no satisfactory evidence of any intermediate race between the Mound Builders and the modern Northern Indian. If we believe the earth, the ancestors of Indians who inhabited Ohio in historic times met the Mound Builders. The evidence seems quite satisfactory that these Indians came from the north, primarily from the northwest. There were two races, the Huron Iriquois and the Algonquins. The former related in language to the Dakota or Sioux, so that there came from the north two great divisions of savage tribes. It seems not improbable that both met the Mound Builders.

This new race coming into historic view upon the Firelands is of interest. He is the man met by our own grandfathers and dispossessed, and rightfully dispossessed by them. For, without adhering to any theory of Henry George, we may safely believe that people are not entitled to such wasteful use of land as that of the Indian.

It is a race worth studying in itself; a fine sample of prim-

itive man; not so debased as degenerated tribes of warmer climates; comparatively simple in its religious beliefs; superstitious timid and courageous; bold, proud men of the new *stone age*, of the *neolithic*, as said by scientific men who value science more when clothed in forgotten language. The Mound Builders and the modern Indian belong to that age, distinguished in Europe from the *paleolithic*—old stone or glacial man.

It may be of interest to see what kind of men were they of the neolithic age who were our own ancestors. Cæsar met them and described them, and they were savages; though then more advanced than our Indians. His narrative has been supplemented by much else in written history and in archæology and I quote from the description of our own Aryan ancestors at an earlier period in Mr. Isaac Taylor's recent and excellent little book.

"The most recent results of philological researches limited and corrected as they have now been by archæological discovery may be briefly summarized.

"It is believed that the speakers of the Aryan tongue were nomad herdsmen who had domesticated the dog; who wandered over the plains of Europe in wagons drawn by oxen; who fashioned canoes out of the trunks of trees; but were ignorant of any metal with the possible exception of native copper.

"In the summer they lived in huts built of branches of trees and thatched with reeds; in winter they dwelt in circular pits dug in the earth and roofed over with poles covered with sod or turf, or plastered with the dung of the cattle. They were clad in skins sewn together with bone needles; they were acquainted with fire, which they kindled by means of fire-sticks or pyrites, and if they practiced agriculture, which is doubtful, it must have been of a very primitive kind, but they probably collected and pounded in stone mortars the seed of some wild cereal, either spelt or barley. The only social institution was marriage, but they were polygamists, and practiced human sacrifice. Whether they ate the bodies of enemies slain in war is doubtful. There were no enclosures, and property consisted in cattle and not in land. They believed in a future life; their religion was shamanistic; they had no idol, and probably no God, properly so called, but revered in some vague way the power of nature."

Save in animals suitable for domesticity, this early description

of our Aryan ancestors might answer well for the American Indian.

Even that disappears in comparing early Denmark, of which Mr. Taylor says (page 60):

"The stone implements found in the kitchen middens or shell mounds of Denmark are more ancient in character than those from the Swiss lake dwellings; indeed they are considered by some authorities to be mesolithic, forming a transition between the paeolithic and neolithic periods. The people had not yet reached the agricultural or even the pastoral stage—they were solely fishermen and hunters, the only domesticated animal they possessed being the dog, whereas even in the oldest of Swiss lake dwellings the people, though still subsisting largely on the products of the chase, had domesticated the ox, if not also the sheep and the goat.

"These shell mounds are composed of the shells of oysters and mussels, of the bones of animals and fish, with occasional fragments of flint or bone and similar refuse of human habitation."

This description does not seem to differ from the Indians upon the Atlantic coast and their also extensive shell mounds.

The Indian, for his uncorrupted and aboriginal type has great interest, even though Colden was far too sanguine when he likened the Iriquois to the Romans.

The Northern tribes, as stated, were of two distinct tongues, dissimilar in words but alike in grammar—the Algonkin and Huron Iroquois. The *Cherokees* of the Iroquois tongue and the Shawnees of the Algonkin stock both differed most from their kin. Both were separated and towards the South; both had lived in Ohio; both had corrupted language and were in earliest times in Indian language "*Attiwandaronk*," speaking a little different language. The Shawnees, while in Ohio, curiously separated Algonkin tribes on the west and east, whose tongues were more like each other than either like the Shawnee.

Is it not probable that these were the advance guard of the great Northern irruption and met the Mound Builders, and near the limits of the Firelands first rolled back their enemies?

The victory of savagery was complete, Ohio became a wasted and savage country. Such was Indian tradition, and whether or not tradition was history, such was the fact.

So that Algonkins and Huron Iroquois became masters of Ohio soil. And as we first hear from the Jesuit relations, both of

these great lingual nations lived in Ohio; the Eries in the east and Algonkins in the west.

But wars kept on, no matter what by Indian relation led to them, they were sure to come, and the Eries first pushed toward the east and then attacked by the Iroquois proper not far from 1655, ceased to exist as a separate nation—said to be exterminated, but in those days there were two ways of extermination, one by death and the other by adoption.

The Algonkins were driven back. Your part of Ohio was thereafter peopled much as the bowlders came, by strangers driven from foreign parts. By Wyandots and Ottawas around Lake Erie, driven by the Iroquois from the east of Lake Huron, much where the bowlders came from. The story is learnedly elegant and eloquently told by Mr. Parkman. Overtaken by common misfortune, these two nations presented long thereafter the anomaly in history of dwelling in intimate friendship of tribes so different in language. For, without reason as it may seem, a difference in language is most apt to create hostile feeling. From that time down to the complete settlement of the whites, these two tribes lived on that favored spot for savages, the neighborhood of Sandusky Bay. The savage nations, mainly the Senecas, the western and most numerous (largely by adoption) of the Iroquois, inhabited or rather temporarily visited the eastern part of your land. As your part of Ohio was thus settled, if settlement it be, from each side we catch occasionally interesting glimpses of life here, and only be peeping in on either side.

In 1744 in Charlevoix, noble work, (Paris Edition) in the map by the ingenious Mr. Bellin, attached to royal service, and spread along your land from Sandusky bay to the Cuyahoga river the French legend, reading in English: "All this coast is nearly unknown."

France was in the west and England in the east, striving for possession, and in English eyes, as shown in Mitchell's large map of 1755 this same land as shown by a legend in the same age, was described. "The country, supposed to be forty miles by trail from the Cuyahoga to the Sandusky is called "Canagague" and is the seat of war, the mart of trade and chief hunting ground of the six nations on the lakes and the Ohio. "Fort Sanduski" is on the west side of the River Blanc, usurped by the

French 1751." Occasionally after that is a war expedition, a French trading house, an English expedition, some white prisoners.

Pontiac's war was partly across these limits. The Indian nations continued the same, and, as savage nations are apt to be, unsteady and unreliable.

The road from French to English forts was sure to be little traveled. From the first, this was much the position of the south of Lake Erie, until by further settlement and enterprise on either side that collision was precipitated, which was sure to come at last. The travel of the French was mainly to the north, yet occasionally they visited this vicinity from the west for trade or even from the north for shorter travel.

Among Parisian documents is a memoir of the Indians in 1718. The author says: "Whoever would wish to reach the Mississippi easily would need only to take this beautiful (Ohio) river or the Sandosquet; he could travel without any danger of fasting, for all who have been there have repeatedly assured me that there is so vast a quantity of buffalo and of all other animals in the woods along that beautiful river that they were often obliged to discharge their guns to clear a passage for themselves. To reach Detroit from this river Sandosquet, we cross Lake Erie from island to island and get to a place called Point Pelee, where every sort of fish are in great abundance, especially sturgeon, very large, and three, four or five feet in length. There is on one of these islands so great a number of cats that the Indians killed as many as nine hundred of them in a very short time."

The hunting and fishing stories here seem large; still the traveler on the Ohio may have met a drove of buffalo in stampede. This route to Detroit is that adopted by General Harrison in 1812.

From 1718 on, we hear from time to time of French and English traders and houses in this border country. Either occupation of itself would make an interesting study, and collection of notices of the French would be instructive. All was not peace to them, for in 1747 five were killed at one time at Sandusky. The vast number of documents in existence as to American affairs, shows that English (perhaps American) traders were here as well. The French war, where Washington first appeared in protection of the

west and in disaster secured respect, ended in a surrender to the English of all the west.

But the actual savage owners were not yet evicted, and Pontiac traveling to the east across this territory met the English. A second and cruel war followed. I do not propose to rehearse it. Parkman's Pontiac should be in every good library in Northern Ohio.

In May, 1763, Fort Sandusky was captured by trick and burned at night. But Pontiac, even if he issued fiat money, could not stand against numbers and civilization, and the west was English territory.

From that time on existed a characteristic frontier condition—a series of border differences and uncertainties. It is said, and truly, that savages are like children, indeed *very much* like children, driven here and there by impulse and not by cool reasoning. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether cool reasoning has not been mainly developed in man by a stationary and agricultural life, being induced mainly by a desire for the preservation of his own. At any rate, the Indians were now friendly and now unexpectedly inimical. Some of their cruelties seem fiendish, and close by seems piety almost like that of the early Christians.

In 1767 Mr. Charles Beatty was sent to visit the tribes west of Fort Pitt. His journal is rare and I use the copy belonging to the library of Congress.

His description of Pennsylvania as he passes the frontier, is pathetic. He says: "The house I preached at today was also attacked by the Indians; some were killed in the house and others captivated. It was truly affecting to see almost in every place on the frontiers marks of the ravages of the cruel and barbarous enemy. Houses and fences burned, household furniture destroyed, the cattle killed and horses either killed or carried off, and to hear the people relate the horrid scenes that were acted. Some had their parents killed and scalped in a barbarous manner before their eyes and themselves captivated. Women saw their husbands killed and scalped while they themselves were led away by the bloody hands of the murderers. Others related that they saw the cruel scenes and that they themselves narrowly escaped."

Yet as Rev. Beatty went on to the country now Ohio, whence came these cruel murderers, and ended his journey on the Tusca-

rawas, he was much encouraged; his preaching seemed most acceptable, and there was an invitation from the Indians of Qui-a-ho-ga to the Indians of New Jersey to settle with them; the intention being to there make a large town and then try to get a minister among them. It may be gratifying to know that Chief Thepisscowahang, who gave information as to Quiahoga, also informed the travelers that "there were three other nations or tribes, viz: the Chippeways, Putteotungs and Wyandots that live near the lake that is Erie, who discovered a great desire to hear the gospel." Rev. Beatty said he understood "that these tribes used to hear the French ministers preach, who worshipped God in some thing of a different way from us and therefore perhaps would not hear us." The chief replied, "that he was persuaded and that he knew, if a minister of our way would go out among them it would be very agreeable to these nations and that many of them would join us."

The text of the invitation to settle among these Western Indians is lost, but the answer is preserved in full. Its tone savors of strong piety and it is most interesting, but it is too long to be presented. They return the belt of wampum and say:

"Brother, we thank you in our hearts that you take so much care of us and so kindly invite us to come to you, but we are obliged to tell you that we do not see at present how we can remove with our old people, our wives and our children, because we are not able to be at the expense of moving so far, and our brothers the English have taken us into their arms as fathers take their children and we do not think we ought to go without their assistance and protection. We have here a good house for the worship of God, another for our children to go to school in, besides our dwelling houses and many comfortable accommodations, all of which we shall lose if we remove. We have also a minister of Christ to instruct us in all our spiritual concerns and lead us to Heaven and happiness, which are of more worth to us than all the rest.

"Brothers, we have found how we may escape everlasting misery and be made perfectly happy for ever and ever.

"Brothers, it is made known to us and we are sure that our bodies which now die and turn to dust shall be raised again at the last day of the world; also that our souls shall then be united to

them and we shall be alive again as we are now, and live forever, never to die more, and that it shall be so with the whole race of mankind.

"Now, brothers, we have learned what we must be and what we must do to escape this world of misery and obtain this place of happiness and we wish that you and all the Indians everywhere knew it as we do."

Mr. Beatty says that the Chippeways (probably largely Ottawas) are supposed to be 1,400 or 1,500 in number, all in one town; the Putteotungs (Pottawatamies) are considerable as to number in another town; the Wyandots about 700 persons, are likewise one town, which is about sixty or seventy miles distance from Quiahoga, the intended Delaware Christian town."

The proposed Christian settlement did not take place.

Yet the Firelands were to become connected with the most touching of such settlements. The Delaware Moravians with their missionaries, founded from Saxony, were to suffer at Guadenhatten in Tuscarawas county, martyrdom, with a fortitude that savored both of Indian hardihood and Christian patience. On this river (Huron) they founded Pequotting and New Salem.

But before this, this territory was to witness a variety of scenes, traversed for many purposes of peace and war, by well marked trails by General Bradstreet in his unfortunate expedition outwitted by the Indians of these lands, by traders French and English, by Col. Crawford on his savage errand; cruelly and at once punished. After the Revolution, this was still a borderland—the British still keeping the West. The treaty of peace was here a dead letter. Expeditions continued from time to time. Yet before the war of 1812, Badger and Atkins were to preach among the Indians of the vicinity. These things are copiously related and easily read.

The war of 1812 is not so clearly known. The American relations were of Kentucky, and told many more tales of their own doings than of Ohio. The English papers, however, are in the Capitol at Canada, ready to give new light. From an occasional view we know Ohio did its part. Striking campaigns were on the Sandusky and further west. Perry's victory was even heard here.

The very title of the Firelands grew from the sorrows of war. The destructive expeditions in Connecticut have been esteemed

wanton cruelty, but in Mr. Fisk's remarkable little book on the Revolution, are seen to have had a very definite, important but ineffectual purpose. The purpose governed the execution of it. There are yet in Hartford many books and papers relating to these lands—open for your use—and which if you do not do this service, will sometime be thoroughly examined by the Historical Society of Cleveland.

Such history as is common to you with others I cannot enumerate.

Within the memory of many of you the Indians made their last farewell to this country, transported by government against their will to scenes which yet were more suitable to them. I think not unworthy of history is the Wyandot's farwell, partly rescued near you by oral memory.

"Farewell, ye tall oaks in whose pleasant green shade,
I've sported in childhood, in innocence played,
My dog and my hatchet, my arrow and bow,
Are still in remembrance—Alas, I must go.

"Adieu, ye dear scenes, which bound me like chains,
As on my gay pony I pranced o'er the plains,
The deer and the turkey I tracked in the snow,
O'er the great Mississippi—Alas, I must go.

"Sandusky, Tyamochte and Broken Sword streams,
No more shall I see you except in my dreams,
Farewell to the marshes where cranberries grow,
O'er the great Mississippi—Alas, I must go.

"Dear scenes of my childhood, in memory blest,
I must bid you farewell, for the far distant West;
My heart swells with sorrow, my eyes overflow,
O'er the great Mississippi—Alas, I must go.

The last verse shows a revulsion of feeling not unnatural.

"Let me go to the wildwood, my own native home,
Where the wild deer and elk and buffalo roam;
Where the tall cedars are, and the bright waters flow,
Far away from the pale face, oh there let me go."

If my discourse has seemed too general, it is no accidental mistake. The art of history is much like painting. In the li-

brary of Oxford University are numerous original drawings—mostly studies made by Raphael and Michael Angelo. On some of these studies of the human figure each artist has drawn first the skeleton, then the muscles and skin, and sometimes over all the drapery. How instinct with life and beauty is the full representation made by these artists from these studies. So in history the frame has its use, though the pattern is to be full wrought, to be most pleasing and instructive, and my purpose will be quite served if any believe it and feel more inclined to study the history of Ohio.

It is an easy and fresh field; where the materials are in the earth, in the history of the East and the West, American, English and French; and so short a time is it since the first settlement of Ohio that the memory of some living may relate history of people quite different from ourselves.

If we trace from Adam—as in genealogy the way is long and cold; but here the scenes change and come before us as in a theatre.

The curtain rises and we see glacial man, scanty in resources, with his hand-struggle with rugged nature. The curtain drops, he goes out we know not where.

Again it rises, and the Mound Builder is on the stage—mysterious, yet recognized and known in part; enough known and enough unknown to cause a romantic interest.

The curtain drops again—we are still discussing whence he came, what became of him,—when on the stage we see several actors in long following scenes of dramatic interest—of tender, touching affections, so that even returned captives willingly become again captives; but often hard and pitilessly cruel, exhibiting in every way and as freely as in Shakespeare the passions of men. He but held the mirror up to nature. The play of the third and fourth acts runs together; English and French appear; hostile to each other, each sometimes friendly and sometimes unfriendly with the Indians.

There are Indian wars sometimes patriotic, always passionate.

There appears in one of the scenes of the fourth act the romantic apostles of peace—the Moravians, with their wonderful sacrifice reminding of the early Christians. The massacre may have been matched only in that vast pagan theatre—the Colosse-

um, where so many Christians at once were sent "ad Leonem."

The fifth act is now being played. The persons came on the stage partly in the previous act. The American has conquered the country and its difficulties. All nature seems to have changed; new and magic forces seem at work. If the play is not as strong in tragedy there is much more that is spectacular and vivid. Civilization has accumulated by arithmetical addition to such figures as have never yet been gained and never lost.

Where else is such dramatic history and where such favored place for study? Much of the world has contributed to the history of the Firelands. The Firelands, in the last act, is contributing to the history of the world.

Its citizens have been prominent in the wonders of the age, in railroads, in telegraphs and in national finance. One of its boys is most celebrated in the wonderful inventions using invisible forces in sound and in electricity.

One, by his work in most distant and cruel climes, which first published in our country and now read in all, has so directed attention to the great remaining cruelties of the world that it would seem that a great result must follow. Only a few steps off, the whole nation came for a chief magistrate who to the undoubted dignity and purity of administration has added the most dignified and worthy life in retirement ever led by an ex-chief magistrate of our nation.

Other triumphs in literature and art are advancing.

The whole makes a wonderful picture proving that at home you have a history most interesting and worthy of pursuit.

HISTORY OF THE OLD STATE ROAD.

A Paper Prepared by I. M. Gillett of Norwalk and Read by
Ed. L. Young before the 34th Annual Meeting of
the Firelands Historical Society, in
Norwalk, June 25th, 1890.

An account of some of the events which transpired in the early settling of the Firelands, upon the line of the Old State Road, from the first settlement until the year 1820.

THE MISSION STATION.

In the year 1787, one year before the emigration to and settlement of Ohio at Marietta, four prominent Moravian missionaries, viz: David Ziesberger, Wm. Edwards, Michael Jung and John Weygand, with their Indian congregation from the Cuyahoga, arrived at the mouth of the Huron river on the 11th day of May, and proceeded about five miles up the stream to near the present lines of Huron and Milan townships, and established a mission station on the east side of the river which they called "New Salem;" it was at that time the only mission station in Ohio, those on the Muskingum having been abandoned September 10, 1781, on account of the border war of the Revolution.

A number of log cabins were soon erected, and during the summer a large and well built chapel was finished and surmounted with a cupola and bell, and soon the village and mission enjoyed a

good degree of prosperity, as seldom a day passed without visits from strangers.

In the beginning of the year 1790, another missionary arrived at the station, Rev. Gotlieb Sensman; that was the year of its greatest prosperity, the inhabitants then numbering about one hundred and fifty persons. But another Indian war was impending, which rendered the condition of the mission precarious, and it was therefore resolved to abandon it; accordingly in April, 1790, a vessel arrived up the river at the village for the purpose of conveying them to other parts, when the missionaries and whole Indian congregation abandoned the settlement of New Salem and returned to the vicinity of Detroit, from whence they came four years before. No vestige of this village remains, yet the place is holy, for it was the scene of that grand event in the history of the Firelands where the man of European descent first lighted the fires of his altar upon this land.

THE HURON RIVER'S COURSE.

When the first settlers came to Huron, the channel of the Huron river was near the present east high bank; but the floods, high winds and waves afterwards changed the channel to the west side where we now find it leaving the swamp on the east side of the river.

OLD STATE ROAD.

This road was surveyed in 1810 by Jabez Wright. It begins at the shore of Lake Erie, on the east side of Huron river, following its banks as nearly as practicable in a south-easterly course to the line between Milan and Norwalk townships, striking the center of the Firelands, following that line south to Richland county, thence to Mansfield. It was cut out and opened through to Abijah Comstock's residence in Norwalk township, in the Winter of 1810-11, by Frederic W. Fowler and Ebenezer Hays.

THE FIRST SETTLERS ALONG ITS LINE.

HURON TOWNSHIP.

John B. Flemmond in 1790, Jared Ward in 1807, Almon Ruggles in 1807; this settlement was about two miles up the river

from the lake, now known as "Flemmond's Cove." Hiram Russel in 1809, Mr. Tillotson, Jonathan Sprague, Rev. Alvin Coe in 1810, Jeremiah Benschoter, Mr. Dalgarn, Esquire Morrison, John Wheeler in 1811; this settlement was at or near the lake shore.

MILAN (AVERY) TOWNSHIP.

George Miller in 1809; Wm. Burdue, Hosmer Merry, Reuben Pixley, Elijah Pollock, David Abbott, James Leach, David Barrett, Frederic W. Fowler and Nathaniel Kline all in 1810; A. Collins, Israel Waggoner, Mr. Howe and Rev. Ephraim Munger in 1811; Alexander Mason in 1813; Peter Lake in 1815.

NORWALK TOWNSHIP.

Abijah Comstock in 1810; Mr. Newcomb in 1811; David Gibbs, Stephen Lockwood, John Laylin, John and Nathan Keeler, Samuel B. Lewis and Capt. John Boalt in 1816.

BRONSON TOWNSHIP.

Daniel Clark and Robt. Southgate in 1816; Nathan Tanner, David Cole, Edwin Guthrie, Wm. W. Beckwith and Abijah Rundle in 1817; Daniel Warren in 1818; David Conger in 1819.

FAIRFIELD TOWNSHIP.

No settlement on this road in Fairfield before 1820, and the same may be said of Ripley township.

INDIAN TRADERS.

Before the arrival of the Moravians in 1787, Joseph and Alexander Burrells, two Frenchmen, had a trading house and station on the east side of the Huron river near the subsequent Moravian settlement, buying furs and selling Indian goods; they probably sold out to John B. Flemmond, for in 1790 we find him established at a place now known as Flemmond's Cove, trading with the Indians.

THE OLD COUNTY SEAT.

In 1809 David Abbott bought 1,800 acres of land of a Mr. Hughes of New Haven, Connecticut, lying on both sides of the river in (Avery) Milan township. It had been suggested to Mr. Abbott by Aaron Olmstead of Hartford, Connecticut, an old East India sea captain, that as soon as this country became settled, the

government would remove the sandbars from the mouths of the rivers, and that the headwaters of navigation would then become important commercial points, furnishing to the more inland inhabitants the necessities and luxuries of life as near their own doors as possible.

Consequently in 1811, the commissioners, Ephraim Quimby, Joseph Clark and Solomon Griswold, appointed by the legislature to fix the county seat, located it upon the farm of Mr. Abbott, probably at his suggestion, the river being navigable to this point, which would therefore become a common place of resort for mercantile operations and hence be a convenient place for holding courts.

In consequence of the war of 1812 the county was not organized until 1815. The erection of the court house at Avery was begun in 1817. In this year, 1817, the first settlement was made in Norwalk; first settler, Platt Benedict, grandfather of Dr. D. D. Benedict.

THE MAILS.

In 1809 Benoni Brown carried the mail from Cleveland to the Maumee river; the only house on the route was that of John B. Flemmond on the Huron; staying there over night; way-mail there was none; there were no postoffices nor roads any part of the way, hence the mail carrier must go on foot; the passage of the Black Swamp could not be made in one day; a night must always be passed on the mossy trunk of a tree. The trip required two weeks. Such was the road, such the team and such the vehicle that in 1809 carried the Great Western Through Mail.

The first mail route south on the Firelands was from the lake on the line of this road to Mansfield; Mr. Facer was the carrier; it was a wilderness, after leaving Abijah Comstock's.

MERCHANTS.

Hiram Russell kept a small stock of goods at the mouth of the river on the east side in 1810. On the first of January, 1816, Reed and Sanford of Erie, Penn., opened the first full stock of dry goods and groceries, on the east side of the river near the lake; it was managed by Francis Graham and J. B. Flemmond.

TAVERNS.

Hiram Russell opened the first public house, near the mouth

of the river on the east side, in 1810. David Abbott opened a tavern in 1816 and F. W. Fowler one in 1817, both at the old county seat.

The first election on the Firelands was held at the Flemmond Place in the Fall of 1812, when James Madison was reelected President of the United States; voters came from Pipe Creek, Cold Creek, Vermillion, Berlin and Norwalk.

The first sermon preached on the Firelands, other than by Moravians was by Rev. Alvin Coe, at the house of Ephraim Munger at the old county seat in 1811.

Almon Ruggles was employed to survey the Firelands into townships and sections in 1808, with headquarters at his home at the "Flemmond Place." He was also the first recorder of Huron county.

The first marriage on the Firelands was that of J. B. Flemmond and Elizabeth Pollock in 1811, Rev. Alvin Coe officiating. The first school upon the Firelands was taught by Rev. Alvin Coe at the "Flemmond Place" in 1810. The first postmasters were, respectively, J. B. Flemmond at the Cove and Hiram Russell at Huron.

In 1811 David Abbott built a large barn at the old county seat, the first frame building on the Firelands.

The first military company on the Firelands was formed in the Fall of 1811; David Barrett was elected captain. The first company muster was held on the first day of April, 1812, at the "Flemmond Place."

After the surrender of the army of Gen. Hull, to the British Gen. Brock, August 16, 1812, it became important that some sort of protection to the inhabitants in this region should be attempted; consequently Major Gen. Elijah Wadsworth, commanding the 4th Division of the Ohio Militia, directed Brigadier Gen. Simon Perkins to advance into Huron county. He erected a small fortification on the east bank of the Huron, about five miles from the lake, on lands of Ebenezer Merry, which fortification was called Fort Avery. A block house was built about the same time by the settlers for their safety, in which a house warming was held on New Year's day, 1813. The Rev. Joseph Badger was Chaplain of the army while at Fort Avery.

Esquire Morrison and John Wheeler erected a distillery and

brewery at the "Flemmond Place" in 1812. They were army contractors, supplying provisions, &c., during the war.

On the 4th of July, 1812, the first grand celebration of the nation's birthday upon the Firelands was held at Avery (the old county seat); people assembled from all parts of old Huron county; among the distinguished guests were Judge Wright and lady, Judge Ruggles and lady, Abijah Comstock and lady, Jared Ward and lady, Frederic W. Fowler, Eli Barnum and sister, Dr. Guthrie and sister, Hosmer Merry and lady and Lyman Farwell, the sheriff. In the evening a grand ball was held at the same place, in the barn of David Abbott; the managers were F. W. Fowler of Avery, Joseph Brooks of Florence and Lyman Farwell; the music was furnished by Benajah Wolcott of the Peninsula.

The declaration of war on the 18th of June, 1812, fell upon the ears of the scattered settlers like the howl of the wolf on the sheep fold, and the surrender of the army by Gen. Hull on the 16th of August rendered the situation in this region quite precarious. Soon after this, men were seen landing at the mouth of the river; a flight was of course necessary and immediate. The first point of rendezvous was at Avery, the next at Abijah Comstock's; taking their course south along the line of this road to Mansfield. During one of these flights, which were numerous, one evening when preparing to camp, in cutting down a tree it fell upon a child of David Smith from Spears' Corners, that was asleep, killing it; this happened on land that was afterwards the residence of the late Eben Boalt. The child was wrapped in the folds of a sheet and placed in a coffin box made of split staves; it was hastily buried the next morning in the hollow formed by an uprooted tree.

Major Amos Spafford, collector of the port of the Maumee, at the lower rapids (Perrysburgh), being warned of the approach of the British and Indians, after the surrender of Gen. Hull, collected those that remained, and put in passable condition an old barge; the major and companions sailed in their crazy vessel down the river and lake to the mouth of the Huron, thence up that stream to Fort Avery, where they remained until the close of the war.

Abijah Comstock's house and barn were burned September 17, 1812, during their flight. This was the first house built in Huron county as at present bounded. Abijah Comstock was the

first treasurer of Huron county, also the first justice of the peace, who while justice performed three marriage ceremonies.

David Abbott was also one of the first justices, marrying fourteen couples; he was one of the attorneys appointed for the defence of the two Indians hung at Norwalk in 1819.

In January, 1814, the legislature passed an act to remove the seat of justice in Huron county and appointed three commissioners for that purpose, who made their report in favor of changing the location to Norwalk, and after its removal in 1818, the name of Avery was changed to Milan.

David Abbott was licensed January 25th to keep tavern from 1815 to 1818, and F. W. Fowler was licensed to keep tavern October 5th from 1816 until 1817, both at Avery.

David Gibbs was the first lawyer locating in Huron county, he was also a justice of the peace and the first county clerk.

The first court of common pleas of old Huron county was held at the "Old County Seat;" it opened October 24, 1815. George Tod was presiding judge and Jabez Wright, Stephen Meeker and Joseph Strong his associates. David Abbott was clerk, Lyman Farwell, sheriff, with F. W. Fowler as his deputy.

The two Indians hung at Norwalk, September 19, 1819, were indicted at the "Old County Seat." The commissioners of old Huron county paid John B. Flemmond one dollar and forty-four cents, May 19, 1819, for services as interpreter at the trial and September 19, 1819, for services at the hanging of the two Indians at Norwalk.

In the fall of 1818 the Ohio Conference sent two ministers to the Firelands, their names were Revs. Godred and Boardman, who held a camp-meeting on the lands of Ephraim Munger, a local preacher, at the "Old County Seat;" this was the first camp-meeting held in northern Ohio.

In the fall of 1819 the families living around "the corners" now known as "Alling's Corners," who were mostly from Connecticut, held a Thanksgiving, under the proclamation of the Governor of the State; the dinner was gotten up at the house of Henry Hurlbut. They had roast turkey, venison, pork, and various other meats, a Yankee corn meal pudding, pumpkin, custard, and mince pies. The ladies of today may think they must have been singular pies, when they were made without wine, cider, sugar or molasses,

apples or beef. For sweetening, pumpkins were boiled down to a syrup; for apples, cranberries and pumpkins were used, and for beef, venison was used.

Inventive genius usually attends industry, and this was not wholly wanting among the old pioneers.

Ephraim Munger, at the "Old County Seat," erected in 1815 a threshing machine, upon his barn floors. Its main features were a huge wheel of plank about twelve feet in diameter; it had an armor of sheet iron, pierced like a grater; it revolved against a wall of plank similarly armed; it was moved by horse power and did good work; it was never patented.

The first stage coach in this western country left Cleveland in the fall of the year 1827. It was a six passenger coach. The first trip made through the settlement created a greater interest than the appearance of the first railroad train a quarter of a century later. The route as required by contract with the department, was from Cleveland to Elyria, Florence, Berlin, Milan, Old State Road to Norwalk, Monroeville, Cook's Corners, to Fremont (then Lower Sandusky). The proprietor was A. Beebe of Elyria.

NORWALK--Origin of the Name.

Selections Read by Hon. C. H. Gallup at the Birmingham
Meeting, September 26, 1888.

FROM HISTORY OF NORWALK TOWNSHIP, PREPARED IN 1879,
BY C. H. GALLUP.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

In 1640, the Indian title to the land upon which Norwalk, Connecticut, now stands, was purchased of the natives in two tracts.

The bounds of the east tract purchased by Roger Ludlow, as described in the ancient records, were "from Norwalk river to Sawbatuck (Saugatuck) river, from sea, Indian one-day walk into the country." For this tract the following articles were given, to-wit: "Eight fathom wampum, six coats, ten hatchets, ten hoes, ten knives, ten seizers, ten juse-harps, ten fathom tobacco, three kettles, three hands-about, ten looking-glasses."

The tract on the west side of the river, sold to one Captain Patrick, is described as follows: "From Norwalk river to Five Mile river, from sea, Indian one day in country." For this the following articles were given: "Ten fathom wampum, three

hatchets, three hoes, when ship comes; six glasses, twelve tobacco pipes, three knives, ten drillers, ten needles."

The northern bounds of the lands purchased were to be from the sea one day's north walk into the country—hence the name Norwalk.

The above explanation of the *origin* of the name is, in substance, given in Barber's *Historical Collections*, Hall's *Historical Records of Norwalk*, and Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution*, and perhaps should be accepted as conclusive; but it has always been a query with the writer, what the name of "Norwalk river" was at the time of the purchase. If it was then Norwalk river, the name Norwalk could not have been derived from terms used in describing that purchase; if it bore some other name, it would appear singular that the "ancient records" should describe the boundaries as beginning "From Norwalk river."

Selections from "An Historical Discourse in commemoration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the settlement of Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1651. Delivered in Norwalk, Connecticut, July 9, 1851, by Rev. Nathaniel Bouton of Concord, New Hampshire."

Two hundred years ago the present season, the settlement of this town was begun. At a session of the General Court of the Colony of Connecticut, 26th June, 1650, Nathaniel Ely and Richard Olmstead in behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of Hartford, desired the leave and approbation of the Court for planting of Norwaake;* to whom an answer was returned in substance as follows: "That the Court could not but approve of the endeavors of men for the further improvement of the wilderness, by the beginning and carrying on of new plantations in an orderly way; and leaving the consideration of the just grounds of the proceedings of the petitioners to its proper place, did manifest their willingness to promote their design by all due encouragement, in case their way for such an undertaking were found clear and good; and provided the numbers and quality of those that engage therein appear to be such as may rationally carry on the work to the advantage of the public welfare and peace; that they may make

* The spelling is retained as in the original record.

preparations and provisions for their own defence and safety, that the country may not be exposed to unnecessary trouble and danger in these hazardous times; that the divisions of lands there to such as shall inhabit, be made by just rules and with the approbation of a committee appointed for that end by this Court or to be rectified by the Court in case of aberrations, and that they attend a due payment of their proportions in all public charges, with a ready observation of the other wholesome orders of the country." *

This is the first mention of Norwalk in the ancient records of the Colony.

Though, in itself, of small moment, yet, as the origin of our name has been called in question by respectable authority, and an error in regard to it been spread through standard books, it may be worth while to inquire whence the name? Barber, in his *Historical Collections*, says, that according to tradition, "the name is derived from the one-day's *North-walk*, that limited the northern extent of the purchase from the Indians." Whence he learned the tradition, we know not; but that it is erroneous, if not fabulous, we do know. (1.) The original deeds, in 1640, give the name *Norwalke*, as then designating the river, and there is the same evidence that that was the original Indian name, as that *Saukatuk* and *Rooton* were. (2.) All the settlements along the coast, and in the interior, were first called by their Indian names, and were changed only for specified reasons. Thus, *Quinnepiack* was changed for *New Haven*; *Cupheag* and *Puquannock* for *Stratford*; *Uncowa* for *Fairfield*, and *Rippowams* for *Stamford*. But *Norwalk* was never changed. (3.) But, thirdly, the fancy that *Norwalk* is an abbreviation of *Northwalk*, is dissipated the moment you open the original Colony Records. In those records, from 1636 to 1665, the name is often used, and is spelt in at least eleven different ways. Thus, in the first instance where the word occurs, the orthography is,

1. Nor-waake, Col. Rec., p. 210, 1650.
2. Nor-wauke, " 224, 1651.
3. Nor-waack, " 228, —
4. Nor-wack, " 242, 1653.
5. Nor-worke, " " "

* See *Colonial Records of Conn.*, 1636—1665, p. 210, published by J. Hammond Trumbull, Secretary of State, Hartford, 1850.

6.	Nor-wacke,	"	277, 1655.
7.	Nor-woake,	"	265.
8.	Norr-wake,	"	279.
9.	Nor-walke,	"	290, 1656.
10.	Norwalk,	"	324, 1658.
11.	Norwake,	"	418, 1663.

Thus the record dissipates the fancied tradition. Who would ever have thought of the name being derived from North-walk, had it been uniformly spelt, as at first, in the Colony Records? Not only is there no allusion to such a derivation, but our present orthography, Norwalk was not used till 1658. Subsequently to that period, there seems to have been more uniformity—the name being written *Nor-walke*, *Nor-wake*, or *Norwalk*—the latter finally prevailed. Here, be it observed, that the ancient orthography was designed to express, as near as possible, the primitive pronunciation; but in process of time, was changed, to accord more nearly with the English form of words. Hence, *Connecticut* would hardly be recognized, either by its orthography or orthoepy, as the name of the "*long river*,"* which our fathers, catching the sound from Indian lips, wrote sometimes *Conaaticut*, *Conetiquot*, *Quenatticott*, *Quonéhtacut*—but which Roger Williams, who professed to hold the key to the Indian language, and to spell every word according to the exact sound, wrote *Quinnihhticut*, which, whoever can, may pronounce. One might imagine that modern phonologists had stolen Williams' key to the Indian language, and applied it to unlock the mysteries of English orthography! The original pronunciation of Norwalk, I conjecture to have been, as if spelt *Nor-wock*, or *wak*, the accent on the first syllable; the second, with a slight sound of the *w*, and *o* short, or *a*, as in *fall*, *war*. It may be, however, that the *w* in the last syllable is silent, and then the pronunciation would be *Norruck*.†

*There is no doubt that the original Indian names were, like most Scripture names, significant. *Connecticut* meant "*long river*." I have spent considerable time in the inquiry, what *Norwalk* means? but find nothing satisfactory. Roger Williams, in his "*Key, &c.*" says: "that words ending in *ock*, *wog*, *aug*, denote some kind of fish: thus *Mishquammaquoek*, red fish, salmon; *Opponenauhoek*, oysters; *Sickisquog*, clams (long); *Poguanuhoek*, round clams; *Metauhoek*, periwinkle; &c., &c."—See *Mass. Hist. Coll.* vol. iii, first ser., p. 224—Hence, my conjecture is, that the name has some relation to the abundant fish, clams, oysters, &c. which were found there.

† Dr. Hall, whose opinion is entitled to great respect, says, "our aged people retain the ancient (and probably true pronunciation), *Nor-ruck*." But Webster in his dictionary (pronunciation of names of places), gives it *Nor-wak*, as above.

Selections Read by Hon. C. H. Gallup at the Vermillion
Meeting, September 5, 1889.

From the Historical Discourse of Rev. Nathaniel Bouton of Concord, N. H. Delivered at Norwalk, Connecticut, July 9, 1851.

In tracing the onward progress of the settlement to the close of the first century, I shall keep in view and endeavor briefly to illustrate:

I. The measures adopted by our fathers for security and defense.

II. The attention paid to the education of their children.

III. Certain customs and usages which belonged "to the times."

I. As it respects *the security and defense of their persons and estates*, it must constantly be borne in mind, that the entire region was a wilderness, inhabited by savage beasts and more savage men; consequently the measures adopted for self-protection were suited to the exigency of their condition. For a considerable period, their boundaries were undetermined, and hence conflicts arose from various quarters. The Dutch at New York claimed the right of soil from Delaware Bay to the mouth of the Connecticut river, and at this very time were on the point of making war with the Connecticut and New Haven colonists. The limits and jurisdiction of these two colonies were unsettled.* Stamford was under the New Haven jurisdiction; Fairfield and Norwalk under that of Connecticut. To aggravate their troubles, the bounds between Stamford and Norwalk on the one side, and Fairfield and Norwalk on the other, were in dispute. Hence, so early as May, 1653, the General Court of Connecticut was obliged to interpose; "Whereas ther is a difference betwixt Norwauke and Fairfield, each towne is appointed to send two men to viewe the place and debate betwixt themselves; and if they cannot agree, they are to make choyce of two inhabitants of Stratford to view the said difference between them and to make returne to the Courte how they find it, that so there may be an issue of the same

* New Haven was first settled in 1637, as a colony entirely distinct from Connecticut; and so remained till 1665, when the two were united.

—they paying the sayd Stratford men for their time.”* Again in 1664, the town authorized their deputies to the General Court, to issue the difference if possible; and “Thomas Fitch is voted to be assisting in the business.”† By this time, Stamford and Norwalk were in collision about their limits along “Five Mile River,”—and as our goodly town always sought the things which make for peace—while they maintained their own rights—they “agreed and voted, August 26, 1666, that such men of our inhabitants as do goe to cutt hay on the other side five-mile river, the towne will stand by them in the action to defend them, and to beare an equal proportion of the damage they shall sustaine upon that account; and if they shall be affronted by Stamford men, the towne will take as speedy a course as they can to prosecute them by law, to recover their just rights touching the lands in controversy; and also they have chosen and deputed Mr. Thomas Fitch to goe with the sayd men when they goe to cutt or fetch away, to make answer for and in behalfe of the towne, and the rest be silent.” Again in 1670, “Mr. Fitch, Lieut. Olmstead and Daniel Kellogg are chosen a committee to goe to Stamford to treat with the inhabitants there, to se if they and we can come to a loving and neighborly issue and agreement about the division of bounds betwixt them and us.”‡

While these differences were pending there was danger from other sources. The Indians in and about Norwalk were becoming troublesome; so that the General Court in 1660, appointed a Committee “to hear and determine ye difference twixt Norwalk inhabitants and ye Indians there.” Serjeant Olmstead, previous to this, was authorized “to exercise the soldiers at Norworke and to viewe the armes and to make returns to the Court of the defects.” With Thomas Fitch he was also “appointed to take care and look after the Indians.” From the adjoining towns of Stratford, Fairfield and Norwalk, a small troop of horse was allowed to be gathered; of which seven were to be from Stratford, seven from Fairfield and four from Norwalk. About the same time, the Pequannocke Indians about Gold Hill (in Bridgeport) were in trouble with the inhabitants; and Mr. Campfield, Mr. Fitch, Richard Olm-

* “Will Berdsly and Phillip Groves are appointed by the Court to that service.”—Col. Rec., p. 242.

† Rec. Nor., p. 50. Col. Rec., pp. 414 418. The difficulty was not settled till 1686.

‡ Rec. Nor., pp. 52, 53.

stead and Nathaniel Ely were appointed by the General Court "to bound out the lands at Gold Hill, about 80 acres, beginning at ye foot of ye hill where the wigwams stood, and soe to run upwards on the hill"—that "according unto the desire of the Indians they may quietly possess and enjoy from henceforth and for future, that parcel of land called Gold Hill." *

The apprehensions and dangers from the Indians, both in their own neighborhood and abroad, instead of diminishing with the progress of the settlement, increased and became fearfully alarming, from 1670 till 1676. A "watch and ward" was ordered by the General Court, in every town, which the constables were to see faithfully attended: "when danger was discovered by the approach of an enemy or by fire, notice was to be given by firing their guns and crying Fire, Fire! or Arm, Arm!" The watch was to be set "in the evening by the shutting in of daylight, and not to leave before the break of day."† Meeting-houses were converted into forts, to which the people went armed on the Sabbath, and a guard was set in the houses of worship. In 1675, the danger was universal. Indians lurked in the woods, behind fences, crept into barns and sheds; waylaid the inhabitants in every footpath, and shot them down in the fields at work. All along the coast and in the interior, there was anxiety and alarm, commotion, fire and blood! In the Narraganset country, Philip, the brave and desperate Indian chief, with such of the Pequots and other Indians as he could rally around him, was meditating and preparing, as was believed, for a general and indiscriminate destruction of the several plantations throughout the colonies. Hence prompt and efficient measures were taken to prevent the fearful catastrophe. Massachusetts, Plymouth and Connecticut combined their military force: to which each town contributed its proportion. Norwalk furnished its quota of men, who, under the brave Capt. Seeley, of Stratford, took part in the "direful swamp fight" 19th Dec. 1675. This is not the occasion to enter into particulars of that "direful fight," which has scarcely a parallel in the annals of either ancient or modern warfare. Sufficient to say, of the Connecticut troops, "In that signal service, as we had our full number in proportion with the other confederates, so all say, that they

* See Col. Rec., pp. 335-6. The said "Gold Hill," now covered with elegant dwellings, and cultivated as a paradise, is the most beautiful part of the city of Bridgeport.

† Col. Rec. p. 404. Rec. Nor. p. 58.

did their full proportion of service. Three noble captains, Seeley, courageous Marshall and bold Gallup, died in the bed of honor, and valiant Mason had his death's wound. There died many brave officers and sentinels whose memory is blessed and whose death redeemed our lives."* In this fight, the soldiers from Norwalk were John Roach, Daniel Benedict, Samuel Keeler, Jonathan Stevenson; and in other Indian wars about the same time, Thomas Gregory, Thomas Hyatt, Joseph Platt, Jonathan Abbott, John Crampton, James Jupp and John Belding. At a town meeting, 12th January, 1676, "the towne in consideration of the good service that the soldiers sent out of the towne ingaged and performed by them, and out of respect and thankfulness to the sayd soldiers, doe with one consent and freely, give and grant, to so many as were in the direful swamp fight, twelve acors of land; and eight acors of land, to so many as were in the next considerable service."†

But in contemplating the troubles and perils of our fathers from the Indians, we must not entirely overlook dangers and inconveniences of less moment. *Wolfe-pitts* were very essential; and it was agreed, and voted, 16th September, 1659, "that it shall be lawful for any person or persons to make any wolfe-pitt or pitts in convenient places:—and for every wolfe taken and killed, 10s, shall be allowed, and paid by the towne. For the safety of the cattle, a pound thirty feet square must be built for the gathering of them in, at night. In the spring, summer and fall, the dry herd must be pastured together on the other side of Norwalk river, and 'there kept by the owners of the cattle; every man keeping according to his proportion of cattle ther herded.'‡ At the same time, the milch cows must be drove, and 'fetched out of the neck,' every day in the summer, and Stephen Beckwith, or some other man hired, for the purpose, and 'give warning by sounding a horne about twelve of the clock, that he that is to accompany him may repaire to him,' and that the fences may be in due order, "the townsmen from yere to yere, at or before the 10th of March, must give notis to all the inhabitants, the night before; and the

* For a full and more accurate account of this dreadful fight, see Hubbard's Narrative of troubles with the Indians from 1607 to 1677; and a history of Indian wars by Increase Mather; also Trumb. Hist. Conn. vol. i., chap. 14, p. 341, note.

† Rec. Nor., p. 63.

‡ Rec. of Norwalk, 1655.

drum be beaten in the morning," as a sufficient warning. As a remuneration for Stephen Beckwith for driving the milch herd, it was voted and agreed, March 16, 1668, that "he is to have 12s. for his paynes, and a half a pound of butter for every cow, as part of his pay, and the rest in wheat, pease, Indian corn, at 4s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 8 groats per bushel." Modern "*communists*" might here take a lesson. The true idea of a community associated for a common object and interest, is for each one to have his own property, to receive pay for his labor, and to bear his just proportion of all expenses, to accomplish common ends.

II. But we must glance, next, at the care of the fathers, *for the instruction and education of their children*. It must be obvious, that during the first few years of the settlement, and amidst so many trials and dangers, a SCHOOL, where all the children should be instructed, was inexpedient, if not impracticable. The laws of the colony did not require it; but, "forasmuch as the good education of children is of singular behoofe and benefit to any commonwealth, and whereas, many parents and masters are too indulgent and negligent of their duty in that kinde: It is therefore ordered, by the courte and authority thereof, that the selectmen of every towne in the severall precincts and quarters where they dwell, shall have a vigilant eye over their brethren and neighbors, to see, first, that none of them shall suffer so much Barbarism in any of their families as not to indeavor to teach by themselves or others their children and apprentices, so much Learning as may inable them perfectly to read the English tongue, and knowledge of the Capitall Lawes, upon penalty of twenty shillings for each neglect therein." Masters of families were also required, "once a week to catechise their children in the grounds and principles of religion," and "to breed, and bring them up in some honest, lawful calling." As soon, however, as a township had increased to the number of fifty householders, the law required, that then, forthwith, they should "appoint within their toune, to teach all such children as shall resort to him, to write and read, whose wages shall be paid, either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those who order the prudentials of the towne, shall appoint." * According to this law, as the town increased, in 1678,

* Mr. Ludlow's Code, Col. Rec., pp. 520, 554. "After a town has increased to one hundred families, it shall support a grammar school, to instruct youth so far as they may be fited for the university."

the town "voted, and agreed to hier a schoolmaster to teach all the childring in the towne to lerne to rede and write, and that Mr. Cornish shall be hierd for that cervice, and the townsmen are to hier him upon as reasonable terms as they can." Next, 1686, "agreed to hier a schoolmaster for a quarter of a yeere, and allow him wages at the rate of thirty pounds a year, which is to be paid by the inhabitants, according to their lists of estate." The selectmen were also to "obtain a house for that use, and to fit it with conveniences for schooling." Then, 1692, "Thomas Hanford, jun., was chosen to the work and employment of a schoolmaster." And the first school-house appears to have been in 1699—"twenty feet in length, eighteen wide, and six feet between joynts." Its exact location is uncertain. Such was the small beginning of that admirable system of common schools, which is now brought to so great perfection, and which renders New England, and Connecticut in particular, the glory of all lands.

III. I may now be permitted to touch on certain customs and usages which belonged "to the times" of our fathers, and which illustrate the simplicity of their manners, and the strictness of their discipline. The first meeting-house was a rudely constructed, and but partially finished building. The seats were simply benches, without backs for support. I should infer that there was but one window in it; for, 1660, the "town agreed with Mr. Fitch and Goodman Richards and John Rusco, to clapboard the meeting-house with inside so hy as *the window*; to find the bords, and to have 3*l.* 6*s.* for the doing of itt."* In want of a bell, they beat the drum for meetings, when all occasions required; and for this service, Walter Haite, 1665, was to have 10*s.* for a year; and 1668, Thomas Benedict undertook to have the meeting-house swept for the ensuing year, for 20*s.*; and "Thomas Lupton was chosen to look after the young people in the meeting-house, on the Lord's day, and to doe his best indeavor to keep them from playing, and unsivill behaviour in time of public worship."† After the erection of the second meeting-house, 1680, to which "the desks, seats and planks of the old meeting-house" were removed, special care was taken about the seating; for not only in the laying out of home-lots, and the division of lands, as before remarked, was the

* Rec. of Norwalk, p. 50.

† Rec. of Norwalk, p. 52, 53.

principle of reverence for age, for office and wealth, respected; but also in the seats and seating of meeting-houses. As a general rule, the men sat on one side of the house, and the women on the other. Particular seats were assigned as seats for the authority, and for the more aged, respected or wealthy in the congregation. The "honorable women" followed, in this respect, the rank of their husbands. * Accordingly, the town, 1686, "voted, and agreed, that the seating of the meeting-house shall be for the generallyty to be seated according to the lists of estates by the which men pay'd in the defraying the charges about the building, and finishing the said house; that the pew under the pulpitt be sequestered for such as are orderly constituted to officiate as deacons; that John Gregory, sen., and Mr. Fitch, and Thomas Betts, sen., be seated in the round seat:" and, December 28, 1686, "the towne did vote Mr. Thomas Fitch for to be seated in the meeting-house in the upper great round seat, as he is the King's Commissioner." Great prudence, however, was necessary, in this arrangement, lest offense should be given: hence, the town agreed, that in the seating, 1705, "no person shall be degraded, or brought lower than they are now seated." In 1702, John Gregory, sen., and Matthew Marvin, sen., had liberty to sitt in the Deacon's seat, before the pulpitt, for the benefitt of hearing the word preached." How long this usage continued, we know not; but as late as 1754, when our goodly town was honored with a governor—one of her own sons—the organ of reverence was largely developed. "At a meeting of the Prime Ancient Society, in Norwalk, December 25, 1754, the Society, by vote, manifest their willingness that his Honor, the Governor, should choose any place in ye meeting-house, to erect a pew for himself and family. Ye Society send three men to treat with his Honor in the affair." Next year, the Society desire their Committee "to do what they shall think proper to adorn the pew where the Governor now sits, in lieu of building a pew." †

But, unfortunately, while so much care was taken in seating the fathers and mothers, the children seemed to be left to themselves, to find seats where best they could; and hence, we are not surprised, that corresponding with the duty which Thomas Lupton had to perform in the old meeting-house, 1668, Thomas Barnum

* See this custom admirably illustrated in Dr. Bacon's *Historical Discourses at New Haven*, 1838. Appendix, p. 310.

† Records of Norwalk, p. 158.

was appointed, 1681, "to oversee, and to keep good decorum amongst the youth in times of exercise on the Sabbath, and other publique meetings; and the towne doe impower him, if he see any disorderly, for to keep a small stick to correct such with, only, he is desired to doe it with clemency; and if any are incorridgable in such disorder, he is to present them, either to their parents or masters, and if they do not reclaime them, then, to present such to authority." What would be the fate of a young culprit who should be given into the hands of the authority, under such circumstances, we can imagine; for according to Mr. Ludlow's code, he might be put into the house of correction, subject to "hard labor, and severe punishment; or, if of sixteen years of age, and over, he might fall under the *death* penalty of the Mosaic code." *

* Col. Rec., p. 515, Capital Laws.

EARLY MEMORIES OF LIFE ON THE FIRELANDS.

Substance of An Address Delivered Before the Fall Meeting, held at Florence, September 3, 1899.

BY REV. J. H. PITEZEL, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I do not know why I was invited to be present and take part in this meeting unless for the fact that I happen to form a link in the chain of events which go to make up the record of Pioneer Firelands history.

In the summer of 1834 it was my privilege, being then a student of the old Norwalk Seminary, to attend a camp-meeting, held on the farm of Thos. Denman, in the township of Florence.

There were present at this camp-meeting, Henry O. Sheldon, the Presiding Elder. The circuit preachers were James Wheeler and Ira Chase. Rev. Jonathan E. Chaplin A. M., was present and preached on the occasion. James McIntyre an eccentric local preacher, rustic in appearance, but of considerable pulpit power, quite a logician, and a great controversialist, preached one of his characteristic sermons. Some interesting incidents of the meeting, still fresh in my memory, after a lapse of 56 years, I must not take your time to relate. There were present from Norwalk, besides the writer, Miss Permilla Loveland and Miss Esther Ann Gibbs, and, of those not in the school, Miss Eliza Wilson, and Miss Wheeler, sister of the preacher in charge.

The following official act, was in the interest of the writer, copied from the original, now in my possession:—

“The license of our brother John H. Pitezel, an exhorter in the M. E. church, is hereby renewed. Done in the Quarterly Meeting

Conference of Norwalk circuit, held at Florence camp-ground,
Aug. 9th, 1834. H. O. SHELDON."

In the spring of 1835, within a stone's throw of where we stand, occurred a meeting, considering those who took part in it, of considerable interest. It was a Quarterly meeting. A wagon load of students from Norwalk Seminary went out to this meeting and all but one were entertained under the hospitable roof of Joel Blackman who is still living in Norwalk. These were Thos. Barkdull, Geo. W. Breckenridge, John H. Pitzel, Wm. L. Harris, late a Bishop of the M. E. church, Miss Permilla Loveland, Miss Esther A. Gibbs and Miss Eliza Wilson.

The preachers were John H. Power, Presiding Elder. Leonard Hill, David Burns and Lorenzo Waugh. Mr. Waugh came in the midst of the year to supply the place of Rev. John M. Goshorn, who was chosen tutor in the Seminary. Rev. Leonard B. Gurley, then P. E. on the Maumee Dist. came along and preached a charming sermon, Saturday evening, from Psalms lxxiii 24. The public services were held in the barn on the site of the one now owned by Mr. Bowen Case. The Quarterly Conference, in the small, frame school house, near the corners. An official document, of which I copy exactly the original, fixes date, etc., of this meeting: "The Bearer, John H. Pitzel, has applied to us for liberty to preach, as a local preacher, in the Methodist Episcopal church, and after due inquiry concerning his gifts, grace and usefulness, we judge he is a proper person, and accordingly grant him license to preach. Signed in behalf of the Quarterly Meeting Conference of Norwalk Circuit, held at Florence 4-corners, this 25th day of April, 1835. Norwalk District, O. A. C."*

JOHN H. POWER, P. Elder.

Thos. Barkdull was licensed to preach at the same time and place.

In the retrospect of the years back to 1834, of the ministers and others named, including Chaplin, Sheldon, Power, Gurley, the circuit preachers, Barkdull, Breckenridge, Harris—all, all have passed over the flood. The only surviving ones we can name are the now aged Joel Blackman, Lorenzo Waugh, an Octogenarian of California, Esther Ann Gibbs, now wife of the writer, and self.
So passes the glory of the world,

* Ohio Annual Conference,

THE SPRING OF LIFE.

Recited at the Fall Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, Held in Florence, Erie Co., O., Sept. 3, 1890.

BY CHARLES CASE PARSONS, OF WAKEMAN, OHIO.

Florence is the good old town,
Where first I saw the light;
And there the wolves and panthers
Were sporting 'round all night.

It was the 17th of March, 1820,
The snow flew thick and fast;
The woods, then, were filled with game,
But long since they have passed.

Our district school was all the place
We had to learn to read;
For Huron county then was young,
And very wild indeed.

We pioneers are getting scarce,
Our circle is growing small;
But back to back we face the foe,
And one by one we fall.

The Spring of Life is past,
With its budding hopes and fears;
And the autumn time has come,
With the weight of weary years.

All our joys and hopes are fading,
In the heart's first burst of spring;
When bliss was blooming 'round us,
Life seemed a glorious thing.

Like the foam upon the river,
When the breeze goes rippling o'er;
Those hopes have fled forever,
To come to us no more.

'Tis sad, yet sweet, to listen
To the winds soft, gentle swell;
And think we hear the music,
Our childhood knew so well.

To look out on the lake,
And the boundless fields of air,
And feel again our boyhood's wish
To roam like angels there.

These raging waters now inclose
My brother's noble form;
And hold it like a spell,
Until the judgment morn.

His hopes were bright and fearless.
And he often did excel
His comrades on the vessel,
His boyhood loved so well.

There are many dreams of sadness,
That cling about the past;
And from the tomb of feeling,
Old thoughts come thronging fast.

These forms we loved so dearly,
In the happy days now gone;
So beautiful and lovely,
So fair to look upon.

They have passed like flowers away;
All their loveliness has fled,
Now many a heart is mourning,
That they are with the dead.

And yet the thought is saddening,
To think of such as they;
And feel that all the beautiful
Are passing fast away.

That these forms we love,
Like the tendrils of the vine,
Cling closer to each loving heart,
Then perish on the shrine.

WINTER MEETING,

AT MILAN, FEB. 21, 1891.

MORNING SESSION.

The Winter Meeting of 1891 of the Firelands Historical Society, was held in the fine new town hall, in the village of Milan, on Saturday, February 21, with a large attendance of old pioneers citizens and friends. The day was pleasant and auspicious, and the occasion one of much enjoyment to all who attended.

A special train left Norwalk at 9:30 a. m., carrying fifty people to the meeting.

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m., by President G. T. Stewart, who invited the officers of the society to occupy seats on the platform.

Vice President J. D. Easton, Secretary L. C. Laylin and Biographer F. R. Loomis responded to this call.

Mayor J. W. Stoakes and Rev. L. M. Kumler of Milan, were also invited to occupy seats on the platform and responded.

By invitation of President Stewart, the Rev. L. M. Kumler opened the meeting with a fervent and eloquent prayer.

President Stewart then made the opening remarks. He said that Milan had a most interesting early history, and a world-fame; first, as the largest wheat market in the world at one period of its history, except perhaps the port of Odessa, on the

Black Sea; and second, as the birthplace of Thomas Alva Edison, one of the world's greatest scientists, now in the prime of his life and in the full career of his glorious discoveries and useful inventions as an electrician, which have coupled his name with that of Benjamin Franklin, among the grandest philosophers and benefactors of our nation and the world.

He read the following from the report of a recent interview of George Alfred Townsend, (Gath), with our Senator in Congress, Hon. John Sherman, as to his personal recollections of Milan. Mr. Sherman said, in reply to the question:

"You know something about the country then, as it was fifty years ago?"

"Oh Yes; when I was young I have seen a line of wagons taking wheat from our vicinity to Milan, on the Huron river, something like fifty miles. These wagons were so continuous that to drive past them was quite a feat, as they would never give the road track. They received fifty cents a bushel for their wheat at Milan, and it went, by lake, east to Buffalo and then to New York by canal. My only uncle, Daniel, lived in 1811 in what is now Huron county, Ohio. He sent a man named Chapman eleven miles away to the only grist-mill in all that region, to get some corn ground into Indian meal, and the man was killed by Indians, whereupon my uncle pulled up and walked through an unbroken forest forty miles, to the Block House at Mansfield, and thinking that insecure, he walked 75 miles further to Lancaster. Indians were in Ohio during my boyhood, and their title was not wholly extinguished until 1844. The first railroad in that part of the state, and one of the first in the state, was built from Sandusky to Mansfield, for the sole purpose of carrying the wheat of Ohio farmers to Lake Erie. It was made of strap iron, weighing but a few tons to the mile, and the locomotive engines were small affairs. I had some thought of going to Cleveland to settle and practice law in 1854, and it had then but 20,000 inhabitants, while now it has 260,000, and in the next decade may pass Cincinnati in population and become the first city of our state. Mansfield, where I went there, contained 1,000 people, and now 14,000."

In this connection, Mr. Stewart also read the following from W. S. Lloyd, local editor of the *Experiment News*:

"Riding over this country one day this week I met Captain O. B. Smith, of Huron, who had been spending the day in Milan. Captain Smith has been for many years a captain on the lakes."

"I remember those times well," said he, "and remember when Milan was far ahead of Norwalk as a commercial center. I have seen as many as nine vessels lying at the docks at Milan at one time. They were not as large as the vessels of the present day."

course, but they were good vessels for the time and they carried thousands of bushels of wheat from Milan to Buffalo and thence by Erie canal to Albany and New York. You can see the relics of the old locks over there now, covered with moss and lichen. I have been towed along that old canal many a time when I was too tired and sleepy to know whether we were going or coming. I guess I took the very last vessel down this canal before they gave it up. That was in 1865. The next winter the old locks were demolished by ice, and spring freshets put the finishing touches to them, and as the railroads were then crowding the business elsewhere, they were never rebuilt.

"There is an old relic of past days," the Captain continued, pointing to the hull of an old vessel about midway between Milan and Huron, her ragged sides protruding out of the shallow water in which she rests like the 'Merry Chanter' with the barnacles still clinging to her hull. "That is the old Idaho," continued the Captain. "She was owned by old Captain Morley of Milan and had been taken up there for repairs. The times got bad and they never moved her, so she found her grave there on the shore."

Mr. Stewart said that at the Quarterly Meetings of this Society, special attention should be given in part to the local history of the places where they were held. "The village of Milan," he said, "was first named Beatty, in honor of the former proprietor of the village site, Rev. John Beatty, who came from Connecticut in 1811." He then gave a brief biographical sketch of the Beatty family, after which he called upon W. D. Gurley of Perkins, Erie county, an old pioneer, to relate his experiences.

W. D. Gurley stated that his father came to the Firelands in 1811, being sent here from Connecticut, by the Rev. John Beatty, who had been here and returned temporarily to Connecticut. Mr. Beatty came in 1811 and built a house in Perkins township. There were about thirty families on the Firelands at that time.

The Firelands were surveyed in 1807, and were at once thrown open to settlers. Mr. Gurley said that he now lived in the stone house that Mr. Beatty built in Perkins township sixty years ago. He said his father organized the first church on the Firelands, with ten members, in Bloomingville. He told us of the early hardships, pleasures and enjoyments and grew fervid in eloquence over ye olden time, with its magnificent forests of grand old trees, its limpid waters, clear skies and boundless tracts of wilderness; its fine venison and numerous animals of various kinds; the active, intelligent and brave young men and the grace-

ful, vivacious and beautiful young women of those early pioneer days. At the conclusion of Mr. Gurley's remarks he was heartily applauded.

James D. Easton of Monroeville, said he had lived on the Firelands for 72 years. He gave personal reminiscences of Daniel Sherman, an old pioneer of Sherman township, Huron county, after whom the township was named, and who came to Huron county in 1811. He exhibited an old pocket compass formerly owned and carried by Mr. Sherman; said that Daniel Sherman was an uncle of Gen. Wm. T. and Senator John Sherman, and that he was always an active, influential and successful farmer.

G. S. Fish of Monroeville, said that Daniel Sherman was Justice of Peace in Ridgefield township for more than thirty years.

Mr. A. J. Mowry and daughter, and Miss Davidson sang Aunt Lang Syne very acceptably.

Letters of regret, at not being able to be present at this meeting, were read by Secretary Laylin, from Ex-President R. B. Hayes and Gen. John C. Lee. Both had been invited to address the Society. Neither could come on account of pressing engagements elsewhere.

Philo Comstock was called for and gave a leaf from his history. He said that he came here in 1828. His father was the first white settler south of Milan, coming here in 1808. He gave a history of an early experience in vessel building, *his part being* to get out *green* oak plank and haul them to Huron; the experience resulted in his graduating from the ship building business and forever remaining on the farm. It was a very entertaining narrative and was applauded heartily.

J. D. Chamberlain moved that W. D. Gurley be requested to prepare and furnish facts, regarding his early experiences on the Firelands for publication in the Pioneer. Carried.

Mr. Gurley gave further reminiscences of early life, giving some hunting experiences. He said he was but six weeks old when he first came to the Firelands.

Hon. E. P. Hill of Berlin Heights was called for and spoke entertainingly of early times on the Firelands. He came to Erie county in 1818; used to come to Milan to mill; worked at Huron harbor when it was first opened and until he was twenty-two years old when he went to farming. He gave an interesting account of

the early life among the settlers, their products, prices and methods of living. He said his folks came from Connecticut with an ox team in 1818, traveling 700 miles over all sorts of roads but good ones.

Mayor J. W. Stoakes of Milan now occupied the floor and welcomed the pioneers and visitors to Milan. He related an interesting incident in the early history of Milan and spoke of its being the home of the deer and the stag; he thought that perhaps the last stag that looked upon the town had died in his tracks thereby giving a general stagnation to the business of the village; nevertheless they had active, energetic and generous citizens as they would prove to you. He then cordially invited all to partake of Milan hospitality in the form of a good dinner.

"The Model Church" was nicely sung by Master Jamie Garfield Mowry, a lad of some eight summers, and the meeting adjourned for dinner.

THE DINNER

was superb in quality and super-abundant in quantity and was charmingly served. A splendid seventy pound roast pig was among the excellencies of the occasion, supplemented by everything that makes a good square meal in this land of plenty. Everybody was loud in their praises of the dinner; over 250 people were fed.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was more largely attended than before; the hall was filled and the interest and attention most excellent.

An excellent article on "The First Christian Settlements in Ohio and on the Firelands, including an account of the First Religious Services in Milan," prepared by I. M. Gillett of the Old State Road, was read by F. R. Loomis. It was instructive and gave good satisfaction.

Further discussions and explanations regarding the early settlement of Milan were indulged in by G. T. Stewart, F. G. Lockwood, E. P. Hill, Lewis Wells, J. D. Easton and others. It was ascertained that the Milan mission station of 1804 was called Pequotting or Petquotting, and that after the survey of 1807 the township of Milan was named Avery, and the township of Berlin was called Eldridge.

E. P. Hill of Berlin said that some time afterwards, on account of the conduct of Mr. Eldridge, after whom the township was named, a number of its leading citizens assembled at the home of his father and concluded to change the name of Eldridge to that of Berlin. This was about the time of the celebrated Milan and Berlin treaty in Europe, and the name of Avery township was changed to Milan about the same time; thus was the memory of the famous European treaty commemorated on the Firelands by naming two of its townships Milan and Berlin.

The president exhibited a finely engraved map of the Firelands, drawn by Hon. Almon Ruggles about the year 1807, upon which the townships were all known by the early names given to them. Several having since been changed.

F. G. Lockwood exhibited a letter written by Commodore Gregory of the U. S. Navy, in March, 1821, to his father, Ralph Lockwood, postmaster at Merry's Mills, Ohio. Thus showing that the name of the postoffice at Milan was then Merry's Mills.

J. D. Easton, Lewis Wells and E. P. Hill gave further interesting recollections.

Master Jamie Mowry sang a cute and beautiful song, "The Naughty Spider," very sweetly.

Mrs. Henry McDonald, a daughter of one of the early settlers, was called for and related some of her early experiences and gave interesting recollections of pioneer life, visits from Indians, etc., etc. She said her father, Samuel B. Lewis, came from Westchester county, N. Y., to the Firelands in 1814. He had previously, in 1813, bought a farm of 200 acres on the new state road in Norwalk for \$1.50 per acre. He sold this farm in 1814 for \$3.00 per acre and bought another farm on the old state road for \$1.25 per acre. He brought apple seeds from Connecticut and planted an orchard.

An interesting discussion here occurred about Indians and the Indian hangings in Cleveland and Norwalk in the early history of the Firelands.

Hiram Smith of Norwalk was called upon and gave an interesting narrative of his early life. He said he first appeared on the 21st of November, 1816, in Greenfield township, Huron county, where he was born and always lived until he moved to Norwalk recently. His father came from Trumbull county to Green-

field in the fall of 1811, bringing with him fourteen or fifteen hogs and some cattle. They had good times in those days, as times went; the wolves ate up their hogs and sheep and often they were pinched for provender, but they enjoyed life hugely nevertheless. Alvan Coe, an early teacher, preacher and missionary on the Firelands, was an uncle and came to Huron county with his father in 1811.

Old time newspapers of 1730 and 1800 were exhibited by F. G. Lockwood and H. L. Wilson and curious matters associated with them were noted.

President Stewart now asked for the names, residence and ages of all persons present over eighty years of age. The following thirteen persons responded, viz:

James Hopkins, Fairfield, eighty-six.

Anna Luff, Milan, eighty-six.

Isaac T. Reynolds, Berlin Heights, eighty-five.

Philo Comstock, Milan, eighty-two.

Sarah Ann Keeler, Milan, eighty-two.

Jedediah Holmes, Norwalk, eighty-two.

Rebecca Ruggles, Milan, eighty-two.

Nathaniel Burdue, Norwalk, eighty-one.

Nelson Brown, Norwalk, eighty.

George Burdue, Townsend, eighty.

W. D. Gurley, Bogart, eighty.

G. W. Roberts, Milan, eighty.

Eliza Roscoe, Milan, eighty.

The President then asked for the names of all present between seventy and eighty years. The following twenty-eight persons responded, viz:

E. P. Hill, Berlin, seventy-nine.

Mrs. Philo Comstock, Milan, seventy-nine.

W. Winslow, Milan, seventy-nine.

Arnold Burrell, Milan, seventy-nine.

Frederick Wickham, Norwalk, seventy-nine.

F. A. Wildman, Norwalk, seventy-eight.

A. P. Mowry, Milan, seventy-eight.

J. S. Davis, Berlin Heights, seventy-eight.

Mrs. F. Wickham, Norwalk, seventy-seven.

Jacob Keller, Milan, seventy-six.

Capt. Henry Kelley, Milan, seventy-five.

Mrs. Mary Stuart, Milan, seventy-five.

F. G. Lockwood, Milan, seventy-four.

John Williams, Milan, seventy-four.

Abby Beare, Avery, seventy-four.

Mary G. Sheldon, Norwalk, seventy-four.

Hiram Smith, Norwalk, seventy-four.

Theodore Pattison, Milan, seventy-three.

Edward Blair, Milan, seventy-three.

Mrs. George Seaman, Milan, seventy-three.

A. Briggs, Norwalk, seventy-three.

Mary A. Corwin, Norwalk, seventy-three.

J. D. Chamberlain, Norwalk, seventy-two.

W. F. Turner, Milan, seventy-two.

Thomas Cummings, Milan, seventy-one.

Wm. Foreman, Norwalk, seventy-one.

S. A. Lockwood, Milan, seventy.

S. T. Howe, Norwalk, seventy.

A. P. Mowry and daughter and Miss Davidson sang "Oft in the stilly night," very beautifully.

The Hon. L. C. Laylin was called and responded in a very eloquent, impromptu address.

Mr. Laylin and J. D. Chamberlain spoke of the old centennarian of the Firelands, Martin Kellogg, and of his remarkable age, nearly 105 years.

W. W. Redfield moved a vote of thanks to the ladies and citizens of Milan which he afterwards withdrew and the following resolutions introduced by F. R. Loomis were unanimously adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That our thanks, hearty and sincere, are due, and hereby gratefully tendered the mayor, citizens and ladies of Milan for their cordial invitation to and hospitable entertainment of this Winter meeting of the Firelands Historical Society. We have been kindly welcomed and royally entertained in this historic spot, this beautiful village of Milan.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Milan upon their generous, patriotic impulses, manifested by their loyal remembrance of the heroic deeds of the "Boys in Blue," in the erection

of a monument to their honor, conspicuously placed in the center of their fine public square. We urge the propriety of other communities imitating their worthy, patriotic example.

Resolved, That we request the Hon. L. C. Laylin to procure the passage of an enabling act, through the Ohio General Assembly, granting the citizens of the township of Norwalk the privilege of voting upon the question of erecting in the city of Norwalk, a Memorial Hall in joint honor of her soldier dead and her pioneer settlers.

The latter resolution was offered at the request of the Norwalk citizens present.

Mr. Mowry and daughter and Miss Davidson sang "The old old canoe down the stream to glide," very finely.

J. D. Chamberlain moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Mowry and the ladies and little Jamie Mowry for their beautiful music.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The thanks of the society were also tendered the citizens for the safe and pleasant carriage of the ladies and old people to and from the train.

After further remarks by President Stewart, upon motion the meeting adjourned. F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary Pro tem.

History of the Presbyterian Society of Milan, Ohio.

In 1804 a number of Indians, led by the Rev. C. F. Dencke, settled on the spot where Milan now stands, which they named Pequotting. In 1807 the number of dwellings was sixteen. The house where the chief lived, whose name was David, was where J. F. Adams once lived. Before 1809 the Indians were driven back to Canada by the settling of the Firelands by the whites.

After the abandonment of the Moravian mission there was still preaching in private houses and barns. Rev. Milton Badger of the Presbyterian church preached and was chaplain at Fort Avery during the war of 1812.

In 1816 a Methodist class was formed in the Jeffrey neighborhood, between Milan and Huron, of which Thomas Jeffrey was leader.

On the 25th day of April, 1818, the organization of the Presbyterian church of Milan started on its mission. It was in a log house that stood at Spears' Corners. Rev. Wm. Williams preached the sermon and Rev. Alvin Coe performed the ceremonies. There were seven as audience, and of those seven not one remains. Such was the organization of this church at that time. It was called the "First Congregational Church of Huron." In 1819 a number united with the church. In 1823 the church removed to Milan and changed its name to the "First Congregational Church of Milan." In 1824 the church appointed two deacons, Henry Buckingham and Joseph Demond. In 1825 it changed its form of government to Presbyterian and chose three ruling elders, W. Spear, Joseph Demond and David Everett. A school house was built called the "yellow school house," where the people were called together by a horn, blown by Mr. Giles Chapin. The "yellow school house" stood just opposite the present M. E. church. It was afterwards moved several times; but is now owned by Mr. Cooper and stands on the corner where he is now doing business.

In the spring of 1826 regular services were commenced, Dr. A. B. Harris reading selections, until October 4th, 1829, when Rev. Everton Judson preached his first sermon in the "yellow

school house," about thirty being present. Two, at least, venerable survivors of that audience of thirty, yet remain; Philo Comstock and B. Ashley.

After the completion of the Huron Institute in 1832 (now the Normal school building) the society occupied the lower room. In 1828 the legislature of Ohio incorporated the First Presbyterian Society of Milan. In 1835 the society commenced to build and did complete a fine church edifice at a cost of \$8,000. Mr. Judson found earnest support and help from the firm of Standart & Hamilton, also from Judge Geo. W. Choate and many others. The church was dedicated on the 31st of January, 1837. Rev. E. Judson was pastor nineteen years. He died August 20th, 1848, and was buried here in Milan. Rev. Newton Barrett was installed pastor soon after.

A volume might be written of the noble work this society has accomplished. We find that sometime before 1831 a Sunday school was organized. The leaders in the choir were H. C. Walker, A. J. Mowry and G. R. Gaston. About the year 1865 the ladies repaired the basement at an expense of \$1,101, and the building has been repaired several times subsequently. On the 4th of March, 1868, at a meeting held in the church, a committee consisting of Dr. M. Stuart, B. Ashley and Geo. Eddy was elected to arrange for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary, which was held the 25th of April, 1868. The fiftieth anniversary exercises were held in the "yellow school house." In 1887 the church was repaired at a great expense, and the same year Mr. J. C. Lockwood erected a fine chapel at his own expense and gave it to the society. The following spring, on the 29th day of April, 1888, Rev. W. L. Swan preached his farewell sermon, and the next Friday morning, May 4th, the old church was consumed by fire.

Early in the year 1889 Rev. L. M. Kumler commenced the fine structure that stands on the spot of the old church, and dedicated it the 25th of May, 1890. The cost was \$10,500.

Rev. L. B. Sullivan was the first minister to preach to this society, his ordination took place in a barn in the township of Lyme, Huron county.

Thus it is that the Rev. E. Judson labored to build the old church, and with no less energy and labor has Rev. L. M. Kumler completed the fine edifice, side by side with the chapel.

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

ERASTUS GRAY.

Erastus Gray was born in Danbury, Conn., in Sept., 1810. His parents, Abram and Anna Gray, were old residents of Danbury. They moved to Ohio and settled in Clarksfield in 1826, where they resided until their death.

Of a family of nine children, five sons and four daughters, Erastus was the third son and child.

He resided in Clarksfield until 1833 when he came to Norwalk and engaged in the boot and shoe business.

He entered into co-partnership with Edwin E. Husted under the firm name of Gray & Husted and they did a flourishing business. The firm name and interest continued with Edwin E. or his son Elmer E. Husted, until 1871 when Mr. Gray disposed of his interest to E. L. Husted and retired almost wholly from active business life.

Mr. Gray was married in 1867 to Mrs. Eliza Parker of Norwalk, who still survives him. They had no children. Mrs. Gray has one child living, by a former husband.

Mr. Gray was an active and influential member of the Firelands Historical Society, and was for several years its treasurer.

He was also a charter member and the first treasurer of the Whittlesey Academy of Arts and Sciences; continuing a member until his death.

Mr. Gray was also a faithful and prominent member of Huron Lodge, No. 37, I. O. O. F., also of the Masonic fraternity and of Norwalk Division, No. 227, Sons of Temperance. In the latter order he was a charter member and had held the highest offices in its gift and continued active and faithful until death.

Mr. Gray was an upright, conscientious, active man and cit-

izen and always held the respect and esteem of those who knew him.

He died at his home on Seminary street, in Norwalk, July 29, 1889, after a long and painful illness; aged seventy-eight years and ten months.

His funeral was largely attended by the orders with which he was associated and by his life long friends.

MRS. M. S. COLTON.

Melinda S. Allen was born in Delaware, Canada, Sept. 2, 1812. The greater part of her early life was spent near Perrysburgh, Ohio, in the Maumee Valley. She was married Sept. 17, 1833, to Hamilton Colton, and came immediately to Milan, Ohio, where, with the exception of two years, the rest of her life was passed. She died Christmas night, 1889, in the home she had occupied for the past forty-five years.

Though an invalid for many years, she retained her cheerful, bright disposition to the last, and during the fifteen months she was confined to her bed, in her last illness, her patience through suffering, and her loving thoughtfulness for others, was a constant inspiration and help to those who ministered to her wants. She was a devoted, loving mother, and her pure christian character and warm tender heart endeared her to all who knew her. A family of six children survive her, all of whom were present at her funeral which was held from her late residence in Milan, Friday afternoon, December 27, 1889. The services were conducted by Rev. C. S. Aves of Norwalk, assisted by Rev. L. M. Kumler of Milan.

MRS. SARAH K. NEWMAN.

Mrs. Sarah K. Newman, step-mother of S. F. and Augustus Newman, and the late C. E. Newman, of Norwalk, died at the home of her nephew, Albert King, in Augusta, Michigan, on December 8, 1889, aged eighty-four years.

She married Shubel Newman in 1850 and came to Norwalk, where her husband died in 1860. Mrs. Newman had resided in Augusta since 1864.

ELAM WARD.

From Milan Ledger, October 17, 1887.

Elam Ward, an aged and highly respected citizen of Milan township, dropped dead, while talking to a neighbor, Mr. George Schaffer, in a field on the latter's farm, east of this place, on Tuesday last. Mr. Ward, who was eighty-four years of age, was engaged in conversation about some matter of business and had become somewhat excited, when, without any warning he fell face downward to the earth and died almost at once.

MRS. JANE E. MERRY WARD.

Mrs. Jane E. Merry Ward died in Sandusky, Ohio, February 6, 1891, in the seventy-sixth year of her life.

Mrs. Ward was the second daughter of Whiting and Elizabeth Peabody Merry, deceased, of Wheatland, Monroe county, N. Y. She was the widow of the late Elam Ward of Milan.

MRS. SETH JENNINGS.

Emeline Kline was a native of N. Y. City. She came to Milan with her parents, Wm. and Margaret Kline, in 1819. They bought and settled on the farm on which was built Fort Avery. In 1825 she was married to Seth Jennings. Three children were born to them. William., their oldest, is a resident of California. John is a captain on the lakes; his home is in Milan. Emeline, who is the wife of A. J. Mowry, also lives in Milan. Mr. Jennings died in 1875. Although a man of retiring habits, he was, nevertheless, of much prominence. He was postmaster several years and justice of the peace many years. Mrs. Jennings' home during the last few years of her life was with her daughter, where she died, after a very brief illness, November 13, 1890, at the age of eighty-six years, four months and three days. Of her father's family of twelve children, there is but one left; Capt. Alex. Kline of Amherst.

MRS. F. W. FOWLER.

Sarah Reed was born in Western N. Y., June 5, 1803, and died of paralysis, in Milan, Ohio, December 27, 1890. She came to Milan, with an aunt, in 1816; her family having been broken up by the death of her father.

In 1826 she married Hosmer Merry, a widower with several children. They were then located on a farm, one and a-half miles below the village. There were two children by this marriage; Mary A. and Stephen. In the spring of 1833 they moved to near Bloomingville, where Mr. Merry died, August 23, 1835. He was justice of the peace of Oxford township at the time of his death.

Mrs. Merry acted as nurse to the sick much of the time during her widowhood.

She became interested in the subject of religion while caring for the wife of her nephew, Deacon Pierce, of Lyme, and on her return home united with the M. E. church, where she was ever afterward a devoted member.

In 1855 she married Judge F. W. Fowler, who died in 1868, leaving her a good home and her future wants well provided for. Mrs. Fowler, like Mr. Merry, had a family of several children who needed a mother's care, which they always had from her so long as they were with her. It can be truly said they appreciated her efforts to do for them; in proof of which we witnessed the devotion of Mrs. Darwin Fay, (Elizabeth Fowler) and Mrs. R. M. Lockwood, (Mrs. Fay's daughter) to her during her last sickness.

Mrs. Fowler was sick but a few days and was during the time entirely unconscious.

E. O. Merry, Esq., of Bellevue and George A. Merry of Oufa, Ind., were in attendance at the funeral of their mother, which was held at her late home in Milan, December 29, 1890, the Rev. G. M. Knapp officiating.

E. M.

FRANKLIN JONES.

Franklin Jones died at his home in Lyme township, Huron county, Ohio, August 31, 1876. He was born at Williamsburg, Mass., December 11, 1803.

His ancestors landed at Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, from Wales, about 1700. From Tisbury his grandfather, Benjamin

Jones, moved to Williamsburg, Mass., in 1775, where James Jones, father of Franklin Jones, was born.

Franklin Jones was married to Antis Burrington in Colerain, Mass., in 1824, and with his family moved to Ohio in February, 1855, and located on a farm in Lyme east of Bellevue, where he lived until the time of his death.

Of twelve children, but five survive:

James Jones, living on the home farm in Lyme.

Esther J. Ray, living in Lyme.

Dexter R. Jones, living in Remington, Ind.

Frederick Jones, living in Swanton, O.

Nellie A. Jones, living in Patterson, N. J.

MRS. ANTIS JONES.

Antis Jones, wife of Franklin Jones, was born at Colerain, Mass., July 11, 1806, to which place her father, Daniel Burrington, had moved from Rhode Island about 1788. Antis Burrington was married to Franklin Jones in 1824, and died at her home in Lyme, June 11, 1887.

FRANKLIN C. McCONNELLY.

Franklin C. McConnelly was born at Gaylon, Wayne county, N. Y., November 25, 1828, being the youngest of five children of George and Sally McConnelly. Moved from birthplace with his parents to Berlin, Ohio, when he was five years of age and commenced practicing medicine in Vermillion in 1851, being then twenty-two years of age.

Died, January 31, 1890, at Vermillion, O. Was married to Delia A. Root, December, 29, 1853.

PHILO SPERRY.

The funeral services of Philo Sperry of Vermillion township, were held in the M. E. church at Axtel on Sunday afternoon, May 25, 1890. Deceased was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in June, 1815. When he was three years old his parents removed to

Painesville, O. At the age of twenty-three he came to Vermilion, Erie county, where he has since resided.

A moulder by trade; he was employed for many years in what was known as the old furnace about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Vermillion village. When the company commenced the manufacture of stoves he engaged in their sale, and introduced into many a household the first cook-stove used in what is known as the Firelands. His sales extending over a large part of Northern Ohio.

Every good cause and worthy object found in him an earnest supporter; the needy a true friend and helper. In his dwelling the weary traveler found rest and lodging, for none were ever turned away hungry.

He was twice married, and was the father of eight children; two of whom, with their mother, still survive. A kind husband and father, his genial and social manner endeared him alike to his relatives and friends. With great fortitude he patiently endured suffering through the weary months and years of a lingering disease and without a murmur peacefully passing away.

MRS. SUSAN MONNETT.

Susan Beatty, widow of the late Rev. Osborn Monnett, died on Wednesday morning, February 18, 1891, at 6 o'clock, at her home on Seminary street, Norwalk, and with the outgoing of her life there passed away a real "saint in Israel," one whose christian steadfastness has been a shining example to those around her, and whose generous giving from her liberal store has encouraged many a good cause. She was likewise a friend indeed to the needy, and many "will rise up to call her blessed."

Susan Beatty was the daughter of John Beatty who came from New London, Conn., and settled in Erie county early in the present century. Susan was born in New London, Conn., July 9, 1812, making her nearly seventy-nine years old at the time of her death. She came to Erie county with her father when a child; she was married to Osborn Monnett, July 24, 1838. The husband was a young itinerant Methodist preacher, who after a few years of ministry was compelled to forego active labor in his calling owing to failing health.

Mr. and Mrs. Monnett removed to Norwalk in 1869. He died here in June, 1887.

Seven children were born to them, four of whom, all residents of Norwalk, now survive the mother, and they mourn her death as the loss of one whose place in their hearts can never be filled. The surviving children are two sons and two daughters, viz. I. B. Monnett, Wm. O. Monnett, Mrs. E. G. Perkins and Sarah Monnett. The deceased was a continuous member of the Methodist Episcopal church since her early childhood, and all through life she was a liberal supporter of the enterprises of that body. She leaves behind a grand example of faithfulness to duty, and a firmness in the christian faith that may profitably be the rule of action for many who follow her.

She had been confined to her bed but one week, although she had been gradually failing for six months. The funeral of the deceased was held in the M. E. church on Friday afternoon, February 20, at 2 o'clock, the pastor, Rev. E. Persons, officiating.

DAVID JOHNSON.

David Johnson was the first son and second child of Stephen and Sally Johnson. He was born March 1, 1807, at Owasco, Cayuga county, N. Y. His father died November 19, 1812, and his mother's death occurred on September 15, 1823. Soon after the death of his father, David was bound out to Judge Price, of the same county, but did not remain with him until he had attained his majority. At about the age of seventeen he had learned the blacksmith trade, but soon abandoned it on account of his slender physical organization. On December 24, 1829, he married Miss Sylvia Foote, who died May 23, 1834. To them were born two children, viz: Lyman and Alvin. Lyman died January 12, 1837, and Alvin died May 6, 1862.

Mr. Johnson was again married on September 26, 1841, to Miss Verona Foote, a sister of his former wife. From this union there were two children; Lyman C. and Rhoda L. Lyman C. died August 3, 1861, and Rhoda L., who became the wife of Wm. E. Childs, died February 19, 1884, leaving two children, viz: Lyman and Lorie.

Mr. Johnson had been a resident of North Fairfield village since 1832, or half a century, and was for many years in mercantile business there. He filled many official-positions, among which

were those of constable, justice of the peace and postmaster; the office of sheriff of Huron county was held by him three terms, he being elected thereto each time as a Democrat and being the only successful candidate on that ticket; the Whigs in those days being in the majority. After the war of the rebellion he was ever an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He was treasurer of Fairfield township during the last fourteen years of his life, and his administrator said that his accounts balanced to a penny, as of course every person who was acquainted with him knew they would. His death occurred July 24, 1890. That event deprived Fairfield of one of her best citizens.

BOURDETTE WOOD.

Bourdette Wood, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Bellevue, died at his residence on East Main street, Tuesday afternoon, February 26, 1888, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

After the death of his wife, which took place April 1, 1887, he was more or less ill; old age having a great deal to do with it.

Mr. Wood was probably the most widely known man in Bellevue; having been engaged in business there almost from childhood. These business transactions, always honorable and upright, gained for Mr. Wood a warm place in the hearts of the people. He was a good financier, kind and generous, and this generosity helped many a poor man through misfortune.

We take a few facts of the early history of Mr. Wood from the writings of the late Dr. H. F. Baker, published in 1876.

He was born at Manlius Square, N. Y., in 1803, and was the oldest of six children. When Bourdette was twelve years of age, his father removed to Erie, Pa., remaining there a short time and then removed to Ft. Necessity, now Bloomingville, Erie county, O., which was then the largest business point west of Cleveland. In 1821, a year of universal sickness, his father and three sisters died, and the estate being settled there was little or nothing left. Mr. Wood then went to work on a farm, receiving a barrel of salt and a side of sole leather for his first month's wages. The same winter he chopped and put up twenty-five cords of wood at twenty-five cents per cord. He then went to work on a lake ves-

sel and sailed until 1825, sailing from Sandusky, then called Portland. By this time he had accumulated a little money and bought a small farm. From that time he added possession to possession until he became one of, if not, the most wealthy men in the community where he lived. He moved to Bellevue in 1846 and ever after made his home there.

On New Year's Day, 1829, he married Miss Rhoda Harrington, who, as before stated, died in 1887. Ten children were born to them: Jasper, Emeline, Richard, Henry, Elizabeth, Ben, Sophia, Thomas, Susan and Julia. Four children preceded them to the tomb; Richard, Henry, Sophia and Susan. The remaining ones are: Jasper, of Sheffield, Ill.; Emeline, now Mrs. P. G. Sharp, Stockton, Cal.; Elizabeth, Mrs. A. Burgett, of Toledo; Ben, living at the old home; Thomas, and Julia, Mrs. J. B. Wood, living in Bellevue. Besides the children are a number of grand and great-grandchildren.

The funeral was held from his late residence on Friday afternoon, February 29, 1889, at 2 o'clock, interment in Bellevue cemetery.

MRS. MARY WITHERELL ROBY HAMILTON.

Mary Witherell Roby Hamilton died in Monroeville, Ohio, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, April 27, 1890. She was the only child of Henry M. Roby, of Monroeville, Ohio, and a niece of Hon. T. W. Palmer, of Michigan, United States Minister to Spain. She was born in Detroit, and was married in November, 1887, to Capt. F. B. Hamilton of the Second Artillery, U. S. A. He was appointed military attache to the American legation at Madrid, on the assumption by Senator Palmer of the office of Minister Plenipotentiary at the Spanish court, and thither Mrs. Hamilton accompanied him. They left Madrid, Spain, March 5, 1890, and had been home about a fortnight when she contracted the malady which developed into pneumonia and carried her off almost without warning. It was her expressed wish to be laid in Elmwood cemetery by the side of her mother, and to have the funeral services conducted in the Palmer Memorial Church in Detroit, the corner-stone of which she laid. In accordance with this wish the remains were interred in the city of Detroit, Mich., on Tuesday afternoon, April 29.

WILLIAM PEARL.

William Pearl died on Monday, May 13, 1889, aged seventy years, four months and four days. He was born at Ellington, Toland county, Conn., January 9, 1819 and was the fourth of ten children. The same year he was brought by his parents to Berlin, Erie county, Ohio, all making the journey, of six weeks, with an ox team. He assisted in clearing up the original forest on his father's farm, now occupied by his brother, the Hon. A. H. Pearl of Berlin. His father died when William was but sixteen years of age, and he applied himself to hard manual labor towards the support of his mother and the younger children. For thirteen winters he taught country school.

He was married in 1849, to Miss Adaline Rice, at North Amherst, Ohio, who survives him, with three sons: Eugene F., Corice C. and Arthur A. An only daughter, Effie, died in 1873, aged four years.

For some time he lived in Berlin Heights, where, associated with his brother, he was one of the leading merchants of the place, filling also for a number of years the office of postmaster. In 1869, he removed with his family to Amherst, where he lived the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The funeral was held May 16, conducted by the Rev. Mr. English, and the burial was at the Kendeigh's Corners cemetery.

REV. ORSON L. CARPENTER.

Rev. Orson Leonard Carpenter was born in Stafford, Conn., May 19, 1807, and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Houfstater, in Ripley township, Huron county, Ohio, on Wednesday night, April 15, 1891, at 11 o'clock, aged eighty-three years, ten months and twenty-six days. His death resulted from a stroke of paralysis which he suffered on Monday, April 13.

He may well be classed among the pioneers of the county, who early blazed their way through its forests. When about seven years of age he moved with his parents from Connecticut to Onondaga county, N. Y. He came to Huron county in October, 1829, making the journey from New York to Sandusky by water and from thence on foot to Fairfield township, where he located on a

farm, at present situated on the town line road, between Fairfield and Ripley townships, south-east of the village of North Fairfield. He lived on this farm continuously until August, 1890, with the exception of two years spent in Seneca county.

He married Esther M. Keith in Fairfield, February 3, 1830, this wife of his bosom for more than sixty-one years still survives him. Seven children were born to them, five sons and two daughters; three sons and one daughter are yet living, viz: Nathan K., of Reading, Mich.; Aro D., of Fairfield; Horace M., of Elyria, and Roena M., wife of J. P. Houfster of Ripley.

He was converted about the year 1840, and soon thereafter was ordained a minister in the Christian church and was faithful to his calling for about forty-five years. In his early ministry he traveled his extensive circuit on horseback, sometimes being absent for three weeks on a single trip.

His funeral services were held at the home of his daughter, where he died, on Saturday, April 18, 1891, at 2 p. m., conducted by Rev. S. Kline of New Haven.

GEORGE TILLINGHAST.

By F. A. Tillinghast.

George Tillinghast was born in Wickford, Rhode Island, January 18, 1803. His father moved to Connecticut in his early youth, settling near Tolland, on Grand Hill. His father, who lived to raise a family of nine children, was a farmer. At the age of eighteen, George, the third son, concluded he would learn the blacksmith trade, and went to Rhode Island, where he was apprenticed to a man named Nicholds, an expert in that day at the edge tool business. He stayed there three years becoming master of the trade, and commenced soon after to work for himself in the same place.

Hearing of the great want of axes in the far west to clear the forests, he worked early and late through the winter of 1826, to prepare for the journey to Ohio, and in the spring of 1827 he started with 600 edge tools, consisting of hand axes, broad axes, draw knives and chisels, shipping them on a sloop to Albany, where he made his first sale. From there he went to Huron, selling all along at the ports. From Huron he went to Florence

township, stopping with Capt. Baker, an old acquaintance. Here he purchased a horse and wagon, going west as far as Fort Defiance on the Maumee river. At this time there was but one main trail or road; old cross roads were followed by blazed trees. No bridges except on the main streams, all others being forded. One incident I well remember, of which he has often spoken. Coming to a creek one day not far from Bucyrus, he found the bridge had floated down stream; what to do he hardly knew. No houses and a dense woods staring him in the face. However, he concluded he would try to ford the stream. When in the middle the current was so swift that it took him down stream, his box floating away with its contents, and he had to wait until the water receded to get his axes.

On his way back he stopped to get his horse shod at a blacksmith shop. The smith said he could not do it as he had an ax to newly lay that afternoon. He said to him, if you will shoe my horse, I will new lay your ax. The smith looked at him with surprise, but consenting they went to work.

He gave the helper a hint, to put in, and in thirty minutes he threw the ax across the shop saying: "Lay there! I shall never see you again."

He arrived home the forepart of May, with his mind made up to make Ohio his future home. In 1832, he, with his family, settled in Birmingham, where he engaged in business with Joshua Jay, a blacksmith. In 1834 he moved to Wakeman, Huron county, and in 1837 he went to Berlin, where he resided most of the time thereafter. Six years he lived at Berlin Heights.

He joined the Methodist church in early life and tried to live a consistent christian, for more than sixty years, ever believing in a change of heart for redemption from sin. His only regret was that he had done so little for the cause of Christ. He was always respected as an honest, upright man in all his dealings with his fellowmen. He was the father of eight children; five now living: F. A. Tillinghast, Mrs. Milton Laylin, Mrs. Cyrus Denman, Mrs. Jason D. Whitney and R. E. Tillinghast.

MRS. RUFUS TILLSON.

Mrs. Rufus Tillson died Tuesday afternoon, April 9, 1889,

about 2 o'clock, after a long and painful illness, at her home on West Main street, Norwalk, O.

Her maiden name was Alma Johnson. She was born in Newburg, Geauga county, Ohio, April 10, 1828, and would have been sixty-one years old the day following her death. She was twice married. Her first husband was Myron T. Canfield, who died in Kent, Ohio, in January, 1873. In August, 1876, she married Rufus Tillson of Peru. In 1882 they moved to Norwalk.

Mrs. Tillson was a life long Universalist; her parents being strong in that faith. She early took much interest in religion and was baptized when she was young. After her marriage she united with the Universalist church in Kent, and she lived and died in this communion, being a member of the Universalist church of Norwalk at the time of her death.

OLIVER RANSOM.

Oliver Ransom died in Norwalk, Ohio, March 3, 1891, at the advanced age of ninety years and four months. He was born in Lyme, Conn., Nov. 3, 1800.

When twenty-two years of age he removed with his wife to Cuyahoga county, Ohio. He afterwards removed to Berlin, Erie county. In 1875 he took up his residence in Norwalk, where he lived continuously until his death. His wife and seven children survive him. Funeral services were held on Friday, March 6, at 1:30 p. m., at his late residence, Rev. A. E. Woodruff of the Norwalk Congregational church officiating.

GEN. J. C. LEE.

Gen. John C. Lee of Toledo, died on Tuesday evening, March 24, 1891, at 9 o'clock, after several days illness and severe suffering, as a result of the enlargement of the prostate gland. He was sixty-three years of age. Gen. Lee was extensively known in Huron county. He was the loved colonel of the 55th O. V. V. I., a gallant soldier, always respected and honored by his "boys." For his gallantry and skillful command of men he was several times specially commended by his superior officers.

In 1867 Gen. Lee was nominated unanimously by the Ohio

State Central Republican Committee as lieutenant governor, to take the place declined by Samuel Galloway, and was elected. Again, in 1869, he was nominated by acclamation and elected, serving both terms with Governor Hayes. This office he filled with great credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people.

JOHN BARNES.

John Barnes, auditor of Huron county for six years, beginning in March, 1869, died at the home of his son near Sylvania, Ohio, a few miles from Toledo, Thursday morning, March 19, 1891, from an attack of lung fever.

Mr. Barnes was the father of Mrs. E. G. Gardiner of Norwalk, and at one time was one of the most prominent men in Huron county. When elected county auditor he was a resident of Greenwich where he had greatly prospered in the mercantile business. He married his wife, a Miss McCullow in Greenwich. She died some years ago.

Auditor Barnes was a most efficient, faithful official, and he always enjoyed the highest respect of the people. Following his official term as auditor, he became the cashier of the First National Bank of New London, holding that position about four years. For six years past he has lived with his son at Sylvania.

E. G. Gardiner went to Sylvania on Thursday to arrange for conveying the remains of his father-in-law to Norwalk, where the body arrived at 12 o'clock on Friday, March 20. The funeral services were held at the residence of John Gardiner on West Main street, on Saturday, March 21, at 2:30 o'clock, Rev. C. S. Aves of St. Paul's Episcopal church officiating.

The deceased left four sons and two daughters, viz: Robert, James, George and Walter Barnes, Mrs. E. G. Gardiner and Mrs. Townsend, wife of Congressman Townsend of Colorado.

Two sons, James and Walter, were unable to be present at their father's funeral. George and Robert were here as was also Congressman Townsend. The remains of Mr. Barnes were placed in Woodlawn receiving vault following the obsequies.

B. S. HUBBARD.

Barron S. Hubbard, for twenty years the agent of the Lake

Shore Ry. Co. in Norwalk, and who was several times elected treasurer of Norwalk township, died March 3, 1891, at the asylum for the insane in Toledo, of which institution he had been an inmate for several years.

Mr. Hubbard, previous to the time his mind became seriously affected, was conspicuous in local politics, and in enterprises for the advancement of Norwalk, and enjoyed the esteem of many acquaintances. He was a man of recognized ability and energy. At the time of his death he was fifty-three years of age. The interment took place in Woodlawn cemetery, Norwalk.

NATHAN BEERS, SEN.

Nathan Beers was born at New Haven, Conn., October 15, 1806. His father, who lived to be ninety-five years old was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and was intimately acquainted with Washington and Lafayette. Mr. Beers came to Steuben in 1825. He married Miss Louisa Ashley, July 3, 1827, and built the house in which he resided more than half a century, in 1835, and died at the old home on Friday, March 6, 1891, in his eighty-fifth year. A large number attended the funeral on Sunday afternoon, March 8, 1891. The service was conducted by his pastor, Rev. T. L. Brown, assisted by Rev. W. T. Hart of Huron. Mr. Beers was almost the oldest man in Greenfield and was much esteemed in the township.

MR. AND MRS. DANIEL ODELL.

On Wednesday, March 18, 1891, occurred the double funeral of Daniel Odell and wife, in the Presbyterian church in Olena, conducted by Rev. D. L. Jones. Mrs. Odell died Sunday evening, March 15, and Mr. Odell followed her on Tuesday, March 17. When the friends were taking the measure for Mrs. Odell's casket, Mr. Odell told them to wait until tomorrow, and they could measure him, and (though it may seem strange) it proved true. It was a sad scene; two hearses in the procession and two caskets in the church. There was a large turnout to the funeral, as Mr. and Mrs. Odell were known by a large number.

Mrs. Odell was in the sixty-ninth year of her life and Mr.

Odell was in his seventy-third year. Both were buried in one grave at Olena, on Wednesday, March 18, 1891.

Mr. Odell and wife had been residents of Fitchville for some twelve years. On the 11th day of February, 1891, they celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary, at which time they received a goodly number of choice presents, and entertained quite a gathering of neighbors and friends.

CYRUS STRONG.

Cyrus Strong was born in Woodbury, Conn., in September, 1796, and emigrated to Wakeman in the spring of 1827. He died at the residence of S. H. Todd, Friday, March 20, 1891, aged ninety-four years and six months. He was the last surviving man who was the head of a family, at the time he removed to Wakeman. His wife died a few years ago, since which time he has resided with his daughter, Mrs. S. H. Todd. Two sons and five daughters survive him. At the time of his death he was a member of a family of five, whose average age was eighty-eight years. The funeral services were held on Sunday, March 22, 1891, conducted by Rev. W. H. Pound.

MRS. MARY BIRDSEYE.

Mrs. Mary Birdseye, widow of the late Gould P. Birdseye, and mother of Fred G. Birdseye of Norwalk, died at the residence of the latter, on Norwood avenue, Thursday morning, April 9, 1891, aged eighty-six years. La grippe was the cause of her death.

The deceased was for many years a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Norwalk, and her funeral services were conducted by her pastor, Rev. C. S. Aves, at the home of F. G. Birdseye on Norwood avenue, on Friday afternoon, April 10, 1891, at 2 o'clock. The body was interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

JOHN B. HEALY.

John B. Healy, a foremost business man and citizen of Greenwich during many years, died on Monday morning, April 13, 1891, at Mt. Dora, Florida, where he had gone for the benefit of his

health. The deceased was a victim of consumption and his health had been failing for several years. He was fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and children. The remains were buried in Greenwich.

GEORGE PERKINS.

George Perkins, of Townsend Center, one of the oldest residents of Huron county, died Wednesday, April 22, 1891, with the la grippe. The deceased was grandfather of Mrs. Dr. A. L. Osborn of Norwalk and of Dr. C. E. Perkins of Sandusky. His age was over ninety years.

ROBERT T. McKELVEY.

Robert T. McKelvey, aged ninety years and a resident of Huron county for eighty years, died at his home in Centerton on Thursday morning, February 19, 1891, from old age and the gradual decay of his vitals. He was born in the state of Pennsylvania, July 26, 1801, and was a man of intelligence and thrift. When he came to Huron county it was an unbroken wilderness, and Indian trails formed the only passage way through the forests and swamps. His hands aided in its transformation into the veritable garden of 1891.

The deceased was the father of Mrs. E. W. Gilson and Mrs. A. A. Benham of Norwalk. Funeral services were held at his late home in Centerton on Saturday morning, February 21, and the remains were brought to Norwalk and interred in Woodlawn cemetery by the side of those of his wife, who passed away some years ago.

MRS. BERILLA CHERRY.

Mrs. Berilla Cherry, mother of Mrs. T. F. Hildreth of Norwalk and Eugene Cherry of Fairfield, died at the home of the latter on Friday morning, April 10, 1891, aged eighty-nine years. She was a pioneer of Huron county and was much beloved by all who knew her. She died of old age, and her passing away was painless and peaceful.

Funeral services were held in the North Fairfield Baptist church on Sunday morning, April 12, at 10:30 o'clock.

MRS. S. A. DENMAN.

Mrs. Sally A. Denman, mother of Cyrus Denman of Townsend, died Monday evening, April 13, 1891, at the home of her Granddaughter, Mrs. F. T. Ward of North Pleasant street, Norwalk, after an illness of thirty-six hours, with la grippe.

Mrs. Denman was the widow of Martin Denman; she was over eighty-three years of age. She was born in Ulster county, N. Y., in 1807, and came with her husband to Huron county, settling on a farm in Townsend township, in 1832, on which farm she lived all her life, until a few weeks before she died. Her husband died in 1871.

MRS. CLARISSA CHAPIN.

Mrs. Clarissa Chapin, widow of the late Morris G. Chapin, died on Tuesday morning, April 14, 1891, from complications superinduced by la grippe, after a week's illness. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age; she was a very estimable lady, and had a wide circle of friends who will sincerely regret her decease. With her husband she was for many years a resident of Hartland township, removing to Norwalk a few years since. Mr. Chapin died about four years ago.

JAMES BUCK.

James Buck of Newton street, Norwalk, died on Wednesday, April 15, 1891, after an illness of about ten days with pleuro-pneumonia, superinduced by la grippe. Mr. Buck had been failing in mind and body for more than a year and was in quite a feeble condition when attacked with the prevailing influenza. He was seventy-five years of age and a faithful member of the Norwalk Methodist Episcopal church.

HORACE PERRY.

Horace Perry, who lived a mile west of the village of Peru, died on Tuesday morning, March 31, 1891 at half-past two o'clock, after a long illness, aged eighty-three years and ten months. He was born in New York State, and came to Peru in 1832, being one of the oldest inhabitants of the township.

He was the only brother of County Commissioner Perry,

The funeral services were held at the home on Wednesday morning, April 1, 1891, at 10:30 o'clock. He leaves four married children, his wife having died many years ago.

EUNICE ANDREWS.

Mrs. Eunice Andrews died at her home in North Fairfield, February 8, 1891, aged seventy-five years. She was born in Sempronius, N. Y., January 23, 1816. Was married to Samuel Andrews, who still survives her, March 5, 1838. They moved to North Fairfield township in 1842 where they have since resided. Two sons were born to them, Erwin S. of Norwalk, and Winfield S. of Greenwich, both of whom are left to mourn their loss.

GEO. W. MANAHAN.

Geo. W. Manahan died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Geo. W. Robinson, in Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, February 18, 1891. He had a severe attack of pneumonia about two years previous from which he never fully recovered.

He had been a resident of Norwalk about eighteen years, having moved here from his farm in Hartland township, near the Jericho church. He resided in Hartland some ten years, having moved there from Ridgefield township. He settled in the latter place in 1833, and resided there about thirty years.

Mr. Manahan was one of a family of five children, four brothers and one sister, all of whom lived beyond the allotted three score and ten years. The brothers were Geo. W., Chas. W., Henry H. and Louis, and one sister, the late Mrs. S. A. Worthing, who died on the first of January, 1891. Mrs. Worthing's death was the first of this family. She was the oldest, having reached the age of eighty-one years.

Mr. Manahan was an active, energetic man, pleasant and companionable, and will be kindly remembered by many friends in Huron and adjoining counties.

His remains reached Norwalk Tuesday night, February 20; the funeral was held Saturday morning, February 21, at 10 o'clock.

ZECHARIAH MILES STANDISH.

Zechariah Miles Standish was born January 13, 1811, at Se-promas, Onondaga county, N. Y. He was a direct descendant of Capt. Miles Standish of Plymouth fame. In 1831 he came with his father's large family to Fairfield, Huron county, Ohio, and settled on the Old State Road near what is still called Standish Corners. In 1836 he married Lucy E. Smith, a daughter of Aaron Smith, a neighbor three miles distant, who had moved from York State in 1823. She was an elder sister of Mrs. Fred Parrott, who still lives on the old homestead in Fairfield.

After his marriage, he settled near his father's farm, where four daughters were born, all of whom grew to womanhood. Three are still living. In 1849 he moved to Norwalk, where there was one daughter and one son born; the daughter died in infancy. In 1861, October 5th, the wife of his youth died, aged forty-three years and two days. In February, 1867, he was married to a maiden lady, Frances Stanton, of York State. She died December, 1872. In the summer of 1873 he was married the third and last time to a Widow Allen, with whom he lived about one year. Since that time he had lived with his daughters, Mrs. Sarah Lusk of Northern Michigan, and Mrs. Esther Pinney of Norwalk, Ohio. At the home of the latter he died very suddenly of heart failure, April 26, 1891, aged eighty years, three months and thirteen days.

JASON K. THOMPSON.

Jason K. Thompson was born in Poultney, Vermont, February 18, 1808, and died in West Berlin, July 7, 1885, at the age of seventy-seven years, four months and nineteen days. He was married January 2, 1831, to Eliza Ann Frisbie at Poultney, Vermont. They removed to Ohio about one year after their marriage and settled in the wilderness. Some three or four years after coming to Ohio they settled on their farm in West Berlin and there lived to the time of his death.

Mrs. Thompson died February 23, 1875. Mr. Thompson was again married August 16, 1876, to Lucy Wilson. About one year before his death, Mr. T. received a partial stroke of paralysis and within the year had three more strokes, from the effects of which he never fully recovered. In the fall of 1884 he met with an accident by badly spraining his foot, that also told on his general health and doubtless hastened his death. He was a great sufferer until a week previous to his death, when creeping paralysis set in until at last he was completely paralyzed which was the final cause of his death.

DR. J. H. HAZEN.

One of the last of the surviving heroes of Perry's victory, died at Marshall, Ill., August 31, 1889, in the ninety-first year of his age. He was born at North Hero, Vt., in 1799. When the war of 1812 broke out, he joined a company of boys organized to protect the town while the men were away at war. He went to Ohio early in 1813, and fell in with Perry's company of ship-builders, joined them, and went on board the Lawrence. He was one of those who accompanied Perry in his passage from the disabled flag-ship, the Lawrence, to the Niagara in an open boat. He was severely wounded on the Niagara, and carried the ball in his body the remainder of his life.

Honor to M. Leipsett--His Munificent and Elegant Contribution.

On July 23, 1890, Mr. M. Leipsett of Sandusky, one of the pionéers of the Firelands, sent by express to Norwalk, as his personal gift to the museum of the Firelands Historical Society, four large glass covered cases, two of prepared and mounted birds, and two of mounted butterflies. One of them has 123 small forest birds, 117 species, found in that vicinity. Another has seventy-two larger paired birds, thirty-six pairs.

For lack of a suitable room for its museum, these cases were placed by the officers of the Society, where all can see them, in the Norwalk Savings Bank.

No one who looks on them can fail to admire the rare taste and skilfull industry of the generous donor, in thus bringing together, from forests and fields, this elegant array of nature's beauties, to delight the eyes and instruct the minds of the sons and daughters of the Firelands. Would that some such instinct could inspire our wealthy citizens to help provide a place where the valuable treasures of the Society gathered and hid away in boxes and garrets for thirty-four years, could be brought forth and exhibited to the public. The thanks of the Society were promptly returned to Mr. Leipsett for his very liberal and beautiful contribution.

Biographical Sketch of Capt. Henry Kelley of Milan.

Presented at the Quarterly Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, in Milan, February 21, 1891, by
Mrs. F. G. Lockwood.

Capt. Henry Kelley was born March 1, 1816, at Plattsburg, Jefferson county, N. Y.; his earliest recollections being of that place when he was four years of age. His sister Sarah, the late Mrs. Morrison, who died here at Milan some fourteen years ago, was two years his senior. He has no recollection of his own father, as his mother had married the second time, a gentleman named McFarland. They had one daughter, Helen, of whom Capt. Kelley often speaks. He does not remember where his father died, but his mother died at Plattsburg, N. Y.

After his mother's death, his step-father took his half sister Helen and himself to Sackett's Harbor, leaving his sister Sarah at Plattsburg.

While they were at Sackett's Harbor, his step-father gave him away to a family by the name of Griffith, who lived on Pillar Point, across the bay from Sackett's Harbor. That was the last he ever saw or heard of his step-father or his sister Helen.

From Pillar Point the Griffith family removed to Rochester, there he remained with them until he was fourteen years old.

He had a friend at Rochester who had removed to Buffalo. Through the influence of that friend and on account of the treatment he received from the Griffiths, keeping him at hard work all the time and not allowing him to attend school, one day he conceived the idea of running away. On retiring to his room upstairs one night in the month of August, he tied what few clothes

he possessed in a handkerchief, intending to leave in the morning; he dropped his little bundle out of the window.

As he was not allowed to eat at the table with the family, he intended to make his escape while they were at breakfast; but his two best and only friends he had on earth (his two dogs Juno and Spot) could not be found. But he took good care to have them on hand at noon; so while the family were at dinner, he called his two dogs and with them and his little bundle, with one cent in his pocket, with bare feet and without having eaten any dinner, he started out to seek his fortune. He walked to Brockport that afternoon, a distance of twenty miles, on the tow-path of the Erie canal; arriving there about dusk, weary, foot-sore and hungry, he lay down on a bench at a waiting station, with his little bundle for a pillow, and dropped off to sleep.

During the night a canal boat came along, bound for Buffalo, which awoke him; he walked down to the boat, saw a man, asked for the captain, he said I am the man; what do you want? He replied he wanted to go to Buffalo. The captain asked, have you any money? He replied he had none (as he had spent his one penny for two apples) but told the captain that he had a friend at Buffalo who would lend him the money when he arrived there. The captain says give me your bundle and get aboard.

Not daring to ask permission to take his two dogs on board, he sat on deck the remainder of the night and all the following day whistling and calling his dogs along on the tow path. At one of the stations along the route he was offered \$1.50 for one of his dogs; but as hard up as he was and needed the money, he could not think of parting with one of his best and dearest friends, for that amount of money, so refused the offer; but he lost both of the dogs before reaching Buffalo; they were either stolen, or being hungry, wandered off after food.

On arriving at Buffalo he found his friend and from him borrowed the money, \$1.50, and paid the captain of the canal boat for his passage from Brockport to Buffalo.

He then went to live with Col. Blossom, as chore boy, he being agent for the Holland Land Company. He attended school three months at Buffalo, when he was fifteen years old, and commenced with learning the alphabet; that is all he ever attended school.

During the winter of 1830 he formed the acquaintance of a sailor by the name of Rathbone, and he induced him to go sailing with him on the steam boat Superior, in the spring of '31, as cabin boy, being at that time the second steamer that was built on Lake Erie, and commanded by Capt. Wm. Pease.

From that time commenced his career as a sailor. He was on the Superior through the season of '31 and '32 and the Spring of '33. In June, 1833, he went to Chicago on the brig John Kenzie, being a man before the mast then. Capt. Bristol commanded her, who in after years was one of the firm of Bristol & Porter in the forwarding and commission business at Chicago. Capt. Bristol died at Chicago some years ago. The vessel went to Chicago with a cargo of general merchandise, groceries and provisions. The troops and Indians of the great northwest were to be paid off at Chicago or Fort Dearborn, and people from all quarters were flocking in to trade with the Indians. Lumber was very scarce and as soon as their cargo was unloaded, the boat was chartered at \$1.14 per day to go to Menomonee, on the Green bay, for a cargo of coarse lumber, with which to build the stores, hotel, saloons, billiard halls, etc. In 1835 he was master of the brig North Carolina; she was owned by Jay & Webster, commission men of Buffalo. He took up all the machinery for the first dredge that was used in dredging the harbor at Chicago.

In the fall of 1835 the brig North Carolina went ashore, half way between Chicago and Michigan City, Ind. In the spring of '36 Capt. Kelley went with ten other men to get her off. There were no tugs in those days to do the work, but he said they were obliged to use picks, and it was slow, tedious work. The picks would get dull and had to be sharpened; and as there were no blacksmith shops nearer than Chicago and Michigan City, he would take a dozen of those picks in a bag, and walking, carrying them on his back, one week to Chicago, the next to Michigan City, to have the points sharpened. He says we finally got her afloat; but it took any amount of patience and hard work.

In the fall of '36 he went to Black River, now called Lorain, to fit out the schooner Texas, on which he sailed as first mate the next spring. While spending his winters at Black River, he worked in the ship yard learning the carpenter's trade, and from that became a builder.

In the winter of 1848 he removed with his family to Milan; kept house that winter on the schooner Mary, laying in the then dry dock, where he now raises nice corn. He continued sailing in the summer season, working in the ship yard winters, building and owning, since 1839. The Capt. retired from sailing, some thirty years ago, but at one time was the owner of four or five vessels; but when vessel property began to decline he sold all except one called "Our Son," which he still owns.

He invested in real estate, is the owner of several farms, which are models of themselves. He erected a very fine business block, which adds greatly to the appearance of our town, is the owner of several dwelling houses, besides his beautiful home which he occupies, on which he has not been sparing of time, money or labor to have all the modern comforts and conveniences; whatever he undertakes is done just as it should be, as his motto is, "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well."

For many years he had never heard from his sister Sarah, but had never forgotten her. While living at Black River he conceived the idea of writing to the postmaster at Plattsburg to see if such a person as Sarah Kelley resided there. The postmaster being one of the Platts, from which the town was named, and he being well acquainted with his sister, forwarded the letter to her at Keysville, as she had married a Mr. Morrison, with two sons, but was then a widow. She answered the letter, the correspondence was continued, he invited his sister to come to Black River and make them a visit; she came and with her one of the sons, Capt. Hugh Morrison, formerly of this place. Thus brother and sister were reunited after being separated twenty-six years.

Capt. Kelley was twice married. He married Miss Caroline Young of Buffalo, she dying in one short year after marriage. He again married, Miss Betsey A. Jones of Black River. Four children were born to them, of which none survive. One, a beautiful boy, called Denilo, who lived to be eight years old, was stricken with the dreaded disease incident to childhood, scarlet fever, only living a little over a week. I think the captain was away on the lakes at that time. The removal of that dear boy from this world to a brighter and more beautiful world above, cast a dark shadow over the lives of both of the parents. Mr. and Mrs. Kelley being very fond of children, they concluded to adopt

a child, which they did in the year 1858, a boy one year and three months old, who proved to be a great comfort to them and made a good, obedient son to both father and mother.

Capt. Kelley has been a member of our town council serving a number of years, and was always ready to cast his vote and favor any measure that would in any way benefit the place. He was one of the county commissioners when the iron bridge which spans the Huron river was built, and it was through his influence that we got the fine structure.

Mr. Kelley, though a self-educated man, is as well posted about everything as a man needs to be; he is a great reader, is very observing, has a very retentive memory, can converse on any subject, is well posted on all the topics of the day, is a man of great sympathy and has a generous heart. Although he has been a successful man through his own industry, he has sympathy for those who have not been as fortunate as himself. He assists a great many by giving them employment and paying good wages for their labor.

Mrs. Kelley was called away, dying March 4, 1888; had she lived until December, 1889, they would have celebrated their golden wedding.

This son, F. A. Kelley, with his wife, a most estimable woman, with the two grandchildren, Bessie and Henry, removed from their own home to live with and care for grandpa. And a nice, comfortable home they make for him, and the dear little ones make sunshine all the time for grandpa and he for them.

In December, 1889, he took a trip to California, being absent nearly three months. He had a most delightful time and gave the most satisfactory description of what he saw in that land, where the scenery is so varied, that I ever heard. After an extended visit he was willing to return saying, "there's no place like home after all," and that Ohio is as good a state as he wants to live and die in.

My memory carries me back to the year I came to Milan, 1849; there were several lake captains residing here at that time with their families, but they are all gone except Capt. Kelley; he is like a grand oak of the forest standing all alone.

Capt. Kelley was seventy-five years old March 1st, yet he neither looks or appears old, because he has kept his heart young by the love he has had for the children.

I think we can truthfully say that Capt. Kelley's life, from being a poor, barefooted boy working his way up to prominence and wealth and his good moral principles, are worthy examples for any boy in Milan or any other town to imitate.

HON. CHARLES CANDEE BALDWIN.

The readers of *The Pioneer* will be pleased to find as the frontispiece of this volume, the excellent steel-engraved likeness of Hon. Charles C. Baldwin of Cleveland, President of The Western Reserve Historical Society and Judge of the Circuit Court of that circuit. His able and excellent address before the Firelands Historical Society, at its last Annual Meeting, on "The Study of History in Ohio," also appears in this volume, and well illustrates his high talent as a scientist and his profound research as a historian.

His father, Seymour Wesley Baldwin, was through many years, a leading merchant of Elyria, Lorain county, Ohio, and was born in Meriden, Conn., June 29, 1807, of a very worthy family from Buckinghamshire, England. After several years of mercantile trade, in company with his brother, in New England and the South, he removed to Elyria in May, 1835, where his business increased to sales exceeding \$300,000 a year, (very large for those pioneer days) employing over forty clerks, at Elyria and Wellington. The Baldwin stores were well known points of traffic with the early settlers of the Firelands.

He married Mary E. Candee of Oxford, Conn., in 1831, of whom Charles Candee was born at Middletown, Conn., on December 2, 1834.

The mother was of French Huguenot descent, whose ancestors settled in Connecticut at an early period and were prominent col-

onists and patriots of the revolution there. She died at Elyria in 1836.

Charles was an infant of five months when his parents came to Elyria. He was sent to school at Middletown, Conn., where he entered the Wesleyan University at the age of sixteen, and graduated with honor at the age of twenty, in August, 1855. He attended Harvard Law School, where he took the degree of L. L. B. in 1857; and in March of that year, on his return to Cleveland, he entered the law office of S. B. and F. J. Prentice. He was there admitted to the bar in 1857, and became a partner in the law firm of S. B. Prentice & Baldwin. The firm was afterwards changed to Baldwin & Ford. In 1884 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, in which office he continues, with wide and well founded reputation for his learning, ability and probity as a jurist and his ready dispatch of business before that court. He has held various trusts, as president of the Board of Fire Underwriters, president of the Mercantile National Bank, director of various corporations, trustee of several colleges, scientific, literary and historical organizations, and active in many public and benevolent enterprises.

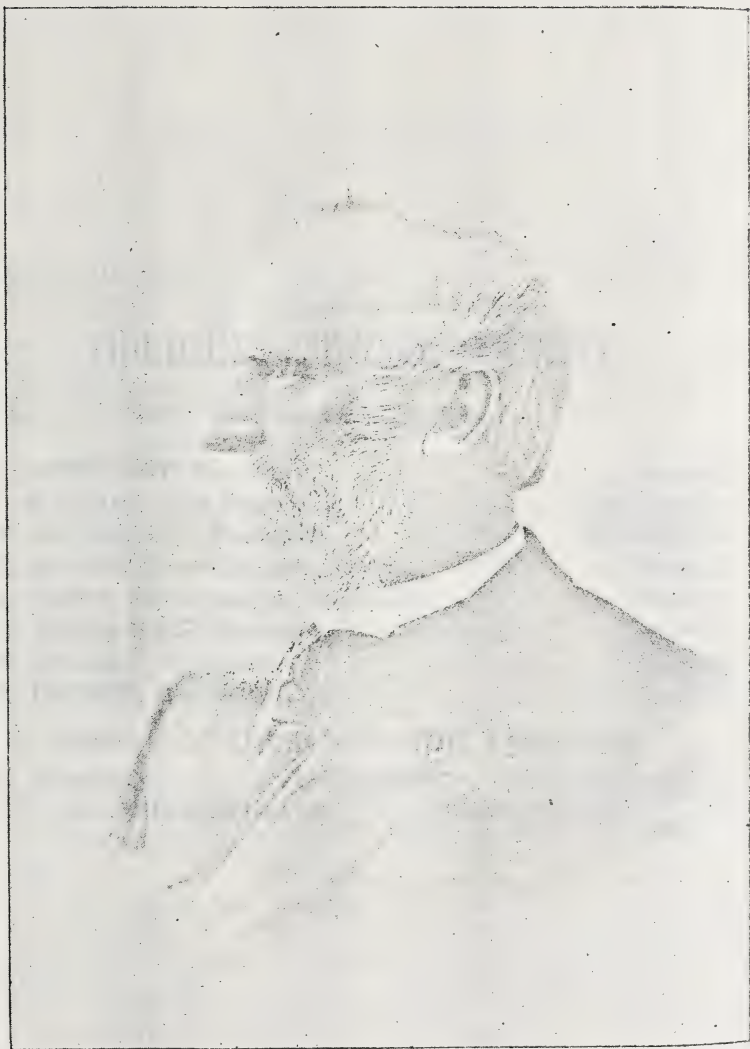
But he is specially and deservedly eminent as the main founder and patron of the most extensive and successful historical association in this part of our country, The Western Reserve Historical Society, which he planned, and was elected first president of in November, 1886. He has been ever since connected with it, as one of its officers and principal managers, giving to it largely of his money, talents and time, and adding much from his own researches to its large and exceedingly valuable collections and publications. Its rooms are permanent, in a fire-proof building (The Society for Savings block); and its library of books and manuscripts was collected with great care, being especially rich in early works in the French language relating to this country, selected personally by Judge Baldwin at Paris, Amsterdam and other places, in the year 1870, which year he spent on the continent of Europe, mainly with reference to that important work. Last year its library contained 8,004 bound volumes, 11,336 pamphlets and 1,117 bound newspaper volumes, a total of 20,487. Its museum is also very large and valuable. It recently purchased a historical trunk filled with letters and military documents of the war with Great Britain in 1812. The society has made nearly a

hundred publications, many of which are the result of original investigation. Some of its manuscripts have also been issued in separate volumes by other publishers to meet the public demand for them. More than twenty-five historical pamphlets from the pen of Judge Baldwin have been published, including "Early Maps of Ohio and the West;" "Early Indian Migration in Ohio," (an address before the State Archæological Society;) "The Geographical History of Ohio," (an address before the pioneers of the Mahoning Valley); and other productions of his pen which are freely cited as authority, by Antiquarian, Archæological and Historical writers in this country and in Europe. He prepared and published a map of the location of the Indian tribes as they were in the year 1600, which attracted much attention.

Judge Baldwin has probably the finest private library in Cleveland; and his selections of old and rare atlases and maps, in print and in manuscript, is said to be the most complete private collection of any in the world, for illustrating the history of the West.

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Rutledge B. Hayes

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY

FOR 1893-94.

G. T. STEWART, President,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
J. D. EASTON, Vice President,	-	-	-	-	Monroeville.
H. P. STARR, Vice President,	-	-	-	-	Birmingham.
F. H. JONES, Recording Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
J. G. GIBBS, Corresponding Secretary,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
C. W. MANAHAN, Treasurer,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
C. H. GALLUP, Librarian,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.
F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer,	-	-	-	-	Norwalk.

Board of Directors and Trustees,

J. M. WHITON,	I. M. GILLETT,	C. H. GALLUP,
O. C. TILLINGHAST,	F. R. LOOMIS.	

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

*Of the Firelands Historical Society, and its Board of
Directors and Trustees.*

CONTINUED FROM NEW SERIES, VOLUME VI.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting, in Norwalk,
JUNE 17, 1891.

MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, was held in Whittlesey Hall, Norwalk, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 17, 1891.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m., by the president of the society, G. T. Stewart, Esq., of Norwalk, who invited the Rev. Thomas F. Hildreth, to open the meeting with prayer.

"My Country 'tis of Thee," was sung by a choir composed of the following: L. A. West, F. A. Jenkins, Lowell West, R. H. Morris, Misses Grace Probert, Matie Smith and Myrtle Summers; with Miss Sue Morehouse as accompanist upon the piano.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, L. C. Laylin, the society elected F. R. Loomis, secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary and approved by the society.

The secretary read the annual report of the Board of Directors and Trustees, which was approved, and is as follows:

THE HISTORY OF THE

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The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society, respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending June 17, 1891.

The Society held two quarterly meetings in the last year, one at Florence, Erie County, on the Third of September, 1890, and the other at Milan, Erie County, on the Twenty-first of February, 1891, both of which were largely attended by the people, awakening much interest in the objects of the Society.

An edition of 500 copies of pamphlet Volume 6, of the Firelands' Pioneer, (new series), containing 161 pages, was printed by the Chronicle Publishing Company on the same terms as the last previous volumes.

Financially the Society is free from debt, except a balance for printing the last volume of the Pioneer, which, no doubt, will soon be discharged by sale of the published volumes. The effort failed, to obtain a vote of Huron County for a monumental hall, on the plan proposed at the last annual meeting; and other means must be sought to secure a place in which the Society can safely store and exhibit its historical collections and where the public can enjoy their benefit.

C. WOODRUFF,
S. A. WILDMAN,
F. R. LOOMIS,
H. P. STARR,
C. H. GALLUP,

} Board of
Directors
and
Trustees.

The Treasurer of the society, Mr. C. W. Manahan, made his report as follows:

To the Officers and Members of the Firelands Historical Society:

We have on hand our regular permanent fund, known as the "Catharine Gallup Publication Fund," of \$500, which is loaned at 8 per cent. interest.

Dec. 9, 1889,	received interest on Publication Fund.....	\$	40.00
June 25, 1890,	Hon. E. Bogardus, membership.....		.50
" " "	D. T. Hall, Pioneer and membership.....		1.00
" " "	H. P. Starr, Pioneer.....		.50
" " "	Rev. John Mitchell, Pioneer.....		.50
May 23, 1891,	J. D. Chamberlain, sale of Pioneer.....		32.70
June 1, 1891,	interest on Publication Fund.....		40.00
" " " " "	" " " " "		1.14
" 16, "	S. A. Wildman, from collections.....		32.25

Total receipts:.....\$148.59

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS.

5

EXPENDITURES.

May 4, 1890, paid W. B. Colson, use of chairs.....	\$ 2.00
June 8, " " H. L. Stewart, printing.....	6.00
May 23, " " Chronicle Publishing Co. on contract for publishing Vol. VI of the Pioneer.....	40.00
May 24, 1891, p'd Chronicle Pub. Co. on contract as above,	32.70
June 16, 1891, " " " " " " " " " "	35.64
June 17, 1891, cash on hand.....	32.25
Total.....	\$148.59

Respectfully submitted,

C. W. MANAHAN, Treasurer.

Examined and approved,

P. N. SCHUYLER, } Auditing
J. D. EASTON, } Committee.

The Treasurer's report was accepted and referred to the following Auditing Committee, viz: P. N. Schuyler of Bellevue, and J. D. Easton of Monroeville.

The Biographer of the Society, Mr. F. R. Loomis, submitted his report as follows:

BIographer's REPORT.

Mr. President and Members of the Firelands Historical Society:

Another fleeting year calls our attention to the fact that our pioneers are all fast passing into very aged years; and many of them are passing from their homes on the Firelands, to that undiscovered country where so many of their neighbors and companions of other years, have gone for a permanent home, not made with hands, neither of material things, but one eternal and which abideth forever.

There have come into my hands, during the year, biographical sketches of some fifty deceased pioneers of the Firelands; about forty of these will be found in the new volume VI, of the Pioneer, recently issued; the remainder will be carefully preserved for use in our next volume.

Besides the fifty biographical sketches above mentioned, we have noted the deaths of more than thirty other old residents of the Firelands, and there are others which we hope to secure.

As nearly as we can determine, some seventy-six old residents and pioneers of the Firelands have died since our last annual gathering; and they are now passing away at the rate of two each week, on an average.

It cannot be very long hence, ere the old settlers, the first residents of the Firelands, the men and women of 1812 to '25, will be all gone. We can almost count them upon our fingers now.

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

1. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
2. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
3. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual
4. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual
5. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual
6. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual
7. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Middle-aged Individual
8. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Infants and Children
9. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Woman
10. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Woman

DEPARTMENTS

11. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
12. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
13. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual
14. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual
15. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual
16. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual
17. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Middle-aged Individual
18. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Infants and Children
19. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Woman
20. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Woman

BOOK REVIEWS

21. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
22. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
23. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual
24. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual
25. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual
26. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual
27. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Middle-aged Individual
28. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Infants and Children
29. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Woman
30. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Woman
31. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Normal Individual
32. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Diabetic Individual
33. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Obese Individual
34. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Thin Individual
35. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Elderly Individual
36. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Young Individual
37. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Middle-aged Individual
38. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Infants and Children
39. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Pregnant Woman
40. The Effect of the Diet on the Blood Sugar in the Lactating Woman

In former meetings of our Society, it was not uncommon to see forty or fifty of the old original settlers upon the Firelands with us. Now if we can get ten or twenty to our meeting, we are happy.

How many of the old first settlers will be with us today? Their gray hairs, trembling hands and feeble steps, remind us forcibly that a very few years more, will witness the departure from our midst, of the very last one of those whom we may justly call "the Pioneers of the Firelands."

With these facts before us, ought we not to value more dearly this Society, its history, its records and relics? Ought we not to take a deeper interest in its welfare, and more cheerfully and earnestly promote its highest good?

In conclusion let me again ask and urge all, and everyone, to provide the Biographer of this Society, with brief and accurate biographical sketches of our old residents, both living and dead.

We are indebted to G. T. Stewart, Esq., and Mr. H. P. Starr, for much valuable aid in securing biographies of deceased pioneers, during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer.

THE PUBLISHING COMMITTEE

Made verbal report of their proceedings, through the Hons. C. H. Gallup and F. R. Loomis, of that committee.

They stated that they had secured the publication of Vol. VI, of the Pioneer, by the Chronicle Publishing Company, of Norwalk, on the same terms as the preceding five volumes of the New Series; that the result was a very satisfactory volume of 161 pages, containing all proceedings of the society up to date, not heretofore published, also numerous valuable addresses and papers which have been delivered before the society, besides many historical and biographical sketches of interest, and other matters of abiding value and interest to residents of the Firelands. The book is the largest ever published by the society, but it is sold at the same price as heretofore; viz: Fifty cents.

The librarian, C. H. Gallup, Esq., then received a number of subscriptions to the new volume.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The following amendments to the constitution were submitted by the Board of Directors and Trustees; viz:

We recommend that Article 6 of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

ARTICLE 6—Any person may become a member of this society for one year by the payment of fifty cents, which will also entitle

such member to one copy of the last issue of the Firelands Pioneer.

Any person may become a life member of this society by the payment of ten dollars, which will also entitle such member to one copy of all numbers of the Firelands Pioneer issued since the year 1861, owned by the society; and one copy of all its future publications.

C. H. GALLUP,	} Board of Directors and Trustees.
S. A. WILDMAN,	
F. R. LOOMIS,	
H. P. STARR,	
C. WOODRUFF,	

Upon motion, the above recommendation was received and laid upon the table until the next annual meeting.

P. N. Schuyler, Esq., moved that all persons paying fifty cents, during the current year, shall be regarded as members of the society, until the next annual meeting, and shall also be entitled to Vol. VI, of the Pioneer. This motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

Upon motion the president was instructed to appoint a committee of three upon nomination of officers for the ensuing year. He thereupon announced the following committee; viz: James D. Easton, Hon. E. Bogardus and Chauncey Woodruff.

Hon. C. H. Gallup, chairman of entertainment committee, reported that he had arranged for a free dinner for all pioneers and visitors from abroad, at the St. Charles hotel, and cordially invited all present, to enjoy the hospitality of the officers of the society by taking dinner with them at the St. Charles hotel at one o'clock.

President Stewart then gave a valuable paper on the theme, "Honor to the Aged—Our Centenarians."

Upon motion of Judge C. B. Stickney, the society ordered the publication of President Stewart's address.

Captain C. Woodruff reported that there were fifty-three persons in Peru, who were over seventy years of age.

F. R. Loomis spoke of an aged woman, living near Marietta, who is now 107 years old and who was one of the pupils in the first Sunday School organized in Ohio, in 1791, at Marietta.

The Hon. E. Bogardus reported several very aged people as living in the vicinity of North Monroeville; among them Mrs. Williard Jefferson, aged ninety-five. He also said that Mrs. Josiah Young, who died there, not long ago, was ninety-five years old.

Upon motion of Capt. Woodruff, the society took a recess until two o'clock, and about fifty of the old people present repaired

to the St. Charles hotel, where they partook of an excellent dinner with the officers of the society.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m. by President Stewart. The choir rendered a beautiful anthem entitled "Great is the Lord."

President Stewart read the following extract from an account of the part taken by the gallant Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in the famous battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, as clipped from the correspondence of the Cleveland *Leader*, viz:

"THE GALLANT EIGHTH OHIO INFANTRY."

"The noted Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry had a conspicuous part in the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862.

"This gallant regiment, under the command of General Franklin Sawyer, took an advanced position on the crest of the ridge, the left extending to the lane that leads to the sunken road, which was occupied by the rebels and formed a natural fortification, and known in history as the "Bloody Lane."

"The lines of battle at this point were about 150 yards apart. The rebels made several charges during the engagement, and each time were repulsed with great loss. The Eighth, held this position for four hours under a galling fire of shot and shell. The ammunition having been exhausted, a charge was ordered with fixed bayonets, resulting in the capture of three hundred prisoners from out of the sunken road, all of whom were placed in charge of Captain Wells W. Miller, of Company II, and escorted by him to General McClellan's headquarters, across Antietam Creek. The battle of Antietam, or rather the point where General Sumner's corps was engaged, in the vicinity of the Roulette Mansion, is considered by all who participated as one of the most determined engagements fought by that corps.

"The Eighth Ohio lost 162 officers and men killed and wounded in this battle—about one half the number engaged.

"The loss in the Fourteenth Indiana, and Seventh West Virginia, was equally severe, but the brigade had gained renown by taking this important position and holding it. And General Sumner pronounced it, and it was ever afterwards known as the "Gibralter Brigade."

President Stewart also read the following article from a newspaper.

THE EIGHTH O. V. I. AT GETTYSBURGH.

"In the House of Representatives at Columbus, rules were suspended and a senate bill by Hon. Mr. Brady was passed, appropriating \$200 to erect a memorial tablet at 'high-water mark' on

the battle field of Gettysburgh, in commemoration of the deeds of the gallant Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. The Hon. L. C. Laylin in explaining the provisions of the bill, paid a high tribute to the members of that valiant organization and the bravery of its commander, Col. Sawyer, now a resident of Norwalk, and a former member of the house from Huron County.

"The bill had been passed by the senate at the morning session."

In commenting upon the foregoing, Mr. Stewart said, "the Firelands Historical Society should extend a vote of thanks to Senator Brady for introducing, to Representative Laylin for supporting and for their patriotic efforts in getting such an appropriation through the General Assembly of Ohio, for such a noble purpose, and in behalf of such a grand old regiment as the Eighth Ohio proved itself to be on many a hard-fought battlefield."

He was glad the \$200 was appropriated toward the "Monument of the 'High Watermark of the Rebellion,' at Gettysburgh; and called upon General Franklin Sawyer, who commanded the Eighth Ohio, the only Ohio regiment present in that fearful carnage—the last escapade of the battle of Gettysburgh—to make a few remarks.

GENERAL FRANKLIN SAWYER'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sawyer, on being introduced, said: "I do not think the Eighth Ohio better than any other Ohio regiment; but I have always thought it just as good. The reason why it will alone appear on this monument I will try to explain in brief. On the first day of July, 1863, General R. E. Lee, having forced himself into Pennsylvania, attacked, on the north side of Gettysburgh, two corps of the Union Army under General Reynolds. Reynolds was killed and his command forced back and driven pell mell, through Gettysburgh. On that night General Mead and the rest of the army came up from the south and reinforced the broken lines of our army. On July 2d occurred the terrible fight between Longstreet and Sickles on the left; and Slocum and Howard on the right against the aebel left under General Early. Both battles were severe, but neither army gained any decided advantage. The Eighth Ohio was in Hancock's corps—the 2d—and was not engaged; but the corps occupied the left center, from Zeigler's grove to Little Round Top, looking west.

"On the evening of the 2d, Col. Carroll took three of his regiments, the Fourth Ohio, Fourteenth Indiana and the Seventh West Virginia and moved to Cemetery Heights to assist General Howard; the Eighth being left in an advanced position, in front of the right of the 2d corps.

"On the morning of July 3d General Slocum drove General Early entirely from the front of our right. Then commenced the famous artillery duel along the center, which lasted nearly two hours; the Rebels believed that they had swept the 2d corps from the face of the earth; and at once, Longstreet assaulted that position with the flower of his corps, under Heath and Pender, 18,000 or 20,000 strong. In its advance it passed the Eighth Ohio, which swung and assaulted its flank, and moved to within pistol shot of Hancock, when he opened with all his artillery, rifles and even pistols. In a moment the grand battle line of Longstreet was annihilated and his army forced back staggering and bleeding. The Eighth reversed its front, and falling back on the retreating rebels, captured three flags and about 600 prisoners.

"This was its part in the battle of Gettysburgh. The Fourth Ohio was still with Gen. Carroll at Cemetery Heights; and no other Ohio regiment was in this last and most sanguinary action of the war, except the Eighth; which already has its Battle monument on the advanced line of that great battlefield. The Cemetery Ridge, where Hancock's corps stood and where Longstreet's corps was repulsed, is the ridge where 'The Monument of the High Watermark of the Rebellion' is to be placed.

"This was the end of the Battle of Gettysburgh, and when we saw, on the morning of July 4th, the long clouds lining the sky, showing Lee's retreat to the Potomac, and heard by telegrams of the surrender of Vicksburg to General Grant, the soldiers grandly united in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" with an uncton, to the tune of "Anacreon in Heaven."

Col. Sawyer mentioned incidentally that the only companion in arms, of that battle, whom he saw present at the meeting, was the secretary pro tem. of the society, the Hon. F. R. Loomis, who was on the ground and a participant in all of its exciting scenes.

A motion was then made by C. W. Manahan and unanimously carried by the society, thanking the Ohio Legislature in general and Senator Brady and Representative Jaylin in particular, for their generosity, sympathy and patriotism in laboring, for the passage of so worthy and honorable a measure.

The Auditing Committee reported through P. N. Schuyler, Esq. that the accounts of Treasurer Manahan were correct and that his report as made to the society was accurate. Thereupon the Treasurer's and Auditing Committee's reports were received and adopted by the society.

The committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year, reported through their chairman, J. D. Easton, recommending the election of the following officers:

For President, G. T. Stewart of Norwalk.

For Vice Presidents, G. W. Clary of Birmingham, and James D. Easton of Monroeville.

For Recording Secretary, L. C. Laylin of Norwalk.

For Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. W. Boalt of Norwalk.

For Treasurer, C. W. Manahan of Norwalk.

For Biographer, F. R. Loomis of Norwalk.

For Librarian, C. H. Gallup of Norwalk.

For Directors and Trustees, C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman, H. P. Starr, F. R. Loomis and C. Woodruff.

Upon motion the report of the nominating committee was received and unanimously adopted by the society, and the foregoing officers were declared duly elected.

Miss Grace Probert favored the audience with a fine solo.

The Old Pioneers were then called upon to give their personal reminiscences. The following responded:

E. P. Hill of Berlin, aged 80, gave an account of his early experiences. His father, Noah Hill, came to Berlin in 1818. Mr. Hill was a senator in the Ohio General Assembly from this district in 1851. He said one of the oldest residents of Berlin was H. L. Hill, who is now 84 years of age.

M. K. Cole of Bronson, aged 84, said he came to Norwalk in 1816. Benjamin Newcomb, the two Westcotts and Martin Kellogg were here at that time. Martin Kellogg and himself were the two oldest persons now living in Bronson. He and Mr. Kellogg worked together on the 4th of July 1821—70 years ago.

M. M. Hester of Bronson, 72 years old, came here with his father in 1827 and has lived here for 64 years on the farm. He attended the first school in this locality in 1829; it was held in Henry Terry's tannery. He said P. H. Hinkley, aged 82, and Daniel S. Morse, aged 82, were among the oldest people living in Bronson, next to Martin Kellogg and M. K. Cole.

Miss Matie Smith sang a charming solo, entitled "In the Days of Long ago," which was heartily encored.

George S. Fish of Monroeville, exhibited an old arm chair brought here from Connecticut in 1815; it was known to be at least 121 years old and was in an excellent state of preservation. It was a family heir-loom.

J. N. Barnum of Clarksfield, aged 70, spoke briefly. He was born in Clarksfield in 1820. He thought that Mrs. Simon Black-

man and Mrs. Sherman Smith were the oldest people now living in Clarksfield. He remembered when Indians and wolves were plenty here.

James Hopkins of Fairfield, aged 86, said he first settled in Fairfield in 1834. George Welch, and Horace Moulton opened the first stores in Fairfield. He said John Encell, age 87, was the oldest citizen and that Encell and Jefferson Baker, aged 86, and Lucas Foote aged 70, were about the oldest people living in Fairfield besides himself.

L. B. Hoyt of Fairfield, aged 64, was also present and spoke briefly.

Dr. T. F. Hildreth, age 64, came to Fairfield with his father's family of ten children in 1833. He told of their journey to this wild western wilderness, and gave a graphic description of their first supper and their early life in the woods. He said his wife was born in Fairfield and could tell more about it than he could, if she only would.

Capt. L. B. Mesnard said he was born in Fairfield, in 1837. He remembered well of seeing two wild deer there in 1841, the only wild deer he ever saw. He also remembered a big fox hunting party.

H. P. Starr of Birmingham, aged 64, said his father came to Berlin in 1812 or '14 and afterwards moved to Birmingham. He said the oldest residents of Florence were George W. Clary and Bowen Case.

A. D. Jenney of Greenwich, aged 78, came to Ohio in 1823; very few are now living who were here when he came. He said Mrs. Phœbe Coutant, aged 96, was the oldest person in Greenwich. She has two sisters also over 90. Seymour Fancher aged 82 and John Barker aged 80, were also living there.

H. C. Barnard of Lyme, said that Worthington Nims of Groton, Erie Co., was living and would be 90 years old next October. He was the only subscriber to the fund that built the Lyme Congregational Church, in 1834, who is now living. Mr. Barnard was born in Lyme in 1831 and has always voted there.

C. H. Jackson of Hartland, aged 76 years, came there in 1842. He thought Amos H. Silcox, aged 88, was the oldest inhabitant of Hartland.

Thomas Stratton of Hartland, aged 69, said his father came from Pennsylvania in 1812. He gave an intelligent and interest-

ing account of many of the early customs and ways. He said he was born in Norwalk Tp. in 1821, the oldest person living who was born here. He told about a free school, taught by John Dounce in those early days. He said that Hartland never had a saloon within her borders. Said he could see many marvellous changes since his early recollections.

Eri Keeler, aged 92, who came here in 1817, spoke briefly.

I. M. Gillett of Norwalk, age 65, exhibited a number of old relics and curiosities.

What he had to offer was written, and was read by Mr. F. R. Loomis as follows:

REMINISCENCES BY I. M. GILLETT.

I am not strictly speaking an old pioneer; but I have lived upon the Firelands over half a century.

My father's family left the state of New York in July 1839, with a team of horses and a covered wagon which contained the family of seven persons, including myself, a boy of 13 years, and some household goods.

From Buffalo we travelled along the shore of Lake Erie, to Huron, where our goods had been previously shipped; stopping at Milan, August 20th, 1839. In the spring of 1840 we moved onto a farm owned by Isaac Collins, now the home of E. W. Downing, and in 1841 moved onto the Old State Road, on the south bank of Rattle Snake Creek, then a wilderness, where I have lived up to this time, fifty years; it is within eighty rods, and in plain sight of the place where stood the first house built in Huron county. This house was built by Nathan Selleck Comstock, in the spring of 1808.

The Milan canal was completed, and the first vessel, the "Kee-wanee," a schooner of 100 tons burthen floated in the basin, July 4th, 1839; it was the occasion for a big celebration. There was not a warehouse on the canal basin at that time; ten were afterwards built, in which a large business was done in the storage and forwarding of grain.

I have seen ten schooners in the canal basin at one time, being loaded or unloaded with grain and merchandise.

I have seen the street from the warehouses to the south side of the public square in Milan, filled with teams, loaded with grain, waiting their turn to unload.

I have seen what was then the public square, now the beautiful monumental park, filled with wagons; with the teams hitched to the back end of the wagon, feeding. Have seen long lines of two, four and six horse teams going to Milan loaded with grain and returning with merchandise.

I have seen men come fifty miles, to Milan, with ox teams loaded with wheat.

The six horse teams occasionally had three bells attached by an iron bow to the harness of each horse, except the near wheel horse on which the driver always rode. These teams were driven by one line attached to the check rein of the near lead horse. It was said at that time that if the bell team got stalled at any time and another team came along and hitched to the wagon and pulled it out, they took the bells.

Here is a one dollar bill of the "Ohio R. R. Company's" bank of which railroad, mention is made in the Pioneer, Vol. 6, page 43.

Here is a catalogue of Norwalk Seminary of 1846. Also a pass on the Toledo, Norwalk & Cleveland R. R., after its consolidation with the Junction R. R. (now the northern division of the L. S. & M. S. R. R.) and before it took effect; a free ride was given to the inhabitants of the five townships through which the road ran. All from the townships west of Norwalk went to Cleveland; and Norwalk with those townships east went to Toledo. Being sick at the time I did not use my pass.

(Old letters, ancient voting tickets, etc., were exhibited.)

Fifty years make great changes, especially in a new country. Most of the greatest inventions the world has ever known, have been brought out within the last half century; what will the next half century bring?

Upon motion of M. M. Hester, a vote of thanks was unanimously extended to the choir for their excellent music.

A. D. Jenney invited the society to hold its next quarterly meeting in Greenwich; and upon motion, the society agreed to hold the Fall meeting with the citizens of Greenwich.

E. W. Gilson of Norwalk, and others, exhibited a large number of curios and old time relics; including a canteen of the war of 1812; an Indian tomahawk; Indian baskets; old and antiquated books, etc. etc.

Upon motion, the society adjourned.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

FALL MEETING.

AT GREENWICH, SEPTEMBER 23d, 1891.

MORNING SESSION.

The fall meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in the M. E. Church in the village of Greenwich on Wednesday, September 23d, 1891.

The meeting was called to order by President G. T. Stewart, at 10:30 a. m.

The Rev. G. H. DeKay, pastor of the Congregational church in Greenwich, opened the meeting with prayer. The audience sang "America."

A very inspiring and eloquent address of welcome in behalf of the citizens of Greenwich was given by Mayor F. B. Nickerson; who said that he knew of no other organization which he could welcome with so much heart and feeling as this. He referred with pride to the large attendance of early settlers and spoke of the trials and hardships of our pioneer fathers and mothers. His address was well received and heartily applauded.

President G. T. Stewart responded to the warm words of welcome and read interesting extracts from Marcus E. Mead's history of Greenwich.

N. S. Guthrie of Shiloh, Richland Co., was introduced and sang "Hail Columbia" with "ye olden time" unction.

Many old time relics were exhibited and brief explanations given by pioneers present, among which were the following:

A basket of tools more than one hundred years old, used by John Jenney in building the first grist mill in Huron county, was exhibited by R. S. Jenney of Greenwich.

A hatchel for combing flax, used many years ago; a reel and cards, also an improved flail were exhibited and explained by J. H. Donaldson of Ripley.

A knit wool shawl made in 1819 by Mrs. Sophia Case, from wool taken from sheep killed by wolves, was exhibited by Mrs. R. C. Johnson of Fitchville.

Old spectacles over one hundred years old were exhibited by Alton Barker of Greenwich.

A fire shovel made in 1751, formerly owned by General John Mead of the Revolutionary war, was exhibited by Mrs. Mary Mead.

A cane made from a whale's jaw, by Captain Ezekiel Curry, of a whaler, was exhibited by his brother, G. W. Curry of Ruggles, who now owns the cane.

Silver spoons over a hundred years old were exhibited by Elizabeth Hawkins Carl of New London, as a family heir-loom of interest.

Linen table cloth 63 years old, home made, exhibited by Emily J. Carl of New London.

An iron spider over 200 years old, exhibited by Amy Chapman.

Brace, pitchfork and saw used in the early history of Greenwich by D. J. Brody.

Cabinet ware of ye olden time, exhibited by Riley Griffin.

Old time singing books of the fa, sol, la pattern, by N. S. Guthrie, were exhibited and he also sang from them, both by note and word, to the amusement and entertainment of the meeting.

OLD PEOPLE PRESENT.

Inquiry was now made by President Stewart, for the names of all old people present over eighty-five years old. The following were announced, viz:

Mrs. Phoebe Coutant, aged ninety-six.

Jessie Hoag, aged ninety-four.

Mrs. Abbie Mead, aged ninety-two.

Mrs. Mary Fowler, aged eighty-nine.

Mrs. Hannah Hammond, aged eighty-nine.

Joseph Bartlett, aged eighty-seven.

G. W. Mattoon, aged eighty-six.

The president then called for the names of those over eighty years old, and the following responded:

Mrs. Eliza Townsend, eighty-four.

C. Strimple, eighty-four.

Seymour Fancher, eighty-two.

S. Gibson, eighty-two.

Mrs. G. W. Mattoon, eighty-one.

J. Bishop, eighty-one.

Jane Brown, eighty.

Amos Lawrence, eighty.

Riley Griffin, eighty.

J. B. Barker, eighty.

There were many others present ranging between seventy and eighty years of age.

The meeting adjourned for dinner at this point, taking precedence as follows: All old people in the order of their age, visitors from abroad, Greenwich citizens.

The line of march was taken up from the church to the town hall where tables were set and seats provided for all present.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meeting called to order at 2 o'clock. N. S. Guthrie, aged 76, again sang one of his "Auld Lang Syne" selections.

The president then introduced L. C. Laylin of Norwalk, who spoke upon the "Influence of Pioneer Organizations Upon the History of the State."

The president then asked how many of those present had grandfathers or great-grandfathers in the Revolutionary war. Twenty persons responded. He also asked how many present had fathers or grandfathers in the war of 1812. Sixteen persons responded.

The president spoke of the fact that Martin Kellogg of Bronson, passed his 105th birthday, on Monday, September 21st, 1891, and asked if any one visited him on that occasion.

Hon. F. R. Loomis responded by saying that he and his wife visited the old centenarian and had an hour's conversation with him. In this connection, Mr. Loomis spoke of the number of centenarians and very aged people living in this locality and encouraged the old pioneers present by saying that many of them might yet have their centenary celebrated by the Firelands Historical Society.

Upon motion, the society sent congratulations and greetings to Martin Kellogg.

Riley Griffin read a history of Greenwich village, taken from an early issue of the *Greenwich Review*.

John W. La Bar, formerly a resident of Sherman, Huron Co., now of Toledo, spoke briefly of his interest in the Firelands Historical Society, claiming to have been one of its organizers.

U. B. Thomas of Greenwich, called attention to the facts that the following centenarians had lived and died in that vicinity, viz: Brundage Knapp of Bronson, who lived to be one hundred years old. Also Thomas B. White of Greenwich, who was over one hundred years old at the time of his death.

The following interesting facts in the pioneer history of Ruggles, were contributed by William Behout, now of Norwalk, but for many years a worthy citizen of the former place.

Ruggles township was originally settled for the most part by people from Connecticut and New York. Clear Creek township adjoining Ruggles on the south, was settled by western Pennsylvanians, and over fifty families of Scotch, direct from Scotland. The people of the two townships were like the Jews and Samaritans and had no mutual dealings. It was generally believed that if a Clear Creeker happened to get over into Ruggles with a good horse, he would go home with a poor one and an empty pocket-book.

About the years from 1840 to 1850, there were a number of Scotch families moved from Clear Creek and settled in Ruggles, many of whose descendants still live in the township.

So far as I know all the the original settlers are dead except Mrs. Lavina Carter, who is over ninety years old and still lives on the old farm with her daughter, Mrs. W. C. Gault. She has reasonably good health and enjoys meeting and talking with old friends and neighbors.

One thing is worthy of note, that is, there never was a saloon in Ruggles or Clear Creek township. In early days there were liquors sold at the tavern in Ruggles Corners, but that was removed about thirty years ago and is now the residence of W. C. Gault. Since that time there have been no liquors publicly sold in the township except for a short time, when a man started a little grocery store and sold drinks.

The people are nearly all farmers, with no lawyers, no doctors and only one preacher in the township. Taking it all together it would be hard to find a better place to live than in Ruggles or Clear Creek townships.

There are now two churches, Methodist and Congregational, and about seven school houses, in the township of Ruggles.

The following are the names of Scotchmen who settled in Ruggles:

Alexander Thorn, Peter Bowman, James Lindsae, John Bettie, James Kirkden, Peter Kirkden, John Inis, James Walker, Alexander Walker, Alexander Gibbs, Peter Davidson, Peter Emsley, Wm. Sutherland.

Expressions of thanks and gratification with the work of the local committee in Greenwich, of which T. L. Mead was chairman, were made, and the meeting closed with a general handshaking and expressions from all, that it was good to be there.

L. C. LAYLIN, Rec. Secretary.

WINTER MEETING,

AT COLLINS, FEBRUARY 22d, 1892.

MORNING SESSION.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, was held in Music Hall, Collins, Monday, February 22d. President G. T. Stewart called the meeting to order at 9:30 a. m.—Dr. A. Sheldon of Norwalk, was chosen secretary.

The meeting was led in prayer by Rev. Dr. T. F. Hildreth, after which all joined in singing, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The address of welcome was made by Mr. Joseph Hyde, which was responded to by the president.

Rev. Mr. Braithwaite of the M. E. Church, delivered the opening address. He selected Washington's farewell address as the basis of his remarks, portions of which were read, to which were added patriotic and stirring words.

The president then read a paper sent in by I. M. Gillett, giving an account of the celebration of the 101st anniversary of Judge Baldwin Harl, who, in his boyhood lived with George Washington, was present at his death, heard his last words, and gave a very interesting account of the scene.

He also read extracts from Clara Barton's account of her visit to Andersonville soon after it was taken from the rebels, and

exhibited a roll of the names of Union soldiers buried in Andersonville cemetery, over thirteen thousand in number, more than one thousand from Ohio.

W. B. Woolverton, postmaster of Norwalk, furnished a paper giving his experience while a prisoner in Andersonville prison, which was read by the secretary.

The following relics and curiosities were then exhibited:

Chair once belonging to Gouverneur Morris, one of the signers of the Constitution of the United States, 100 years old, and a clock 80 years old, both belonging to Mrs. S. N. Harsen.

Side saddle, 100 years old, owned by Mrs. Mary Ames.

Spectacles and case, 50 years old, and a scarf pin 160 years old, Geo. Sheffield owner.

Bible 110 years old, magnifying glass and gent's necktie, both very old, Mrs. J. Bellamy.

Cup, saucer and milk jug, 60 years old, scarf and picture on leather, 60 years old, veil and nose veil, silk hand work, 60 years old, pair home-made linen sheets and towel, 140 years old, Mrs. R. H. Plue.

English teapot, 40 years old, Mrs. Geo. Oates.

Brush and bell, ornaments for harness, very old, Geo. Oates.

Snuff jar, 160 years old, Mrs. Nancy Ames.

Brass candlesticks, snuffers and tray, cup and saucer and fan, 100 years old, pair linen pillow cases, 120 years old, Mrs. M. M. Perkins.

Table 100 years old, Miss Eliza Miner.

Copper spoon molds 110 years old, Geo. Burdue.

Money belt and swingle knife, 50 years old, Robert Sly.

Tongs to pick up live coal to light pipe, very curious, 150 years old, Mrs. Delia Boardman.

The following members, seventy years old and over were present:

Delia Boardman, 85, Townsend; J. D. Chamberlain, 73, Norwalk; Charles Whitney, 80, Norwalk; George Burdue, 81, Townsend; James Hopkins, 87, Fairfield; M. S. Harrington, 79, Townsend; N. Burdue, 82, Norwalk; C. H. Jackson, 75, Hartland; Mary G. Sheldon, 75, Norwalk; Wm. S. Hyde, 86, Collins; J. D. Easton, 75, Monroeville; Almon Howard, 76, Hartland; Elizabeth Hough, 73, Townsend; C. C. Parsons, 71, Wakeman; Isaac T. Reynolds, 86, Berlin; Edward Clark Riggs, 88, Norwalk; Isaac McKesson, 71,

Collins; A. Briggs, 74, Norwalk; C. W. Manahan, 78, Norwalk; Sarah E. Hill, 74, Berlin Heights; E. P. Hill, 80, Berlin Heights; Thomas Stratton, 70, Hartland; E. Jarrett, 70, Norwalk.

Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Several very interesting communications were read by the secretary:

One from Dr. E. S. Lane of Chicago, Ill., a son of the late Ebenezer Lane, of the Supreme Court. Dr. Lane was for 20 years a resident of Norwalk. He left Norwalk in 1842. He remembers many of the older residents; among them Whipple Baker, Theodore Williams and John Gardiner.

Also a letter from A. G. Stewart, attorney at Lima, O., who left Norwalk some 35 years since. In one paragraph he says, "I am glad to know that the foundations of your society were laid so deep and strong, and that there has been no lack of faithful, earnest men to take up the grand, good work and continue it with abundant success to the present time."

On motion of Mr. S. F. Newman, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered the people of Collins and vicinity, and especially the ladies, for the generous entertainment; nothing lacking as to quality and quantity.

The president read a resolution of sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Loomis in their sad hour of bereavement in the loss of their only child and son, Clare. On motion this resolution was made a part of the minutes. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That the officers and members of this Society hereby express to our esteemed Director and Biographer, Hon. F. R. Loomis, and wife, our most fervent sympathy and sincere condolence in their late sad bereavement in the death of their son and only child, Clare R. Loomis, who, in addition to his fine personal qualities, while yet in his youth, was gaining success as a journalist, and at the time of his death was honorably connected with the staff of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* as a member of it.

A paper read by Mrs. Smith Harrington, was replete with reminiscences of the Harrington family, and on motion a copy was requested for publication.

Following this was a declamation by Miss Virginia Harrington; subject—Washington. Very appropriate and well rendered.

Rev. Dr. T. F. Hildreth delivered the afternoon address. It would be useless to attempt a description of the same with any-

thing less than a verbatim copy, and even that would lack the fire and patriotism of which the doctor is such a complete master. By a vote of the society the doctor was requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Music—"My country 'tis of thee."

Next came the reminiscences, or as the president said, "the love feast of pioneers." First speaker, the president, spoke of the early history of Milan; its importance as a grain market; its importance and size as compared with later years, etc.; also the close connection of Townsend with Milan and spoke of the first three families coming from Milan.

Mr. George Burdue answered some questions in reference to his father's family. Among other things, he said that the house is still standing built 81 years ago.

Chas. Whitney gave some account of his early boyhood in Shelby, O. His father with five sons settled there in 1819; their dog was bitten by a rattlesnake having 19 rattles, and they thought some of the rattles got away.

C. C. Parsons of Wakeman, exhibited his first spelling book, printed in 1821, (The North American); also the beard of a turkey killed by his father in 1826. From the length of the beard we could readily infer that the gobbler was a whopper.

Mr. Powers favored the society in the recital of an original poem on the "Red Man"; also by singing a song written by himself—"The Poor Indian Captive."

J. D. Easton excused himself by telling a good short story.

Isaac McKesson gave some interesting statistics in reference to the industries in Townsend. The Bending Works were started by Arthur Hemingway in 1852. Mr. McKesson bought in in 1866.

Mr. L. V. McKesson went to Clarksville, Tenn., and commenced the manufacture of felloes. Employs 60 to 70 hands and turns out 150 sets per day. Some 13 or 14 families went with him from Collins and vicinity.

A. W. Peirce and A. Blair are now operating the bending works at Collins.

M. M. Burgan is manufacturing washing machines in Collins.

C. L. Hawley is manufacturing pumps in Townsend.

J. C. Shaw and A. W. Peirce are manufacturing pumps at Collins.

Ira Jump has manufactured baskets for 60 years at Collins.

Amos Jump manufactures baskets at East Townsend.

There were other short addresses by Dr. E. Martin and Joseph Hyde.

Rev. Mr. Braithwaite read an obituary notice of Mrs. Sally Sampson.

Wm. Perrin came from Pennsylvania when a small boy and settled in Milan. He gave a glowing account of his boyhood days, attendance at Sunday School, Sunday clothes, etc.

James Hopkins of Fairfield, the oldest member present, among other things said his married life extended over 63 years, his wife having died April 1st, 1890.

Isaac T. Reynolds of Berlin, told about his killing three deer and one 25 pound turkey in one day in Berlin township about the year 1830.

J. D. Chamberlain many years since was employed as a surveyor in the west. Among other things he gave a vivid picture of pioneer life in close quarters and told a snake story.

S. F. Newman related some of his experiences as a teacher when he had to board 'round. He left no doubt in the minds of his hearers that teaching in those days had a far different meaning than now.

F. A. Tillinghast entertained the audience with spicy tales of pioneer life and personal experiences.

Dr. S. P. Hildreth thought as it was nearly time to adjourn he would next say "Amen!"

C. W. Manahan related his experience as a manufacturer of threshing machines. He and his brother built the first machine of the kind in Ohio. Their factory was at Monroeville.

Mr. J. D. Chamberlain called attention to the fact that membership had been reduced to fifty cents per year.

Adjourned after receiving the benediction by Rev. Dr. Hildreth.

And thus the day was passed. For the morning session about 250 were present; in the afternoon the number was increased to not less than 300. To the pioneers the day had given a glad opportunity to renew old acquaintances and recount many of the incidents of their young manhood. To the young it could but fire their hearts with love of country, and with just pride in their noble ancestry. We must not forget to mention in closing that with the new Music Hall built by the ladies, Collins can and will take good care of all whom she invites to her hospitality.

G. T. STEWART,
President.

DR. A. SHELTON,
Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

IN NORWALK, JULY 13, 1892.

The Ordinance of 1787, the Principal Theme.

MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in the court room in Norwalk, on Wednesday, July 13, 1892.

The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., by President G. T. Stewart who invited the Rev. J. H. Pitzel to open the exercises with prayer.

"America" was then sung by Mrs. N. L. McLeod, the audience joining in the singing.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was omitted; the same having been published in the county papers.

Article 6 of the constitution was amended so as to read as follows, due notice having been given, viz:

ARTICLE 6—Any person may become a member of this society for one year by the payment of fifty cents, which will also entitle such member to one copy of the last issue of the Firelands Pioneer.

Any person may become a life member of this society by the payment of ten dollars, which will also entitle such member to one copy of all numbers of the Firelands Pioneer issued since the year 1861, owned by the society; and one copy of all its future publications.

C. H. Gallup, chairman of committee on entertainment, announced that all persons present, outside of Norwalk city,

were cordially invited to take dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, as guests of the officers of the society.

Mr. Gallup also called the attention of the society to the condition of its books and relics and suggested the advisability of procuring book cases in which to properly store them. He said that the Home Savings and Loan company of Norwalk, would provide room free of rent for the storage of the book-cases, etc.

Corresponding Secretary Mrs. F. H. Boalt, read letters of regret at inability to be present, from Ex-President Hayes, Gov. Wm. McKinley, Pres. C. C. Baldwin of the Western Reserve Historical society; also from Charles R. Greene, antiquarian of the Kansas State Historical society and A. A. Graham secretary of the Ohio State Historical and Archaeological society.

Reports from officers were next called for and were given as follows:

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES, PRESENTED
BY PRESIDENT STEWART.

The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society submit their annual report for the past year.

The society held two quarterly meetings; one at Greenwich in September 1891, and the other in Collins on the 22nd of February 1892, (commemorating the birthday of the Father of his Country) which were both largely attended by the people. At each of these meetings, the aged pioneers were specially honored, and free public dinners were given by the citizens there, with generous hospitality, to all members of the society and visitors present.

These quarterly meetings have never failed, and have always awakened new interest among the people in behalf of the society and its objects.

The cost of the publication of the sixth volume, new series, of the Firelands Pioneer has been met by the general demand for it, and the society begins its thirty-sixth year free from debt.

The attempts to obtain a permanent place for the meetings and collections of the society have so far proved unsuccessful; but the necessity for such a place is so manifest, that we urge all members and friends of the society to renew their efforts for this worthy and patriotic purpose.

G. T. STEWART, PRES.

L. C. LAYLIN, SEC'Y.	} Directors and Trustees.
F. R. LOOMIS,	
S. A. WILDMAN,	
H. P. STARR,	
C. H. GALLUP,	

This report was received and adopted and ordered spread upon the minutes of the society.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

C. W. Manahan, treasurer reported as follows:

1891

June 19, cash on hand.....	\$ 32.25
July 13, Rec'd from C. H. Gallup Librarian, Sale of Pioneers	34.50
Dec. 23, int. on Publishing Fund.....	40.00

Total receipts.....\$106.75

DISBURSEMENTS.

1891

June 18, Pd. St. Charles hotel for dinners.....	\$ 17.15
“ 19, “ Chronicle Pub. Co. for publishing Volume	
VI Pioneer.....	55.19

Total Amt. paid out.....\$ 72.34

Bal. in Treasury..... 34.41

Upon motion the treasurer's report was referred to the following auditing committee with instructions to audit and report, viz: S. A. Wildman, J. D. Easton, L. C. Laylin.

The biographer, F. R. Loomis, reported that forty-seven manuscripts were in hand, of aged persons deceased on the Firelands during the past year. He also reported other interesting statistics and facts.

A committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year was appointed by the society, as follows:

P. N. Schuyler, J. D. Easton, H. P. Starr, J. M. Whiton, C. B. Stickney.

The Rev. J. H. Pitzel presented a portrait of Henry Howe, the Ohio historian, to the society, in a well prepared and interesting address, as follows:

VALUABLE GIFT OF DR. HENRY HOWE.

Mr. President:—Through the generosity of Henry Howe, L. L. D. who, par excellence, is Ohio's acknowledged historian, I have the pleasure of presenting, to the Firelands Historical Society a very fine likeness of the author, made by J. H. Schneider, once a Norwalk boy. The historian's relations to the old and new Connecticut make the gift most appropriate.

Dr. Howe, now venerable at the age of 76, was born in the

City of Elms, under the shadow of Yale, where may be seen today, the tombs of Noah Webster and Eli Whitney, one the exponent of letters, the other the genius of invention. His birth was in the land of steady habits; in the land of ideas, of wooden clocks and wooden nutmegs. In the land of high moral and religious instincts;—whose laws of yore were blue as the under side of a rainbow—where it was a sin for a witch or a Quaker to live, or for a cat to kill a mouse on Sunday.

At the age of thirty, forty-six years ago, Mr. Howe came to Ohio, and traveled on horseback, in 79 of the then 83 counties of the state, to collect material for his history, which in a popular volume, was published and sold largely in 1847. The horse which carried him, in his extensive itinerary, was a white horse named Pomp. As well he might have, the author had a genuine affection for this trusty animal. For anything the writer of this sketch knows to the contrary, it may have been the veritable horse affectionately embalmed, by his master in classic verse, on this wise:

“I love the flowering daffodils,

The vari’gated roses;

I also love the old white horse;

For when he goes, he goes-es.”

Dr. Howe was brought directly in contact with the pioneers of Ohio’s civilization and learned from their own lips the story of the beginning of things, in this grand old state. He also made skillful use of his pencil, to sketch many of the towns and views of historic interest, showing by contrast, Ohio in her aboriginal freshness and simplicity, as compared with Ohio of today.

This contrast he has recently brought out most strikingly, in a Centennial edition of the history of Ohio, in three massive volumes, cyclopedic in the vast collection of interesting and pertinent historical matter—a necessity to anyone who would be well versed in the lore of Ohio.

This last, revised and greatly enlarged history has been brought out, after a second tour of the state, in 1886 the author not carried on the patient horse, but in the flying rail-car, at a date when most of the old pioneers had crossed the flood.

Dr. Howe is a remarkably well preserved man, now of Columbus, Ohio. He is the possessor of *meus sane in corpore sano*, a sound mind in a healthful body. At seventy he claimed to be in perfect health. May his useful life and serene old age have a fitting close. And may the millions of this great and prosperous state, appreciate as they should the sacrifices and toil of this veteran pioneer, in collecting, and placing within ready reach, such a store of fact, incident and scientific knowledge, so well told and illustrated by pictures of the men and the scenes of this stirring narrative.

Norwalk, O. July 13, 1892.

J. H. PITEZEL.

Upon motion of L. C. Laylin the gift was gratefully accepted by the society and the Rev. J. H. Pitezel was thanked for his fine presentation address and it was requested for publication in the next volume of the Pioneer.

President G. T. Stewart in a few appropriate remarks, presented the society with a fine book entitled, "The History of Toledo and Lucas County," by Clark Wagoner Esq., valued at \$15.00.

The society upon motion of S. A. Wildman, accepted Mr. Stewart's gift and returned thanks for same. Upon motion of S. A. Wildman, C. H. Gallup was authorized to purchase book-cases, shelving, etc, etc., needed to provide suitable accommodations for the books and relics belonging to the society. Mr. Wildman was also added to the committee by direction of the society.

The committee on nominations reported the following

OFFICERS FOR 1892-3.

President—G. T. Stewart.

Vice Presidents—H. P. Starr and J. D. Easton.

Recording Secretary—F. H. Jones.

Corresponding Secretary—J. G. Gibbs.

Treasurer—C. W. Manahan.

Biographer—F. R. Loomis.

Librarian—C. H. Gallup.

Board of Directors and Trustees—C. H. Gallup, S. A. Wildman, F. R. Loomis, Geo. W. Clary, J. M. Whiton.

Upon motion the society received and unanimously adopted the recommendations of the nominating committee.

Joseph Wood, of Bellevue, exhibited a cane made from wood taken from Commodore Perry's flag ship Lawrence.

Mr. Burr, of Norwalk, exhibited an old time fire shovel.

Upon motion the society voted to hold its Fall meeting of 1892, in Wakeman; the exact time being left with the board of directors.

Upon motion of L. C. Laylin, the society voted to celebrate at the Fall Meeting, the 100th anniversary of the granting, by the state of Connecticut, of the lands now known as the Firelands, to the sufferers by fire and war in the Connecticut valley, during the Revolutionary war.

Mr. Whiton, of Wakeman, requested that all the relics obtainable, of every kind, be brought to the Wakeman meeting.

W. C. Allen, of Elyria, a former secretary of the Firelands

Historical society and also a former clerk of Huron County, spoke briefly.

Upon motion the meeting took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock.

The auditing committee reported the treasurer's account correct and satisfactory.

Report of treasurer and auditing committee received and adopted.

A Quartet, consisting of Mrs. N. L. McLeod, Miss Georgie Smith, A. E. Rowley and Geo. S. Stewart, with Miss Fannie Flinn at the piano, sang very acceptably, "Moonlight Will Come Again."

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787,

Was then taken up and able, instructive and interesting addresses were made by Hons. C. P. Wickham, John A. Williamson, L. C. Laylin, P. N. Schuyler and C. H. Gallup, each taking up different and distinct features of this great document, and presenting them in admirable light before the large audience, which filled the court room.

Interspersed with the addresses, was singing by Mrs. N. L. McLeod and the quartet. "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" and "The Farmer and His Girls" were thus beautifully given.

Upon motion of Judge C. B. Stickney a hearty vote of thanks was given the officers of the court and Judge G. T. Thomas for their courtesy and kindness in giving the society the use of the court room; to Mrs. McLeod and the quartet for their choice music; to the A. B. Chase company for the use of the piano and to the several speakers for the able addresses given.

Hon. L. C. Laylin offered the following resolutions in honor of the Hon. E. Bogardus our former president for four years, recently deceased.

Resolved—That the members of the Firelands Historical Society have learned with feelings of sincere sorrow the news of the departure of our former President of this society and our co-worker in its interests, the Hon. Evert Bogardus, whose death occurred on Saturday, June 25, 1892, aged 78 years and 9 months, at his home in North Monroeville, after an illness of several month's duration.

Resolved—That in his demise our society has lost an ever earnest friend and supporter; one whose counsels were always wise

and whose intelligent efforts for the success of the society will be greatly missed.

Resolved—That we herein desire to express our sincere appreciation of him as a friend and a man deservedly prominent in public affairs; a christian gentleman whose life is worthy of imitation; whose intelligence and ripe experience have given his name a place among the most honored pioneers of the Firelands.

Resolved—That as a mark of our appreciation we direct that these resolutions be placed upon the records of this society and that they be published with the proceedings of this annual meeting and that copies of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

All joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" after which the Rev. J. M. Seymour pronounced the benediction and the 36th annual meeting was declared adjourned.

It was a largely attended and profitable meeting.

F. R. LOOMIS.

Secy. pro tem.

FALL MEETING,

AT WAKEMAN, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1892.

MORNING SESSION.

The Fall Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society was held in the Congregational Church, in Wakeman, on Wednesday, Sept. 14th, 1892.

The meeting was announced to be held in Hyde's Grove, but owing to the severe storm of Tuesday, it was too wet to hold an out door meeting, and so the largest building in town was prepared.

The east room of the church was devoted to the display of relics, which were in the care of J. M. Whiton and arranged by him. The display was the best arranged and by far the largest collection ever exhibited at any of the meetings, and what made the exhibit most interesting was the fact that the collection was never exhibited before. The room was thronged from morning to night, with those curious to behold the relics of by-gone days. Natural curiosities of the geological world, relics of the stone age, and of the aboriginal inhabitants of Ohio were represented. Curiosities, from the early days of the centuries gone by, were there, as well as of the century now nearly closed. The relics of pioneer life in Ohio were numerous and plenty. We were not able to collect a list of the articles. We noticed two wooden mouldboard plows, a wooden mortar and pestle used to pound the corn preparatory to making the johnny cake and mush, the flax wheel and hetchel, cards

and wool combs, cow bells and sheep bells, and hundreds of other articles. Mr. Whiton was present and devoted the whole day to showing and explaining the various uses of the articles on exhibition.

The people began to gather several hours before the hour appointed for the opening of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk.

The Secretary and Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer of the Society being absent, G. H. Mains was elected as Secretary and Treasurer, *pro tem*.

The meeting was then formally opened by the choir singing America, after which Rev. Dr. H. A. Thompson offered prayer.

Capt. D. W. C. Wilson, of Wakeman, was then called upon and gave in a few brief words the welcome address. This was responded to by the President of the Society, G. T. Stewart, who spoke very feelingly of the hardships and privations, as well as the heroic achievements of the Pioneers of the Firelands.

Rev. Dr. H. A. Thompson, of Columbus, late President of Otterbein University and an officer of the State Archaeological Society, was present and gave some capital talks. He proposed that the Pioneers of the Firelands should furnish a Pioneer Kitchen complete with all its furniture, to exhibit in the Ohio department of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago and a committee was accordingly appointed to take the matter in charge, consisting of G. T. Stewart, Mary Stewart, Mrs. F. G. Lockwood, Dr. S. P. Hildreth, J. D. Easton, H. P. Starr, John M. Whiton and Mrs. Humphrey.

The choir then sang "Blest Be the Tie That Binds," after which the meeting adjourned for the noon hour.

A sumptuous repast had been prepared by the ladies of Wakeman of which all were asked to partake. Special tables had been prepared in the west room for the veterans of 70 years or over. While the dining room of the basement had been prepared for the reception of a large number.

The following is a list of persons present 70 years of age or over.

Wm. Armstrong, Wakeman, 96; Mrs. G. Terry, Wakeman, 86; C. C. Canfield, Wakeman, 84; E. O. Merry, Bellevue, 83; Sanford Waldron, Wakeman, 82; L. Luce, Wakeman, 82; Mrs. P. A.

Wood, Wakeman, 82; W. H. Wildman, Wakeman, 82; Daniel Kellogg, Oberlin, 82; C. B. Stickney, Norwalk, 82; Nathaniel Burdue, Norwalk, 82; Geo. Burdue, East Townsend, 81; Mrs. L. Luce, Wakeman, 81; Mrs. Sarah A. Ward, Wakeman, 81; Joseph Haskins, Wakeman, 80; D. N. Green, Florence, 80; Barnum Peck, Florence, 78; C. C. Greene, Fitchville, 78; Mrs. Abbie Peck, Wakeman, 78; Mrs. Chloe Corbin, Wakeman, 78; Jas. Daley, Wakeman, 77; J. M. Pierce, Wakeman, 77; Mrs. W. H. Wildman, Wakeman, 76; Thomas Brooks, Wakeman, 76; Forsythe Arnold, Wakeman, 76; A. Howard, Hartland, 76; C. H. Jackson, Hartland, 76; J. D. Easton, Monroeville, 75; Geo. W. Clary, Birmingham, 74; Mrs. J. Haskins, Wakeman, 74; B. Cross, Wakeman, 73; Jane Marks, Wakeman, 73; Fanny Bright, Wakeman, 73; Truman Simons, Wakeman, 73; Mrs. J. Chamberlain, Oberlin, 73; Mrs. E. Barnes, Wakeman, 72; Mrs. Jas. Daley, Wakeman, 72; Mrs. H. Waldron, Wakeman, 72; Mrs. Mary Scott, Wakeman, 72; Edward Denman, Wakeman, 72; C. C. Parsons, Wakeman, 72; C. R. Shelton, Wakeman, 72; Mrs. C. Post, New London, 72; Mrs. G. W. Clary, Birmingham, 72; L. S. Hall, Wakeman, 71; A. B. Coe, Wakeman, 71; N. E. Hendryx, Wakeman, 71; W. W. Stiles, Clarksfield, 71; J. N. Barnum, Clarksfield, 71; Elias Jarrett, Norwalk, 71; O. Simons, Elysian, Minn., 71; Mrs. L. M. Wright, N. Y. City, [Taught school in Clarksfield 51 years ago.] 70; Asa Minor, New London, 70; Ruth A. Harrison, Florence, 70; Hiram Aldrich, Wakeman, 70; Mrs. C. Burr, Wakeman, 70; Emila Whitmore, Wakeman, 70; Wm. Denman, Wakeman, 70; E. H. Andress, Birmingham, 70; H. P. Starr, Birmingham, 70.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the meeting was again called to order by the President.

The choir sang an anthem, after which Hon. L. C. Laylin, of Norwalk, was introduced and delivered a very entertaining address on the first centenary of the grant by the state of Connecticut of the half million acres composing the Firelands, to the sufferers by fire and devastations inflicted by the British armies in the Revolutionary War, invading the Valley of the Connecticut, especially in the nine towns of Danbury, Fairfield, Greenwich, Groton, East Haven, New Haven, New London, Norwalk and Ridgefield. This was listened to with marked attention.

A very interesting outline history of the Coe family, of which

A. B. Coe, of Wakeman is a representative, was then read by the President. This family are direct descendants from the martyr Cooe, who was burned at the stake in England in 1555 because he would not renounce his religion.

Mr. Wm. Armstrong of Wakeman, the oldest person present was called out and a short biography of his life given. He was born at Mt. Upton in Albany Co., N. Y. on Feb. 3rd 1796, and came to Ohio 38 years ago.

Mrs. G. Terry was next called upon, she being the oldest lady present. Her biography has already been published in the Pioneer.

Each of these aged persons was then presented with a fine bouquet of flowers prepared by Mrs. Gertie Whiton.

Other Pioneers were then called out. Judge C. B. Stickney of Norwalk, an octogenarian, responded, giving a very pleasant account of his 80 years of bachelor life, fifty of which had been spent in Norwalk, forty-five in the practice of law.

P. N. Schuyler of Bellevue, was called upon and gave a very interesting account of the transfers of the Firelands from the first discovery of this country to the settlement of the same.

Dr. S. P. Hildreth then read a bill of sale of a slave once owned by him while a resident of Tennessee, and also an agreement whereby several slaves were transferred from one owner to another. He gave an interesting account of how he became a slaveholder.

At this stage of the meeting Mrs. Bertha Russell sang a very appropriate and beautiful solo, "The Old Wooden Rocker."

P. N. Schuyler moved that the thanks of the society be extended to the people of Wakeman for their unbounded hospitality, and to the choir for their beautiful music. The motion was carried unanimously.

Moved and carried that the thanks of this meeting be extended to Dr. Thompson for his able address delivered this forenoon.

Mr. E. A. Burr then related a story of the killing of a very large panther in the Hartland swamp about fifty years ago. He also related the story of finding a hoop snake fast to a tree in Norwalk, and the killing of a rattler as large as a man's arm and six feet long.

The account of the killing of a large bear in Berlin by James Brewer over 70 years ago was called for and related by G. H. Mains,

Mrs. Anna Canfield then sang a beautiful solo; "The Harvest Time is Passing Away."

L. S. Hall was called out and related some stories of pioneer days. He exhibited a cow bell which he said was found the next morning after a serenade given his brother at the time of his wedding fifty years ago, and a sheep bell that a sheep brought into Wakeman when driven by him 55 years ago.

After a few more remarks the meeting closed with the choir singing "God be with you 'till we meet again," and thus ended one of the most entertaining and pleasant meetings of the Firelands Historical Society.

G. H. MAINS, Sec'y. pro tem.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING,

AT NORWALK, JUNE 30th, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual meeting of the Firelands Historical society was held in Whittlesey hall, Norwalk, on Friday, June 30, 1893, with a good attendance of old pioneers and friends of the society.

The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock a. m., by President G. T. Stewart, who invited the Rev. T. F. Hildreth to open the meeting with prayer.

Recording Secretary F. H. Jones being absent, the society chose F. R. Loomis as secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the last annual meeting of the society and of the last meeting of the Board of Directors and Trustees were read by Secretary Loomis and approved by the society. President G. T. Stewart then read the

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND TRUSTEES,

As follows:

The Board of Directors and Trustees of the Firelands Historical Society respectfully submit their annual report for the year ending June 30, 1893.

The society held but one quarterly meeting in the last year, which was at Wakeman, on the 14th of September 1892. It was largely attended by the old pioneers and citizens of the Firelands

and furnished one of the best exhibitions of relics in the history of the society.

Arrangements were made for the next quarterly meeting, on Washington's Birthday, February 22, at Berlin Heights, but a local epidemic occurring there near that time, prevented the meeting.

The society is free from debt and has a sufficient fund for printing the next pamphlet volume of the Pioneer, which will appear in a few weeks.

Two facts remain as they were, and both await the action of the people to be urged forward by this society. No monument has yet been erected in Huron County, to honor her many gallant sons who served in the cause of the country in its armies, and no suitable place has been provided at Norwalk, in which this society can properly preserve and exhibit its historical collections for the benefit of the people.

A Monumental hall at Norwalk combining these two objects is an enterprise worthy of the attention and efforts of all patriotic citizens and we most earnestly commend it to them.

F. R. LOOMIS,	} Trustees and Directors.
C. H. GALLUP,	
J. M. WHITON,	
S. A. WILDMAN,	
H. P. STARR,	

Norwalk, Ohio, June 30, 1893.

C. H. Gallup, librarian of the society, then made a verbal report of the number and condition of the volumes of the Pioneers sold, on hand, etc.

F. R. Loomis, biographer of the society, made his report as follows:

BIOGRAPHER'S REPORT.

To the Officers and Members of the Firelands Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the hope that we shall soon publish Volume VII, New Series of the Firelands Pioneer, in which will appear all the obituary notices furnished to your biographer up to date, I will not occupy your valuable time this morning by giving in detail the many notices of the life history and death of old pioneers upon the Firelands, and friends and patrons of our Historical Society.

I have in hand more than a hundred such notices, many of them exceedingly interesting.

During the year since our last meeting, the grim reaper has gathered one of our life members, General and Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, who died suddenly, at his home in Fremont, on Tuesday, January 17, 1893, leaving a noble record of an honored and useful life, full of good works and grand thoughts. We

the following table, which is a summary of the results of the various experiments conducted during the last few years.

The first column shows the number of cases of the disease, the second column the number of deaths, and the third column the number of recoveries. The fourth column shows the number of cases which have been cured by the treatment.

The following table shows the results of the various experiments conducted during the last few years. The first column shows the number of cases of the disease, the second column the number of deaths, and the third column the number of recoveries.

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feel honored in having such a man associated with us as a life member of our excellent society.

On Monday, August 22, 1892, General Franklin Sawyer, who has been identified with our society from its beginning, died at the home of his son Frank, in Norwalk, after a lingering illness with paralysis.

Many others of our old citizens and pioneers have passed from the scenes of earthly activity since last we met in annual gathering and one by one those who remain are being gathered like shocks of corn fully ripe for the harvest.

We are gratified to find so many aged men and women still with us and so many that may properly be designated pioneers of the Firelands.

We hope that their lives may be spared for many years yet, to grace our meetings with their sacred presence and to entertain us with their narratives of pioneer life in these then western wilds.

It behooves us to carefully secure all we can of these records from the lives of living witnesses, before their instructive and interesting testimony is lost beyond recovery.

In conclusion, let me urge upon the friends of deceased pioneers to promptly furnish the Biographer of the Firelands Historical Society with brief, carefully prepared obituary notices of those who have departed this life, and of those who still live but must soon pass to the immortal land beyond this home on the Firelands.

One of the grand objects of our society is to perpetuate the memory of those who have lived and toiled and died in our midst and have made this region so goodly a heritage for present and future generations. Very respectfully submitted,

F. R. LOOMIS, Biographer.

The Librarian's and Biographer's reports were accepted and approved by the society. C. W. Manahan, treasurer of the society, made his report as follows:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

July 13, 1892. Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	\$ 34.41
Jesse Wetmore's note.....	500.00
Sept. 15, at the meeting in Wakeman.....	
H. H. Weeks of Kipton, membership.....	.50
Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain of Oberlin, membership.....	.50
H. M. Townsend of Cleveland, No. 9, Jay St., life member,	5.00
Dec. 15, Interest on Wetmore's note.....	40.00

Total July 5, 1893.....\$580.41

C. W. MANAHAN, Treasurer.

The Treasurer's report was approved.

H. P. Starr, the society's delegate to the World's Columbian Exposition, gave an interesting report of the Pioneer Kitchen

exhibit made by him in the Anthropological building on the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. This report was supplemented by a letter from M. C. Reed of Hudson, O., giving a graphic description of Mr. Starr's exhibit, which was read by the secretary.

This report and letter were ordered to be published in the next number of the Pioneer. Upon motion of J. D. Easton, the President was instructed to select a committee of five upon nomination of officers for the ensuing year. In accordance with this motion President Stewart announced the following committee, viz: J. D. Easton, J. M. Whiton, H. P. Starr, J. N. Barnum and C. W. Manahan. This committee retired for consultation.

Next in order was an exhibit of relics by various persons present; also numerous articles were read, and remarks were made by J. N. Watros and others.

C. C. Parsons of Wakeman, recited a pioneer poem which was very appropriate to the occasion and was received with applause.

An article on the discovery of America by Columbus, prepared by I. M. Gillett, was read by Secretary Loomis.

Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin, gave an interesting talk on the exhibits of ancient implements, etc., from prehistoric times and peoples. He urged the importance of Ohio people waking up to the value of securing the relics from our own state and providing for their preservation, in suitable places for their exhibition, etc.

Secretary Loomis spoke of the illness of J. D. Chamberlain, an active worker for the society, and presented his regards and good wishes to the society, also his regrets at being unable to be present at this annual meeting. A letter received by Mr. Chamberlain from Charles P. Greene of Kansas, was also read by Secretary Loomis.

The following persons became annual members at this time, by paying 50 cents each, viz:

J. D. Easton, J. M. Whiton, L. S. Gibson, A. W. Maynard, H. P. Starr, C. W. Manahan, J. N. Barnum, Rev. J. H. Pitezel, I. B. Hoyt, John Ernsberger, James Roberts and Edward Seeley.

J. M. Whiton asked those who had curios and pioneer relics which they would be willing to have exhibited at the World's Fair, to send the same to him at Wakeman, and they would be forwarded.

Joel Smith, an old pioneer of Milan, gave an interesting account of the ancient fortifications and mounds around Milan, and spoke of curiosities existing in the vicinity of North Milan.

F. R. Loomis spoke of the history and record of the Old State Road in the vicinity of Norwalk, and said it had a wonderful history past and present. He mentioned the completion there, this very day, of the Sandusky, Milan & Norwalk Electric Railway, via the Old State Road.

C. H. Gallup gave interesting reminiscences of the old fort on the Monroeville road, which he well remembered as in a very perfect condition, when he was a boy; but which the great leveler, time, and the plow had now nearly obliterated. He expressed regret that steps had not been taken, in an early day, to preserve this relic of a former nation. He appealed to all to aid in preserving the history and relics of our vicinity.

The committee on nomination of officers presented the following report.

To the Firelands Historical Society:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee on nomination of officers for the ensuing year, would respectfully recommend the following persons to serve you, viz:

For President, G. T. Stewart;

“ 1st Vice President, J. D. Easton;

“ 2d Vice President, H. P. Starr;

“ Recording Secretary, F. H. Jones;

“ Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Gibbs;

“ Treasurer, C. W. Manahan;

“ Librarian, C. H. Gallup;

“ Biographer, F. R. Loomis;

“ Board of Directors and Trustees: J. M. Whiton, I. M. Gillett, C. H. Gallup, O. C. Tillinghast and F. R. Loomis.

Respectfully submitted,

J. D. EASTON,

J. M. WHITON,

H. P. STARR,

J. N. BARNUM,

C. W. MANAHAN,

} Committee.

The report of the committee was received and unanimously adopted.

The society adjourned for a Pioneer dinner, at the Palace restaurant, which had been provided free for all, by the Norwalk people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock p. m. by President Stewart, who introduced Prof. G. F. Wright of Oberlin, who occupied the afternoon with a most interesting lecture on the Geological history of the great lakes of North America.

A large audience listened attentively and profitably to Prof. Wright's able discourse, illustrated by large maps.

EVENING SESSION.

Whittlesey hall was well filled in the evening to hear Prof. Wright's famous lecture on "The Ice Age of North America," illustrated very finely with Stereopticon views.

At the close of the lecture, upon motion of C. H. Gallup, a hearty vote of thanks was given to Prof. Wright for his two interesting and instructive lectures.

Upon motion the society then adjourned.

The Thirty-Seventh Annual meeting of the society was a very pleasant, enjoyable and profitable one.

F. R. LOOMIS, Secretary pro tem.

SUMMER MEETING,

AT BERLIN HEIGHTS, AUGUST 31st, 1893.

MORNING SESSION.

At about the hour of 11 a. m. the society was called to order in the grove, by the president, G. T. Stewart of Norwalk. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Geo. Hill of Berlin Heights. In the absence of the secretary, Mr. F. S. Fowler of Berlin Heights, was elected secretary pro tem.

The audience was favored with a violin duet by the Bellamy brothers of Berlin Heights. The president read an invitation from the New Haven Colony Historical Society, of New Haven, Conn., inviting delegates to attend the dedication of their memorial hall, on September 28, 1893.

Extracts from a pamphlet history of the family and descendants of Ezra Green, of Litchfield County, Conn., part of whom were Firelanders, compiled by Charles R. Green of Lyndon, Kansas, were then read by the president.

A brief sketch by I. M. Gillett, of the Old State Road, now becoming famous as the route of the new S. M. & N. Electric Ry., was next read by the president.

A poem written and contributed by Rev. J. H. Pitezel of Norwalk, entitled, "Then and Now—A Contrast," was also read by the president.

Mrs. Virginia Harrington of Collins, O., being invited to the platform, read a very interesting paper entitled, "The New Times

as Compared with the old." After a few introductory remarks by the president, the meeting was opened for brief talks from the pioneers.

Hon. E. P. Hill of Berlin Heights, gave a short history of the Hill family. His father, Noah Hill, was a ship carpenter by trade, and moved to this place when the speaker was six years old, and settled on a farm of 200 acres which is now occupied principally by the Hill family. Horace L. Hill, the oldest son, is alive and in Berlin Heights. He is 86 years old and in good health. E. L. Hill, the second son, is dead, but his son, B. I. Hill, is a successful farmer living about one mile west of town. His youngest son, Sterling L. Hill, lives on the old homestead and has one of the most perfect fruit farms in Berlin township. E. P. Hill, the speaker, was the third son and of course had nothing to say for himself; but his past life and the respect and esteem in which he is held by the citizens of Berlin, will speak for him. About forty years ago he was State Senator from this district. B. L. Hill, the fourth son, was a doctor, lawyer, and a representative in the Ohio legislature. He died in California, several years ago.

Mr. Hyman Judson was then called to the stand and made a few brief remarks. He is an old pioneer, one of the first residents of the township. He is 94 years old and resides with his son on the old homestead in West Berlin. Mr. Judson was the oldest person present at the meeting.

C. C. Parsons of Wakeman, then gave an interesting history of the battle and victory of Commodore Perry on Lake Erie. He recited a poem entitled, "The Tragedy," connected with that event. O. C. Tillinghast, of the committee of arrangements, then announced that dinner was ready at the hall and a recess was taken until 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The forenoon session was held in the grove, but the air being cool the afternoon meeting was held in the Congregational church.

After the singing of "America," Hudson Tuttle of Berlin Heights, read a sketch of the life of Mrs. Hannah Cuddeback of Vermillion, who is one of the oldest persons now living in the county. She was born in Marcellus, N. Y., August 12th, 1790, and came with her husband, James Cuddeback, to Ohio, in the year 1811, settling on a farm about one mile west of Vermillion. She is the mother of seven children, four of whom are now living, and

at present lives with her daughter, Mrs. Sarah Simpson of Vermillion, and is over 103 years old. She still retains her faculties, both mental and physical, in a remarkable degree.

Mr. Tuttle also read an account of the life of Daniel W. Tenant, late of Berlin township, written but a short time before his death. Mr. Tenant was born in Colchester, Conn., in 1803, and died in Berlin Heights a few years ago. A brief sketch of the life of Thomas Andrews of Berlin township, who died in June, 1893, was also given by Mr. Tuttle. Mr. Andrews was a veteran bridge builder and has left his good monuments all over Erie county. A sketch of the life of Mrs. E. B. Peck of Florence, was also read by Mr. Tuttle.

He then gave a very interesting account of the life of his mother who died a short time ago, at the age of 93 years. She was born in New Hampshire in 1800; was married to Nathan Tuttle in 1820, and came to Huron soon after. They had walked the pleasant and rugged paths of life together for sixty-nine years. Mr. Tuttle closed with a very interesting address on the "Pioneers of Berlin," among whom were the Hills, Tillinghasts, Otises, Fowlers, Davises, and a score more. At the close of the address, the audience joined with the choir in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

The president introduced Rev. Dr. T. F. Hildreth of Norwalk, who gave a very interesting and able address on "The Decline and Extinction of the Savage Races and the Advance of Civilization on the Western Reserve." The choir then sang "Way Down Upon the Suwanee River."

A list of pioneers present, who were over sixty-nine years old, with their ages, was read, as follows:

E. P. Hill, Berlin Heights, 82; Mrs. Gelletta Terry, Wakeman, 87; I. T. Reynolds, Berlin Heights, 87; Hyman Judson, Berlin Heights, 94; J. S. Davis, Berlin Heights, 81; Leonard Fisk, Berlin Heights, 82; Waterman Fisk, Berlin Heights, 84; M. S. Harrington, Collins, 80; E. B. Peck, Florence, 80; E. Holliday, Hartland, 82; N. G. Sherman, Norwalk, 83; I. N. Reed, Berlin Heights, 82; Mrs. Julia Todd, Vermillion, 85; Mrs. Lucy Bailey, Milan, 87; Cyrus Sutton, Florence, 82; Elias Jarrett, Norwalk, 72; Almon Howard, Beebe, 77; R. C. Dean, Townsend, 78; Mrs. E. P. Hill, Berlin Heights, 75; George Chase, Berlin Heights, 77; C. C. Parsons, Wakeman, 73; E. H. Andress, Birmingham, 70; H. P. Starr, Birmingham, 71; J. D. Easton, Monroeville, 77; G. W. Clary,

Birmingham, 75; George Burdue, Townsend, 82; W. J. Rowland, Florence, 77; M. Gorman, Berlinville, 78; G. T. Stewart, Norwalk, 70; Daniel Minkler, Vermillion, 79; W. H. Hine, Berlin Heights, 72; Chester King, Vermillion, 75; J. N. Barnum, Clarksfield, 72; Mrs. S. Y. Nelson, Collins, 70; Isaac McKesson, Collins, 73; W. M. Waite, Berlinville, 76; Mrs. W. M. Waite, Berlinville, 71; Mrs. H. C. Fitch, Monroeville, 74; J. W. Youngs, Berlin Heights, 70; S. S. Phillips, Berlin Heights, 78; Clarissa Clawson, Norwalk, 82; Mrs. H. L. Hill, Berlin Heights, 79; L. D. Gibson, Berlin Heights, 73; Mrs. Elizabeth Darey, Berlin Heights, 70; George N. Reynolds, Hartland, 73; Mary H. Chase, Berlin Heights, 73; Charles Rathburn, Berlin Heights, 72; Joseph Truman, Clarksfield, 73; W. T. Mason, Florence, 73; Theo. L. Curtiss, Ceylon, 75; Milo Cartwright, Bronson, 79; Philip Morton, Berlin Heights, 76; Mrs. P. R. Fowler, Berlin Heights, 73.

On motion of J. D. Easton of Monroeville, the thanks of the society were tendered to the speakers, the choir and the citizens of Berlin. The exercises closed with the singing of the hymn, "God be with you till we meet again," and the benediction by Rev. George Hill of Berlin Heights.

Thus closed one of the most successful meetings of the Firelands Historical society. The attendance, as estimated, was over 400. An elegant dinner was served by the citizens of Berlin, and the weather was as nearly perfect as could be desired.

F. S. FOWLER, Sec'y. Pro tem.

OUR CENTENARIANS—Honor to the Aged.

An Address Delivered before the Annual Meeting of the
Firelands Historical Society in Norwalk,
O. June, 17th, 1891.

BY G. T. STEWART ESQ. OF NORWALK, OHIO.

(Revised, with addenda, to January 1, 1894.)

Human life is defined by Webster, as "The time during which the human soul and body are united; the period between birth and death; the present state of existence;"

Herbert Spencer says, "Life is the continuous adjustment of internal to external relations."

Bichart, an eminent French physiologist, defines it as "The sum of functions which resist death."

Without wandering farther away into the realm of metaphysics, we come back to Webster, and take another and better definition which he gives of real life: "The attainment or experience of enjoyment in the right use of the powers; especially, happiness in the favor of God."

Life naturally divides itself into three periods; youth, middle age and old age.

The first thirty years are those of our growing and maturing existence. The next thirty form the strength and summit,

and the next thirty, the decline of physical life. But, under the Divine rule, moral, spiritual and intellectual life, may and generally should continue their development and upward growth, to the last verge of our human existence.

The golden ladder of age has its five successive rounds, from which the line of rectitude leads to the higher and better life.

Those of three score years, on the first round, we name sexagenarians; and though within the borders of old age, they compose a very large part of the most influential, active, enterprising and useful of our population.

Those of three score years and ten, on the second round, we name septuagenarians; and though comparatively less in number, they are found in all the learned professions, industries, trades and commerce; still maintaining important and beneficent relations in society and government.

The third golden round of fourscore years, held by the octogenarians, shows not a few in this and other countries, whose life work is yet in progress and of great value to the world.

The fourth golden round, of fourscore and ten years, held by the nonagenarians, is above the many, yet not a few are to be counted in the Firelands, and in all parts of our state and country, who have attained that eminence, with enjoyment for themselves and blessings to those around them.

The fifth golden round, of the Centenarians, is pressed by the steps of comparatively few. We have had several honored pioneers of the Firelands, who have risen to that age.

Martin Kellogg of Bronson, whose obituary appears in this volume of the Pioneer, had passed the 106th year of his life. He helped to organize the Firelands Historical Society, on the 17th of June, 1857, and was then appointed a member of the committee for Bronson, to collect and report the early statistics and historic facts in the settlement of that township; which duty, he ably and faithfully performed, as the published volumes of the Pioneer testify.

Twelve years ago he was one of the Corporators and Directors of this Society and was elected an honorary life member of it.

He was clerk of the first election held in Norwalk and Bronson townships.

Three remarkable coincidences were wrought into his life history. On the 17th of June, seventy-eight years ago, he left New

England for the Firelands; on the 17th of June seventy-seven years ago, he began his residence on his homestead farm where he died; and on the 17th of June, thirty-six years ago, he helped organize this Firelands Historical Society.

We have his long life record before us, all inscribed with good words and good works, and inspired with the power of an example true to God and loving to humanity.

Of the other centenarians of the Firelands who have passed away, one was David Stiles, who died at Dubuque, Iowa, in October, 1873, aged 107 years. (See *Firelands Pioneer*, volume IX, page 62; and volume XI, page 93; old series.)

Another was Collins A. Brown, who died on April 14th, 1887, at his residence in Fitchville township, Huron County, in the 102d year of his age. (See *Firelands Pioneer*, volume III, page 70; and volume IV, page 111; new series.)

Mrs. Hannah Cuddeback of Vermillion Township, is now living in her 104th year. (See page 44 of this volume.)

In the adjoining county of Lorain, Horatio N. Perry, died at his home in Wellington, on Feb. 16th, 1891, in the 101st year of his life. He was born March 16th, 1790, and was a relative of the famous, Commodore Perry. He was grandfather of Mrs. S. K. Laundon of Wellington.

Daniel Barlitt the centenarian of Sandusky county, whose biography appeared in the *Firelands Pioneer*, (volume V, page 89, new series,) celebrated his 102d anniversary on the 24th of June, 1890, at his farm residence in Liberty township, on the north bank of the Sandusky River. He continued to superintend his farm, and seemed quite vigorous, without any serious abatement of his natural faculties.

Richard Brewer died at his residence in Florence township, Erie county, on May 6th, 1890; being 107 years old. (See *Firelands Pioneer*, volume VI, pages 59-64, new series.)

In the Muskingum Valley the aged pioneers are numerous.

There are scores of persons, scattered from Marietta to Coshocton, who have reached their 90th year, and there are two living centenarians.

On the 16th of October, 1893, Thos. Hardest, residing 25 miles north of Zanesville, celebrated his 103d birthday. He is a large man, and can see and hear remarkably well. Until two years ago,

it was his annual Easter custom to eat fish caught by his own hand from a creek flowing near the house.

A few miles west of the city lives Mary Williams, who, though 106 years of age is able to sew. She recently presented residents of the city with a quilt pieced by her own hands.

Two of the oldest centenarians in Ohio, died at or near Washington Court House, in Fayette County.

Mrs. Margaret Arnold, on April 8, 1890, in the 113th year of her life. She was born on the 4th of July, 1777, and seemed to be in good health up to the day of her death. No physician had been called to attend her in all her long life; and she was never known to be sick until the day of her death.

Abraham Payne, on March 15th, 1891, in the 112th year of his age.

William Kennedy died at his home near Marion, Ky., on March 27th, 1892, aged 106 years. He was born near where he died, and was probably the oldest native Kentuckian. He served through the war of 1812, and was drawing a pension for that service. He was married four times, and his descendants number 150, nearly all living near him. He could, up to the time of his last illness, walk a mile without fatigue, and was fond of relating incidents of his early life, of which he retained distinct memories.

Mrs. Anne Hyde died at Peeksville, N. Y., on August 24, 1892, in the 105th year of her age. She was the oldest pensioner on the rolls of the U. S. Government, and was born on April 28, 1789, two days before the inauguration of Washington as first president of this republic. To the last of her life she enjoyed the best of health, with no sick days, and passed away simply by a general failure of the vital forces. She had outlived all her direct relatives, and for forty years had her home with her grand nephew. Her husband served in the war of 1812.

Another widow of a veteran of that war, is commonly known as "Grandma Harper," living at Princeton, Mercer County, Missouri, in the 105th year of her age. She has four living sons, aged 56, 62, 65 and 75 years, and four daughters, aged 58, 62 (twin with the son of that age), 79 and 81, and has in all, over 600 living descendants. These facts are communicated by her grandson, J. T. Harper, to the *St. Louis Republic*.

Mrs. Nancy Allison Frost died at her home near Marietta, O. on the 10th of February, 1891, in the 107th year of her age. She

was born in Connecticut, on October 22d, 1784, and came with her father's family to Marietta in 1789. Shortly after their arrival, the terrible Indian war, in which so many whites were killed, broke out. All settlers there took refuge in the old stockade. While in this stockade, Mrs. Frost attended the first Sunday school north of the Ohio river.

William Sullivan died at Fairport, N. Y., on July 27, 1893, in the 108th year of his age. He had never required the services of a physician and appeared to die from the effects of the excessive heat of the weather, sinking gradually without suffering. He had been a farmer most of his life, was married three times and by his first wife had ten children, seven of whom survive him.

Mrs. Catharine Sharp of Philadelphia, celebrated her 114th birthday on the 6th of February, 1892, in that city, where she was born on the 6th of February, 1778. Her husband, who served in the war of 1812, died over 54 years ago, but the youngest of her four children still lives at the age of 74 years. Mrs. Sharp was living with her daughter and with five generations under the same home roof. Except a slight deafness her faculties were in good condition.

On the 12th of July, 1893, Mrs. Nancy W. Boynton of Hoo-sick Falls, observed the 100th anniversary of her birth. She was born in Fitchburg, Mass., her father being Aaron Wheeler, a captain in the revolutionary army. Mrs. Boynton is the mother of ten children, seven of whom are living. She has twenty grand children and ten great grand children. Her mental faculties are unimpaired and health good.

In the longevity of its inhabitants, the United States may justly claim precedence over the rest of the world.

A photograph of the oldest man in the world, hangs on the walls of the Vatican, at Rome; placed there several years ago, accompanied with proofs of its authenticity. It was that of a Catholic Indian in Monterey county, California, commonly known as "Old Gabriel," of whom an interesting account was published in the *Youth's Companion*, of February 19th, 1891. He was formerly a Tulare chief, and refused to learn any language other than his native Indian dialect. He was married by the Catholic church to seven successive wives; surviving them and all his immediate descendants. He died on the 16th of March, 1891, at the great age of 151 years. By his third wife he had a son who lived in Monterey County, Cal., 114 years.

In the same county of Monterey, another Indian named Casiano, died, aged 136 years. Another Indian named Lauriana, died in that county, aged 110 years. The ages of these Indians are proved by the records preserved in the Catholic Missions.

Of "Old Gabriel" it is said: "His diet was of the simplest and plainest food. He never used alcoholic liquors, tobacco, tea, or coffee. His favorite food was atole, a sort of Yankee minute pudding."

In Ohio, the most eminent jurist of the last half century, was Rufus P. Ranney, who died at his home in Cleveland, on the 6th of December, 1891, at the ripe age of 78 years. He was born at Blandford, Mass. on the 13th of October, 1813, and came with his father, as a pioneer of the Western Reserve, in the year 1824. From the time that he became Judge of the Supreme Court in 1851, until his death, he was the acknowledged head of the bench and bar of the state. Old age never dimmed the brightness of his intellectual crown.

Chief Justice Peter Hitchcock, who for 28 years was Judge of our Supreme Court, served as a member of the convention which framed our present constitution, when he was 70 years old.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, now in his 84th year, attributes his vigorous old age to the fact of his entire disuse of ardent spirits, tobacco, or narcotics, and his life habit of nine or ten hours sleep every night.

On the 6th of September 1893, Major Aaron Stafford, the last surviving officer of the war of 1812, died at his residence in Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y., in the ninety-ninth year of his age, having retained his mental faculties to the last.

Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, of Brooklyn, N. Y., brother of Henry Ward Beecher, is yet active in the ministry, though in his 91st year.

Rev. David Kammerer died at his home in Wooster, Ohio, May 8th, 1893, the oldest active minister of the German Lutheran Church, in the 91st year of his age, having spent seventy-one years in the ministry.

Samuel Edison, father of the great scientist, Thomas A. Edison, is in his 93d year, in good health and proud of his little daughter in her 7th year.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, former U. S. Secretary of State, Governor of New York and U. S. Senator, died on September 8th, 1893,

in his 86th year; until almost the close of life being remarkable for his strength, both of mind and body.

The famous author, poet and wit Oliver Wendell Holmes, yet maintains his brightness in the literary firmament and his good health, though in his 85th year. His classmate at Harvard University, Rev. Samuel Francis Smith, D. D., author of the famous hymns, "America—My country tis of thee," "Rock of Ages," "The Morning Light is Breaking," and other popular pieces, is now living in his 86th year in good health and busy in his literary and religious work.

President Blanchard of Wheaton College, in celebrating his 80th anniversary said: "I was born in a large, red farmhouse on the Green Mountains in the town of Rockingham, Vt, January 19, 1811. There were then no steamboats, railroads, telegraphs or telephones to make mankind next-door neighbors; few libraries to teach them, few factories in this country to clothe them, and no lucifer matches to light their fires. I went to a 'district school, at four, began the study of English Grammar at seven, Latin at twelve and taught school at fourteen and one-half years of age. The best Christian in town distilled cider-brandy and harvesting was deemed impossible without New England rum."

John Kennan, father of George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler and for most of his life a resident of Norwalk, Ohio, where George was born, has passed his 90th year, in good health and the cheerful enjoyment of life.

Mrs. Ann Baldy of Terra Haute, Ind., is living in her 105th year, in good health.

David J. Williams died at Saratoga, N. Y., December 30, 1893, at the age of 103 years. He was about as usual up to one week before. He was the son of Gershom Williams, who lived to be 113 years old. His grandfather died at the age of 129 years.

Sarah F. Van Nostrand of East Millstone, New Jersey, died December 15, 1893, of old age. She was born September 8, 1788, and was over 105 years old. Until a few months before her death, she was remarkably well preserved.

Miles Camp of Homerville, Medina Co., Ohio, died December 29, 1893, at the advanced age of 103 years. He was the father of Henry P. Camp, who represented Medina county in the Seventieth General Assembly of Ohio, and who died in office, in January, 1892,

at the age of 72 years. Mr. Camp the elder, was an active old gentleman after he reached his centennial year.

At the last session of the Ohio Legislature, Hon. Lester Taylor, who was a member of that body over sixty years ago, in 1832, revisited the Senate and received a public welcome. A reporter says: "He was born in 1798; came to Ohio in 1819, and was living a few miles east of Cleveland when elected. He made the trip from his home to Wheeling in company with a hired man, both horseback, taking turns in carrying his trunk on the pommel of the saddle, a toilsome, dangerous trip through the woods on account of floods. From Wheeling part of the trip was made by river, part of the trip over a turnpike to Licking county, and the balance by stage, rocking and pounding about amid the stumps and trees through the woods. In 1856 he was president pro tempore of the Senate, and as such, called the first Senate to order that ever met in the present state house. His review of the progress of the state was an interesting one. Although standing on the verge of a third century, his intelligent, handsome face lit up with enthusiasm, his voice came strong and full, and his words were eloquent and full of feeling. It was a remarkable scene, one never to be forgotten by all who listened to this representative of the legislature of sixty years ago. I was introduced to him as from Huron county. He shook my hand warmly and at once named Dr. Tilden, of Sandusky, as the representative of the undivided Huron county of that day in that long ago House of Representatives of 1832."

John R. Lewis of St. Charles, Ill., who is nearly 95 years of age, an uncle of Oscar F. and I. M. Gillett of Norwalk, is reported hale and hearty, walking without cane or overcoat in the coldest weather, and with a mind active as ever.

On May 30th, 1893, Hon. Charles Standart of Auburn, N. Y., well known on the Firelands, for the large business interests which made him a frequent visitor here in former years, celebrated his 90th anniversary, in good health and spirits. He located in Huron in the year 1824, and in the fall of 1828 shipped two cargoes of wheat to Buffalo. The cargoes comprised 9,000 bushels, and were the first product of that character ever shipped on Lake Erie.

Seneca W. Ely, who died recently at Cincinnati in his 80th year, was former publisher of the *Scioto Gazette* and Cincinnati

Gazette, and was not only a pioneer in journalism, but in railroads, having with nineteen others, organized the third railroad company in this state, the Marietta and Cincinnati, and being treasurer of the first street railway in Cincinnati. During the civil war he was largely engaged in sanitary work and was treasurer of the famous Mississippi Valley Sanitary Fair, which raised \$675,000 for the sick and wounded soldiers. He carried on many business interests until within a few days of his death. He was entitled by the Cincinnati press as the oldest editor and printer in the state, but that title has for many years belonged to Hon. Frederick Wickham of Norwalk, formerly Judge of Common Pleas and State Senator, and now senior editor of the *Norwalk Reflector*, with which paper he has been connected through more than half a century. On the 11th of March, 1892, he celebrated his 80th anniversary, and hundreds of the citizens of Norwalk, honored the occasion by gathering at his home to express their congratulations and personal regards for him. He has not lost his power of head and hand, but can exercise both, as he often does, at the same time, by thinking out and setting up in type, his own editorials, a feat that few printers achieve in the best years of their lives.

Joaquin Miller writes of the famous railroad pioneer, C. P. Huntington: "He has girdled the United States with steel and gridironed the continent, yet he is still building. He is far past the allotted three score and ten, yet he is toiling like an engine, as if he were indeed iron, soul and body."

Frederick Douglass, the eminent orator and leader of the African race in the United States, was born in February 1817, and now in his 77th year, holds his place on the platform with all his old time eloquence and power.

The great American poets William Cullen Bryant, Henry W. Longfellow and John G. Whittier, continued their literary achievements long after they had passed their seventieth year, and two of them after they had become octogenarians. Bryant was born on November 3, 1794, and died on June 12, 1878. Longfellow was born on February 27, 1807 and died on March 24, 1882. Whittier was born on December 17, 1807, and died in his 86th year, in 1893—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson as octogenarians, were at the summit of their great lives,

The records of the most prominent women of the United States, extend far into their old age. Lucy Stone died on October 18, 1893, in the 76th year of her age, preserving to the last of her well spent life, her mental vigor as chief editor and founder of the *Woman's Journal*, now in its twenty-fourth year, having a great circulation and influence, and her peculiar power and charm as a platform advocate of the reforms which she so ably represented before the people. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Gail Hamilton, Lydia H. Sigourney, Hannah Tracy Cutler, Dorothea Lynde Dix, Lucretia Mott, Emma Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, and other famous American women, most of them yet living, passed into old age with unabated intellectual and moral strength and success in their grand life work.

These and many other like facts, which might be gathered from our own and other states, show that at least in this country, old age is far from being a barren desert, or devoid of happiness; as has been sometimes depicted.

A carefully prepared list, compared with the census returns, shows that in Norwalk city and township, with a population of about nine thousand, there are above two hundred and fifty men and women, seventy years old and over, who, with few exceptions, are in the enjoyment of general good health, engaged in their usual vocations and active in business and social life.

Perhaps next to the United States, the tables of longevity favor some portions of Europe. From French records it appears that on the tenth anniversary of the taking of the Bastille, Bonaparte, then first consul, received two invalid soldiers; one of one hundred and six, and the other of one hundred and seven years; and in 1882, Peter Huel, who was then one hundred and seventeen years old, and the only Frenchman living who had seen Louis XVI, assisted at the inauguration of the statue of the Grand Monarch.

From official accounts of deaths in the Russian empire in 1839, it appears that there were eight hundred and fifty-eight persons whose ages ranged from one hundred to one hundred and five; one hundred and thirty ranging from one hundred and fifteen to one hundred and twenty; and three from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and fifty-six years.

Colonel Gritzenko of Pottawa, near Odessa, who, if he lives until February 17th, 1894, will celebrate his one hundred and twentieth birthday. Gritzenko entered the military service in the year

1789, 104 years ago, and received from the hands of Empress Catherine herself, a gold medal for conspicuous bravery at the assault on Ismail.

In ancient times, also, there are official records of centenarianism not easy to impeach. Among the distinguished persons whose age there would be abundant means of verifying, may be mentioned Fabius Maximus, who died a centenarian; Terentia, the wife of Cicero, who, according to some, lived to be one hundred and three, according to others, one hundred and twelve; Claudia, the wife of the Senator Aurelius, who died at one hundred and fifteen years of age.

Cicero, the great Roman orator, statesman and philosopher, who at the age of 64, was assassinated 43 years before the beginning of the Christian era, in his famous treatise *De Senectute*, mentions the Consul Marcus Valerius Corvus, then in the hundredth year of his age and Arganthorius of Gades, who reigned for 80 years and lived 120 years. He names the grand poets and philosophers of that and former ages, Homer, Sophocles, Hesiod, Isocrates, Georgias, Pythagoras, Plato, Xenocrates, Zeno, Cleanthes, Diogenes, Solon, Socrates, all famous for the works of their old age.

In the light of such examples, he compares the aged teachers and leaders of the people, to the pilot who holds the helm of the ship, and adds, "He does not do those things the young men do, but in truth, he does much greater and better things. Great actions are not achieved by exertions of strength, or speed, or by quick movement of bodies, but by talent, authority, judgment; of which faculties old age is usually so far from being deprived that it is even improved in them."

Of literature and learning in old age, he says:

"The old age of a life passed in peace and innocence and elegance is a gentle and mild one, such as we have heard that of Plato to have been, who, in his 81st year died while writing; such as that of Isocrates, who wrote that book which is entitled the *Panatheniacan* in his 94th year, and he lived five years after; whose master, Georgias, the Leontine, completed 107 years, nor did he ever loiter in his pursuit and labor; who, when it was asked of him why he liked to be so long in life, said, 'I have no cause for blaming old age.' An admirable answer and worthy of a man of learning."

Of aged rulers he says:

"Now authority is the crown of old age. How great was it

in Lucius Cæcilius Metellus! How great in Atilius Calatinus!—on whom was that singular inscription—“many nations agree that he was the leading man of the people.”

He urged the aged Romans to pursue their studies and thus become better teachers of the young; and rulers of the government. Of this he said:

“The intellectual powers remain in the old, provided study and application be kept up; and that not only in men, illustrious and of high rank, but also in private and peaceful life. For what is more delightful than old age, surrounded with the studious attention of youth.

“Shall we not leave even such a resource to old age, as to teach young men, instruct them, train them to every department of duty? An employment indeed, than which what can be more noble?”

Experience is the parent of wisdom and the best guide of genius. We find in history, that many of the most famous poets, philosophers, artists, historians, divines, scientists and statesmen did not fully develop their talents and attain their highest success, until after they had passed the meridian of life:

Some of the grandest men in our nation and the world, yet living, are octogenarians.

The Lord Chancellor of England, William E. Gladstone, now in his 85th year, (born December 29, 1809,) has exerted a vast personal influence on the destinies of the British Empire, and his latest achievement, in the passage through the House of Commons, of the Home Rule bill for Ireland, proves that his intellectual and moral faculties are not impaired by his old age.

The brilliant American orator Chauncey M. Depew, in a speech at dinner given in honor of his 58th birthday, on the 23rd of April 1893, said:

“Shakespeare died at fifty, and I am today fifty-eight, with the consciousness of firmer health, fuller powers and keener enjoyment of life than ever before. I believe Shakespeare died because he retired from business. He had demonstrated for the glory of the human intellect that “myriad minds” could be housed in one brain, and then retired to Stratford to live at ease. I have observed that health and longevity are indissolubly connected with work. Work furnishes the ozone for the lungs, the appetite and the digestion which support vigorous life, the occupation which keeps the brain active and expansive. When a man from fifty upward retires, as he says, for a rest, his intellectual powers become turbid, his circulation sluggish, his stomach a burden and the coffin

his home. Bismark at seventy-five, ruling Germany, Thiers at eighty, France, Gortschakoff at eighty-one, Russia, Gladstone at eighty-three, a power in Great Britain, Simon Cameron at ninety, taking his first outing abroad and enjoying all the fatigues as well as the delights of a London season, illustrate the recuperative powers of work. These men never ceased to exercise to the extent of their abilities, their faculties in their chosen lines. I have seen Gladstone moving along the street with the briskness of a man of twenty-five. I have heard him at the dinner table discourse for hours upon every living question as if he would live long enough to solve each one of them. I have sat with him in a box at the opera when the movement upon the stage absorbed him as completely as it did the musical critic in the orchestra chair; but his judgment was moved by the fresh enthusiasm of youth."

The present head of the Roman Catholic church, Pope Leo XIII, whose vigor of intellect and powerful leadership is recognized throughout the whole world, is nearly of the age of Gladstone, and in his 84th year. He was born on the 2d of March, 1810.

While the bodily powers decline in feebleness from advancing age, the best elements of human character should naturally increase in strength and rise with the true life, into higher altitudes.

Parental affection is a pledge and proof of immortality in the human soul. Its intense power in old age, has a pathetic illustration in the following incident, related by the *Atlanta (Ga.) Journal*:

"An old man, a resident of Holyoke, Mass., Eugene Starr by name, and seventy years of age, without money, travelled on foot all the way from his home to Georgia, to find the grave of his son, who died while a member of General Sherman's army. At last he found the grave, about three miles from Sandersville, and fell dead upon it. The grave was reopened and the father was buried beside his son."

The firm heroism of veteran soldiers on the battlefield, in their country's cause, is proverbial; and in all the great religious, moral, political and philanthropic movements and conflicts for the cause of humanity, the veteran pioneers have led the way. As the world's best leaders, they must be the world's best thinkers and students of knowledge. The famous French scholar Huet, read constantly until 91 years old and, it is said, knew more of books than any other man of his time.

Old age should be the welcome harvest time of human happiness, as it is of honor and usefulness. Every period of life has sources of enjoyments peculiar to itself, and should not be unfavorably contrasted with other periods of our existence. The mourn-

ful views of human life and old age presented by Job and his comforters, were contradicted by the Bible narrative of his own subsequent history, his long and very prosperous career and the happy close of his life.

The familiar words of King David, in the 90th Psalm,

"The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength labor and sorrow," may have been true under a monarchy and in the climate of Judea at the time when they were written, three thousand years ago; but they are not so appropriate to American civilization and the life giving atmosphere of our free Republic, in this Christian, 19th Century. They did not apply to the civilization of Rome, two thousand years ago, where the most honored heads of the government were often venerable for age; nor to the Roman Senate, which was composed entirely of old men, holding their office for life.

Of this golden age of the Roman republic Ovid, the poet, wrote:

"Time was when reverend years observance found,
And silver hairs with honor's meed was crowned.
In those good days the venerably old
In Rome's sage synod stood alone enrolled.
Experienced old she gave her laws to frame,
And from the *seniors* rose the *Senate's* name."

The same was true of Hebrew civilization. The high example set in the patriarchal age of that race was followed at the birth of the Hebrew nation; Moses selected seventy elders from the people, eminent for their age, experience and wisdom, whom he associated with himself in the government of Israel. Through all Jewish history and in that of the Christian Apostolic churches, the elders were the most revered and influential rulers of the people, both in temporal and spiritual affairs.

Anna, the prophetess, is described by Luke, as a widow of eighty-four years, serving in the temple, when the Christ child was first presented there.

So it was in ancient Syria, China, India, Egypt and generally through the oriental nations; where the crown of gray hairs was the most honored and august power in families, tribes and governments.

One of the ten commandments of God, was in honor of parents as fundamental to the life and perpetuity of nations.

It is a cardinal object of the Firelands Historical Society to support and diffuse a public sentiment in honor of old age. Such a sentiment is indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of any nation and to the stability of free government. The ancient adage, "Old men for counsel, young men for war," remains true in all the conflicts of life.

While "Young America" is an active, enterprising element, sometimes erratic, but often achieving remarkable results in our national progress, "Old America" must remain, in the future as in the past, the solid basis and bulwark of our civil republican institutions.

In conclusion, we add these beautiful words of David Dudley Field, as a crown of autumn roses for our Pioneers.

IN OLD AGE.

What is it now to live? It is to breathe
The air of heaven, behold the pleasant earth,
The shining rivers, the inconstant sea,
Sublimity of mountains, wealth of clouds,
And radiance o'er all of countless stars.
It is to sit before the cheerful hearth
With groups of friends and kindred, store of books,
Rich heritage from ages past,
Hold sweet communion, soul with soul,
On things now past, or present, or to come;
Or muse alone upon my earlier days,
Unbind the scroll, whereon is writ
The story of my busy life;
Mistakes too often, but successes more,
And consciousness of duty done.
It is to see—with laughing eyes the play
Of children sporting on the lawn,
Or mark the eager strifes of men
And nations, seeking each and all,
Belike advantage to obtain
Above their fellows; such is man!
It is to feel the pulses quicken, as I hear

Of great events near or afar,
Whereon may turn perchance
The fate of generations, ages hence.
It is to rest with folded arms betimes,
And so surrounded, so sustained,
Ponder on what may yet befall
In that unknown mysterious realm
Which lies beyond the range of mortal ken,
Where souls immortal do forever dwell;
Think of the loved ones who await me there,
And without murmuring or inward grief,
With mind unbroken and no fear,
Calmly await the coming of the Lord.

A SKETCH OF PRISON LIFE AT ANDERSONVILLE.

A Paper Read before the Winter Meeting of the Firelands
Historical Society, in Collins, O., February 22. 1892.

BY WILLIAM B. WOOLVERTON OF NORWALK, OHIO.

I cannot myself complain very bitterly of ill-treatment at the time of my capture. No personal violence was offered me, and I can excuse any ungentlemanly words used, for in the heat of battle the bravest and coolest of men are hasty in what they do and say. I can excuse them for taking our pocket books and watches upon the ground of necessity and want, but I never yet have been able to find an excuse for the horrible butchery and barbarous treatment of colored soldiers who were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the rebels. As I was marched from the place of capture to Guntown, I saw many of these unfortunate men, who had been shot dead in the road, horribly mangled by the heavy artillery wagons which had passed over their bodies. Their limbs broken, the bodies mangled and torn, their tongues protruding from their mouths, their eyes starting from their sockets, the returning wagons and artillery still passing over their bodies, no one having the decency to remove them or turn their teams an inch from their course to avoid a body.

This spectacle filled me with indescribable horror, and foreboded my treatment while in the hands of the enemy with visions

as fearful and appalling as giant fiends in dreams of youth. My forebodings were more than realized, for the horrors of the place to which we were taken, and the sufferings we were compelled to endure were more than mind can conceive, or pen describe.

Having been captured in the heat of summer, and while out for merely temporary purposes, but few of us had more than a rubber blanket by way of covering, and at Meridian, Mississippi, while on our way to Andersonville, we were formed into line and robbed of our rubber blankets, haversacks, canteens, cups, and knives and forks, those only saving these articles to themselves who were sharp enough to secrete them from their crafty searchers. In this condition we were turned into a field surrounded by a stockade, containing then, certainly not to exceed fifteen acres of land, out of which must be deducted the land enclosed by the dead line, a strip of land at least sixteen feet wide entirely around the prison, which was uninhabitable, and must have contained at least two and one half acres, upon which enclosure there were packed upwards of thirty-four thousand men, at the time I arrived there, June 21, 1864. Why I am able to state so definitely the number of prisoners at Andersonville at this time, may be explained in this way: The prisoners were divided into detachments, each of which numbered two hundred and seventy men, and the detachment of which I was a member was numbered 166, and as soon as one of the number died, the vacancy was immediately filled by a new prisoner, for new prisoners were coming in every day.

We arrived outside the stockade at Andersonville at about 2 o'clock, p. m. June 21, 1864, when I first met Captain Wirtz, and was then a witness to an act of his brutality, which, if I had never witnessed or heard of another act of his, fully prepared my mind to receive as true, anything he has ever been accused of.

We were sent into prison about 4 o'clock, p. m. of the same day.

It had been raining, and the sun had come out clear and bright, and was pouring down his heat with vigor and earnestness, while the fumes which were rising from that filthy place compelled us to cover our nostrils.

I have been upon the battle-field when vultures were devouring putrid horses; I have been in neighborhoods where fish were used as fertilizers; I have smelt all the smells which man, in the ordinary course of events, can ever smell, and while some of them

may have been more intense and strong, yet none have ever seemed so sickening as that which burst upon my senses when I first stepped within the gate of that accursed place.

The sight which then met my gaze almost made me tremble. Half naked skeletons were stalking about, it seemed, with death stamped upon every feature. We were crowded so that we could scarcely find a place to lie down, and sheltered, when sheltered at all, with nothing but a woolen blanket, with the moans of the dying and processions of the dead, as they were being carried to their last resting place, greeting us at every turn.

I looked in silence upon the horrible scene and wondered that humanity could endure it. The prison was afterward enlarged, and in the enlarged condition, contained about twenty-five acres of land from which should be deducted the "dead line" and swamp.

Our rations consisted of corn meal, corn bread, beans, mush, bacon and fresh beef, but not all this variety for the same day. For instance, a pint of corn meal with a piece of bacon an inch square, or a piece of beef twice as large, would constitute a ration for one man for one day. For another day a piece of corn bread $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches with the same amount of meat; for another day a pint of cooked beans with one fourth pint of meal with meat; another day a pint of mush with meat.

These rations were alternated, and not one of them sufficient for a single meal. I desire it remembered that while we were getting raw rations about every second or third day, we were never, while at Andersonville, furnished with anything to cook them in, and notwithstanding that fact many of us were robbed of everything which might have been converted into a convenience for cooking, at the time of our capture.

I remained at Andersonville from the 21st day of June until about the first of October, 1864, during which time, and in fact, during the entire nine months that I was a prisoner of war, I saw no moments during my hours of wakefulness but that hunger was continually gnawing at my vitals, and in my dreams I would see great tables loaded with delicious food, surrounded by bright and loving faces; but my hands would be paralyzed and I could not touch a morsel. My efforts to reach forward and satisfy my hunger would arouse me. I do not repeat this as a single dream, nor

mention myself as an isolated case, for such dreams were of nightly occurrence with me, and the telling of dreams of this character to one and another was as common as rising in the morning.

When I was captured I weighed over 160 pounds, and at my release less than 120 pounds. Neither had I, in the meantime, been prostrated with sickness or wasted by disease. I will add further that I was in no better flesh when captured than the average of men and very much better off than the average of prisoners when released. I was fully acclimated and could stand "grief."

But I had not yet finished the subject of rations. The beans which were furnished us for rations, were about the size of the common white bean, but colored, and had more the taste of the pea than of the bean, and were subject to the ravages of bugs, the same as peas. These "nigger peas," so called by the colored people, were cooked by the prison authorities with a very small quantity of bacon, and we, in order to have a "fill up", would add about five parts water and heat them over, and some of the bugs, rising to the top, would gather about them a little halo of grease as refreshing to the sight as rum to the confirmed inebriate. Not being able to remove the bugs without wasting the grease, we would take it all down together.

With an average lot of beans four bugs might be counted to every spoonful of beans. I speak with absolute certainty, for I have counted them many times. There was scarcely a moment during any day while at Andersonville, but that I could see some poor, half starved men picking up the bones that had been cast away, breaking them up and making soup of the little putrid grease that remained in them.

I am not repeating these horrors because it gives me pleasure to recount them, but because they are facts.

Besides the scarcity of rations and notwithstanding about one-half of them were furnished raw, we were furnished with a stick of wood, not half as large as my arm, to cook with, for each day. The stumps and roots were all dug from the ground, and I have known prisoners to be reduced to such straits for wood as to go into the swamp and pick up little slivers which had been used by some of the more aristocratic prisoners, for purposes which it would be highly improper to name here, wash and dry them and

with them cook their food; and yet the hills within forty rods of the prison gates were covered with timber, and every man within the stockade stood ready to cut the wood and back it in.

With all the scarcity of money within the prison, a stick of cord-wood of ordinary size was worth \$2.00 in greenbacks, or \$12, to \$15 in Confederate money. I have often seen it sold for that price. While at Florence, S. C., during the winter of 1864 and 1865, we were furnished with wood sufficient to cook our victuals, (all raw) by practicing the strictest economy, but not enough to think of warming by, and an abundance of wood within a stone's throw of us.

But to return to Andersonville. There has been so much said about the dead line that I can add nothing new. But as this was one of the great horrors of prison life, and with regard to which the greatest barbarities of the age were practiced, I cannot pass it without a brief mention.

At the upper side of the prison where the creek crossed the dead line, there was almost continually a crowd getting water, and a good share of the time at this place, the board that marked the line was gone. A sentinel-box stood within two rods of this place in which a guard was stationed. I have no means of knowing what instructions he had, but I do know that the guard stationed at this place, within twenty rods of Wirtz's headquarters, and in plain sight, during the seasons of the day when the creek was most crowded, would stand with his gun leveled at the crowd, his eye on the sight, and finger on the trigger, and without a note, or movement of warning, if a man slipped, or reached beyond the line, the guard would fire.

I have stood and watched the fiends for hours. It was almost a daily occurrence for some one to be shot at the creek, and I have known the guard, while shooting into the crowd, to hit two and even three at one shot; and the guard at this place was no more intent to kill a Yankee than at any other. But it more frequently happened that men would get near to, or beyond the line at this place.

I would do great injustice to certain Confederate guards did I not make an exception in their favor, to our general treatment. These were men who had been to the front, got badly cut up, and were sent back to recruit. I am quite certain that one of these regi-

ments was the 55th, Georgia. I am confident that we have no ground of complaint against them. They undoubtedly treated us as well as their instructions would permit.

The swamp before alluded to, deserves more particular mention, for of all filthy places I ever saw, this was the worst. It was a moving bed of maggots; the whole swamp having the appearance of a carcass, alive, and white with these slimy creatures that a breath of pure air would kill.

Any one seeing that swamp, or comprehending that such countless millions of these creatures inhabited it, will not disbelieve the statement heretofore made as to the smell when I first entered this prison. I have often seen ladies ascend into the sentry boxes, and invariably, as soon as their heads were above the stockade, their handkerchiefs would be immediately applied to their noses, and they would retire at once. This was almost a daily occurrence.

I have seen many of the sick, whose bones had worn through their flesh by lying upon the hard ground, and whose bodies had been taken full possession of by the maggots long before life had left the body.

The provisions made for the sick were entirely inadequate to the necessities of the place. I have no means of knowing in what manner the sick were treated who gained access to the hospital, and do not even remember of having been told. But I do know that it was very hard to get a man admitted, for I have often tried and failed.

The rules of the prison required that the sick should report outside of one of the gates every morning for medical attendance. Those who could not walk were carried in blankets by their comrades. I have seen hundreds of persons in attendance at the sick call, morning after morning, many of them unable to sit up, exposed to the intense heat of the sun for from two to three hours, awaiting their turn to get medicine.

The rules, making it necessary to keep the sick exposed in this manner, appeared to me so barbarous and inhuman, that I declined to present the sick of my detachment who could not walk, but went personally to the physicians and represented the ailments of such persons, asking medicine for them. I was very promptly

informed that no medicine would be given unless the patient was produced.

I remonstrated and insisted that the exposure worked more injury to the patient than all the medicine could do good, and absolutely refused to comply with the order.

I am not able to say what number of men died each day, but it was currently reported that the daily average was from one hundred and twenty-five to two hundred and fifty. I have no reason to disbelieve this, for the dead were being carried out almost constantly during the day; and in the morning, that portion of the prison near the gate, would be entirely covered with dead men, whose friends were waiting until the gates should be opened to give them an opportunity to deposit them in the "Dead-house."

This structure was entirely in keeping with the other appointments of the prison, being constructed in the manner of a cheap, open shed, and covered with boughs. I have often watched the removal of the dead from this place for burial. A large government wagon would be drawn up, three men would seize a body, two by the shoulders and one by the feet, and toss him into the wagon. From fourteen to eighteen bodies would be loaded into a wagon, and wagon after wagon would be loaded until the vault was cleared. This I have seen many times and it could be seen any day by any person who felt disposed to look.

I was informed by a person who assisted in burying the dead, that nineteen thousand Union soldiers were buried there. The number was very easy to be ascertained, for they were buried in this manner: a trench sufficiently large to contain one hundred men arranged cross wise, would be dug, with a shoulder. The men would be placed in the pit, and slabs of the proper length placed over them. Then a narrow board with a number on it corresponding with the number opposite the man's name on the books would be placed at the head of each man. So that it would have been no difficult thing for my informant to have obtained the information, if he desired to tell the truth.

Notwithstanding this fearful rate of mortality, we were not afflicted with pestilence or epidemic. The only way that I can account for this rate of mortality is this: we were so reduced in strength, and in natural vitality of the body, by want, lack of food and actual starvation, that the system had not strength to throw off or bear up under the attacks of very common complaints, and

under ordinary conditions, not at all dangerous diseases. I will venture to say that an imprisonment of nine months, with such treatment as we received at Andersonville, to those who had not previously been accustomed to the hardships of a soldier's life, would prove sure death to nine out of every ten.

This statement, (it is much more certain than an estimate) is based upon close observation during nine months captivity. We had recruits with us, and while a prisoner I was intimately associated with quite a number of 9th, Minnesota men, the healthiest, best looking, and apparently as able bodied soldiers as I ever saw; all in prime of life and in perfect health, when made prisoners. After two or three months' confinement they began to die off, and before six months there were but two left out of fourteen, and I think neither of them ever lived to tell of the horrible sufferings and miserable death of their comrades.

It was a common sight to see men so affected with the scurvy as to be able to remove and replace their teeth at pleasure. I saw one man with both feet rotted off with that dreadful disease.

I have seen many afflicted with sores developed from a scratch until they had spread over the whole foot, and finally ending in the death of the man.

After a few months imprisonment, the dead were stripped of their clothing to supply the very pressing necessities of the living.

I have seen the ragged soldier, animated with scarcely life enough to stand, beg of the guard to be allowed to take the shirt from the dead, and that the only rag left him for a shroud.

I have seen the dead borne to their last resting-place without even so much as a fig leaf for a covering. This stripping of the dead could not be construed into a reproach upon us, for our actual necessities required that every garment and every thread should be preserved. I have seen men quarrel over dead men's shoes, and fight for the veriest crumb of bread; for the mind was weak in proportion to the body. We were an army of little children, complaining of hunger and want, fretful, discouraged and helpless.

When delivered within the Union lines on the first day of March, 1865, when the boys in blue took me by the hand and sympathized as with a brother, when the band burst forth in "Hail Columbia," with the good old stars and stripes floating above my head once more, and everything about me again, keeping time to the music of the Union, bewildered with the recollection of how

I had been blackened and burned by the scorching sun of mid-summer, and chilled and shivering through all the long and dreary winter, with hunger continually gnawing at my vitals, eaten by vermin, rotting with scurvy, nerves shattered by the continual presence of death, emaciated in body and weakened in mind, with long lines of naked dead in all their ghastliness, and whole columns of starved skeletons passing before my delirious sight, with all the horrors of nine months within the rebel prison pens, rushing upon me like a torrent, horrors of which the mind cannot conceive or dreams picture, I shouted for joy, and wept I knew not why. The past seemed a terrible dream; the present a delusion; and the future, with its hopes of re-union with friends and loved ones, like the hope, of a lost and ruined soul, of heaven, a place of much happiness, but scarcely attainable.

PIONEER DAYS.

Reminiscences of M. S. Harrington---A Paper Read Before the Winter Meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, in Collins, Feb. 22, 1893,

BY MRS. V. HARRINGTON OF TOWNSEND, O.

My father was born in Rhode Island and moved to what is now known as Erie county on September 10, 1810, locating at Pipe creek, on 100 acres of land, paying for the same \$2.50 per acre.

Father, with his brother-in-law, George Ferguson, came in the spring of '10 and planted ten acres of corn and then went back. In the fall, father brought his family, consisting of wife and seven children, and took up a permanent residence, remaining on the same farm till the day of his death, which occurred at a ripe old age. There were ten children in my father's family—I being the only one left to tell the tale. I will be 79 the coming March.

I was a little babe in my mother's arms and was in the fort at Bloomingville with the rest of the family, when Perry's victory was gained on Lake Erie, when he sent the messenger to our honored President's grandfather with that famous dispatch: "*We have met the enemy and they are ours.*"

I have heard father tell many a time how that on the memorable 10th of September, 1813, he went from the fort at Blooming-

ville with a number of men to help mow a prairie on the Ford place, and how he took my brother Ralph, a little shaver of perhaps 10 years, with him. There was a large rock close by the field—there to this day—and Ralph, after playing for a time, became sleepy and lay down on the big stone for a nap, but, unlike the Rip of literature, sleep was chased away by the “dogs of war.” The canons’ reverberations booming over the waters of old Erie seemed to center in the stone, and in language as plain as that of a phonograph said: “The battle is on—victory is ours!” After listening a moment, Ralph ran, all out of breath, to father and said: “That stone over there is singing.” “Singing?” said father in surprise. “What do you mean, child?” “You just come and see,” said Ralph. Father went and put his ear to the stone, and, *sure enough*, it was “singing” with unbounded demonstration the skill and courage of that next to Washington—best loved American soldier—Commodore Oliver Perry.

I was a babe when Daniel Putnam came to the fort at Bloomington and brought the blood-curdling news that the Snow family was murdered by red skins at Castalia. Many and many’s the time in after years I have heard my parents tell about this massacre, the tears streaming from the blind eyes of mother.

They said Daniel Putnam and a boy by the name of Butler were ploughing summer fallow and did not know of the sad fate of the family until they came for their dinner. And what a horribly sad sight it was! The red devils, as if not satisfied with their fiendish slaughter, had destroyed most of the furniture. Feather beds had been ripped open and their contents lay ankle deep over the floor. The men were too horror stricken at first to think of anything; but their senses came to them, and mounting the fleetest of the two work horses, they urged them to their greatest speed and soon the news was spread. Father and his family were in the fort, as I have stated before, and he with a few brave comrades went to the scene of the awful tragedy. The men took four women along—my mother among the number—in case they would need women’s help in laying out the family. Every one of the women but my mother carried guns for protection. She took me along, and the load was about all she could carry.

It was, if I remember rightly, the 14th day of June, 1813, that the Snow family met their sad fate. I could go into detail and re-

late every circumstance connected with this sad event as related to me by these eye witnesses, but it would take up too much of our time. I know I held a silent grudge against every papoose that I played with—the woods were full of 'em—and many a whack they got from me could trace its cause to the pitiful story heard at mother's knee.

These little Indian papooses!—and some of them weren't so little, either—I can see them as I played with them, nature appearing unadorned. But we white children could not with any degree of fitness call "Kettle black," for we only had a tow shirt, too short even for these days of abridged garments. But when I remember that mother spun the flax and made the cloth for so many in the family, I wonder that she did not turn us all out in our "Garden of Eden" to hunt up our own fig leaves.

I tell you one thing, and it's the living truth. I never had a pair of shoes or any covering for my feet till I was thirteen years old, and then the shoemaker came to our house to "shoe us all around," and I had the satisfaction of knowing the true inwardness of "soul expansion," looking on while mine grew into large proportions. I didn't believe in "immersion" as long as there was a squeak left in those shoes, and I actually slept with them the first night or two. The present young America may not reconcile himself to my statement, but I will tell him I have played on the ice many a time sliding with nothing but a rag around my feet. I wonder what the boys of Collins would think if they had to "let 'er slide" under such difficulties?

Ap'ropos the shoemaker. His name was Thompson, and a well educated man he was for those days. He knew the "three R's" by heart. Thompson once met Deacon Faley—there are those present who remember the deacon—with two pigs running at his heels. The deacon came as near being a swell head as anyone could in those sensible days, and T. thought he would take down some of his "corporosity." So he said: "Why, deacon, I see that you have got to that pass that you run with the hogs!" "Yes," said the deacon, "I would rather run with the hogs than some people I know of." "It is just as a person is brought up," said Thompson. "If a person is brought up to run with the hogs they will run with them. Good day, deacon," and Thompson went on laughing at the trick he had given the old "wind bag."

Some one asked me the other day if deer used to be plenty

here. I should say. I have heard father say to mother more times than my life numbers years: "Huldah, wouldn't some venison taste good for breakfast?" He would then take down his gun and say: "Don't let out the dog till I am gone an hour—till you hear the gun." Old Belder, the dog, used to take his stand by the door, knowing just as well what was expected of him. Bang! would come the report of the rifle, and then such a jumping and whining to get out. When the door was opened with a bound he would take a bee line for father's track, and come following at his heels wagging his tail, as much as to say "You wouldn't had any breakfast if it hadn't been for me!" Dear old dog! he helps to make up the picture of those old, old days, gone forever.

There must be some here to-day that can bear testimony that the Lord never made better meat than good fat venison. Johnny cake, venison and wild honey is a dish good enough to set before a king. I know I used to think so—with the addition of button-wood tea.

You see, mother put a corner on sale tea when it ran up to \$4 per pound and "held it" for her and father. We children were equal to the emergency; we manufactured our own tea and soon had the home market glutted with cotton wood bark. We did not need any "protection," for there was no competition in the field. I only wish the tea we get now-a-days would taste as good to me as that bark we used to label "gunpowder."

I will tell you the *modus operandi* of those old time johnny cakes. There was an old red oak stump that father used to call his "mill." This stump he used as a mortar to pound corn for our johnny cakes. When I look back it seems as if most of his life was spent in running this mill—such appetites frontier air gave us. After the corn was pounded into a coarse meal, mother would stir it into a pan and bake it on a clean board before the glowing fireplace. And such cakes! Their way of making is one of the lost arts, giving place to the dyspeptic white bread that came with advancing civilization. We boiled our wheat in those days, or did until a mill was located in Castalia. Boiled wheat is the best food in the world for muscle, warranted to cure the most gone case of dudeism. If you doubt my word give the recipe a trial—some of you that are afflicted in that way.

Talking about grists reminds me: I remember of going to Cold Creek, after a flouring mill had been located there, and I shall

never forget the "time" I had. I started in the morning with a bag of wheat thrown across old Doll's back, and feeling as important as it was possible for a boy of eleven to feel, trusted with so great a mission. "Now be sure and get home before dark, as I heard a wolf bark last night," father called after me as the old mare jogged off on a good trot. "Wolves! Who's afraid, I wonder?" I kept saying to myself. But his words conjured up in my brain many blood curdling tales of little boys about my age that had mysteriously disappeared. And then wolves weren't above suspicion, you know. "But then it ain't going to take me all"—Kerchug. There was a sudden decline in wheat as off went the bag, and as luck would have it, I on top. Now was the proper time for the wolves to put in an appearance while I was off the horse and would prove so easy a prey. To be or not to be—eaten by the wolves—was the question. I must get the bag in a jiffy or I was a goner. Every time I tried to lift it, it downed me. It was one of those supreme moments in life when to turn back or go forward was fatal. All at once an inspiration seized me. Why hadn't I thought of it before? Taking the old mare to a down-hill about ten rods away—thinking every minute a wolf would grab me by the heels—I tied her to a sapling, and after finding two stout sticks set them against her side and went back—imaginary wolves after me all the time—and rolled the bag over and over till it reached my "elevator." Then came the "tug of war." Father had told me that a bushel of wheat weighed 60 pounds, but I doubted his word for once, as I was sure the bag would weigh a thousand pounds. After a heavy tugging that broke both my suspenders, I landed the bag where it belonged, and went and got the grist ground and got home before night the happiest kid on the Western Reserve to think of my *miraculous* (?) escape from wolves.

I had an *actual* experience with wolves though, and in conclusion will tell you. I went to mill three or four years afterward with a yoke of oxen, and the hind wheels of a wagon fixed into a cart. Wolves had got to be scarcer by that time, and my courage was strengthened by age—at least I thought it was before I started in the morning—so I yoked Duke and Darby, tied my bag of wheat on my improvised sulky and was soon at the end of my destination; nothing of a sensational character happening to me on the way, fate reserving until evening what she had in store for me.

There was a grist ahead of me, so it was almost dark when I started for home. Pettingil, the miller, asked me, "You won't be afraid will you, Mat?" "What do you take me for?" I replied, thinking it a disgrace for a boy with as long legs as mine to be afraid. "Well, put your team through and get home as quick as you can." I started and had got about half the distance home, when right where Calvin Caswell now lives—Turnpike Ridge they called it then—I heard the bark of a wolf, under the hill just a little way behind me.

The oxen heard it too, and true to their instinct started on the keen gallop. Say, there was no make-believe about it. Those oxen were as scared as I was, and made a two-mile record, many a roadster of today might be proud of. There was better stuff in that cart than any I have ever seen since, for it "held its own" over the roughest road. It is yet—in America. I stuck on through it all "like a dog to a rat," and as the oxen slowed up from mere exhaustion my heart began to assume a normal position—it had been in my mouth most of the time. Well, I did not hear any more of the wolves till I had got as far as Sand Hill, when just as I was rising the hill "yap," "yap," sounded again, and away went the oxen again and never stopped till they brought up panting at father's door. This was sixty-five years ago, but I have always held Duke and Darby in grateful remembrance for saving me from *actual* wolves.

Only one more anecdote that I meant to tell and like to have forgotten. Father, at one time in his life, was a victim to "blue laws," and the cunning way he came it over an officer of the law should not be lost in the oblivion of old time events. He was traveling in Connecticut when a young man, and wishing to arrive at his destination at a certain time, depended, as many a youth now-a-days does, on his "check." And he "got there," as the sequel will prove. Coming to a toll gate, he was told he could go no farther, that he must know the laws, etc., etc. But said father: "My mother lies dead and I want to reach her." After due deliberation over the extenuating circumstance the gatekeeper told him he might pass. Father rode through, and at a good hailing distance halted and shouted back: "Say, mister, maybe you'd like to know that my mother has lain dead for the last ten years."

I could go on all day telling you these stories of the past—that come to me with the impressiveness of their first happening.

As I sit in the gloaming of life, with the shades gathering into the night, it is a joy to look back over the road I have traveled and count the milestones by events beginning in my youth.

“Age is opportunity no less
Than youth itself, though in another dress,
And as the evening twilight fades away,
The sky is filled with stars—invisible by day.”

COLUMBUS.

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said: "Now must we pray,
For lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Adm'rl, speak, what shall I say?"
"Why, say, 'sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.
"What shall I say, brave Adm'rl, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?"
"Why, you shall say at break of day,
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said:
"Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my men fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Adm'rl, speak and say—"
He said, "Sail on! sail on! and on!"

They sailed. They sailed. Then spoke the mate:
"This mad sea shows its teeth to-night.
He curls his lips, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth, as if to bite!
Brave Adm'rl say but one good word;
What shall we do when hope is gone?"
The words leapt as a leaping sword:
"Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!"

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck,
And peered through darkness. Ah, that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck—
A light! A light! A light! A light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be time's burst of dawn,
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its grandest lesson: "On! and on!"

—Joaquin Miller.

IN MEMORIAM

—OF—

Ex-President, General Rutherford Birchard Hayes.

BY G. T. STEWART.

General Hayes was a life member of the Firelands Historical Society, and at several of its annual meetings, delivered very able and instructive addresses. At one of them, he stated the fact, that he had been a subscriber to *The Firelands Pioneer* from its commencement, had read and carefully preserved all the volumes of its publication; and that he very highly prized them for their valuable historical collections.

The following kind and courteous invitation written by him in the last summer of his life, to the President of this Society, is of interest, not merely as a memento of family friendship, but because it had reference to the last annual meeting, which they both attended, of the Pioneers of Sandusky County, held in the Court House, at Fremont, 31st of August, 1892.

SPIEGEL GROVE, FREMONT, O. 27 Aug., 1892.

My Dear Sir:

We shall be glad to welcome you and Miss Mary on Wednesday, 31st. The carriage will be at the station to meet you at nine fifteen, local, Lake Shore. Fanny has returned from her eastern trip and unites in good wishes to Miss Mary and yourself.

Sincerely,

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

HON. G. T. STEWART, Norwalk.

Accepting the invitation, we were met on the way by General Hayes, who entered the train, at Monroeville, on his return from an army reunion near Sandusky, and passed through the cars until he found us.

We were most hospitably welcomed to his house, and at the hour of meeting, accompanied him to the Court house, which we found well filled with a large concourse of the Pioneers. No spectator could fail to be impressed with his evident interest in them, and their manifest respect and affection for him, as they gathered around him to take his hand and exchange greetings and brief talks with him. He well knew the life histories of them all and of their families, with their struggles and experiences; their joys and sorrows were his; and many of them had known him from boyhood; some of them had fought or had given their sons to fight under him, for the flag of the Union. He presided at the meeting with his usual courtesy and executive dispatch of business. In their remarks some of the speakers could not repress their ardent expressions of admiration and esteem for him; and, in his brief address at the close of the meeting, he facetiously said, that as to these pleasant personal allusions, he felt very much as the witty congressman from Texas, who said that he would rather have his friends bestow their taffy on him in his life, than their *epitaphy* after his death.

Those who spoke their sincere encomiums then, cannot regret it now. It was his last meeting with the pioneers whom he had so often met before, and the memory of it is very precious in many of their hearts.

As business prevented us from compliance with his request to spend the night at Spiegel Grove, he and his daughter accompanied us in his carriage for nearly two hours, in a ride about the city, showing us its public improvements and historic points, before we parted at the railroad depot. These improvements are highly creditable to the intelligence and enterprise of the city and for many of them it is indebted to his liberal hand, his excellent judgment, his practical benevolence, and his cultured taste.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES was born at Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822. His father, Rutherford, and his mother, Sophia (Birchard) Hayes, came from Windham County, Vermont, in the year 1817. His father died in July, 1822, leaving a fair estate. The son began his education at Delaware. There was then no university in that place to which students resorted from the Fire-

lands, as now; but the Academy at Norwalk was a prominent institution to which students came from all parts of the state, and among them was young Rutherford B. Hayes, who pursued his studies here preparatory for college. He finished his preparation at the Isaac Webb School in Middletown, Connecticut, in the year 1837, and the next year he entered Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, where he graduated in August, 1842, with valedictory honors.

He began the study of law at Columbus, Ohio, soon after, and graduated at Harvard University Law School in the year 1845. He was admitted to the bar May 10, 1845, and began his law practice at Lower Sandusky (now Fremont), in April, 1846, in partnership with Hon. Ralph P. Buckland. He spent a winter in Texas, where he recovered from ill health, and then resumed his law practice at Cincinnati, in the winter of 1849-50. In the year 1858, he was there elected City Solicitor.

On June 7, 1861, he was commissioned by the Governor, Major of the 23d Regiment, O. V. I., and in July his Regiment was ordered to West Virginia. On September 19, 1861, he was appointed by Gen. Rosecrans, Judge Advocate of the Department of Ohio, which position he held only two months, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, October 24, 1861. He then entered on a series of brilliant military achievements which, if they had not been transcended by the glory of his civic record, would still have left his name and fame high in the history of his country. In the next year his command was transferred to the Army of the Potomac.

At the battle of South Mountain, September 14, 1862, he led a gallant charge, and held his position at the head of his men though half of them fell in the conflict. At last he was carried from the field severely wounded in the left arm. He was immediately commended for conspicuous gallantry in that action. On October 21, 1862, he was commissioned Colonel of his regiment, which had returned to West Virginia. In July, 1863, he commanded an expedition of two regiments, with a section of artillery, to protect the state of Ohio from the incursion of the Confederate general John Morgan, and was instrumental in forcing him to surrender.

In the spring of 1864, he commanded a brigade of General Crook's expedition to cut the lines of communication between Richmond and the Confederate forces in the southwest. He then distinguished himself with his brigade in storming the fortified

tions on Cloyd Mountain. At the first battle of Winchester, July 24, 1864, he led his brigade in a charge ordered by Gen. Crook against what proved to be a Confederate force vastly superior in numbers, and when Col. Mulligan, who was with him in command, fell, the retreat was saved by the skill and courage of Col. Hayes. Being ordered to the entrance of the Shenandoah Valley, he evinced extraordinary tact and bravery in the conflict at Berryville and in several engagements between the troops of Sheridan and Early. At the second battle of Winchester, September 19, 1864, he led the right of Gen. Crook's command and, with some cavalry aid, his troops executed the brilliant maneuver which decided the fate of that day for the Union cause. At one point in his impetuous advance, Col. Hayes, seeing a Confederate battery on an eminence, unsupported by infantry, because it was deemed secure without, and which was doing much harm, led his brigade in a charge to capture it, but found in his way a deep morass fifty yards wide and stretching across his whole front. Hayes gave the word "Forward," and spurred his horse into it. Both sank nearly out of sight, and finding his horse hopelessly mired, the gallant leader dismounted, waded to the opposite bank and there climbing up, waved his cap for his men to follow. Many of them were shot or drowned in the attempt, but about forty joined him, when, without waiting for more, he charged on the battery and took it by a hand-to-hand fight with the gunners. This gallant exploit in the face of all had an inspiring effect on the Union army. The enemy there fled in disorder, and re-forming his brigade, Col. Hayes resumed the advance. This passage of the slough proved to be the crisis of the battle, and the route of the Confederates soon became general.

At the battle of Fisher's Hill, September 22, 1864, Col. Hayes led a division pursuing Gen. Early, and executed a flank movement with his usual courage and success. At the head of his men he climbed up the steep sides of North Mountain, covered with what seemed an impenetrable mass of trees and underbrush, forced a passage, and gaining the rear of the enemy without discovery, charged on them with such vigor that they broke and fled in terror and total rout, leaving many pieces of artillery in the hands of the victors.

At the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, his horse was shot under him and his division was in great jeopardy, but the

splendid bravery and leadership of Col. Hayes saved his command and won renewed plaudits. Gen. Crook taking his hand, said to him, "Colonel, from this day you will be a brigadier-general." His commission as brigadier-general was soon received and following that, on March 13, 1865, he was promoted to the rank of brevet major-general "for gallant and distinguished services during the campaign of 1864 in West Virginia and particularly at the battles of Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek, Virginia."

Thus, entering the Union Army as a company major, solely by his personal prowess and military skill, he became a major-general in less than four years. He was strong in the affection of his soldiers, without the stain of a dishonorable act, and crowned with the laurels of many victories. Gen. Grant in his Memoirs, said of Gen. Hayes: "His conduct on the field was marked by conspicuous gallantry, as well as the display of qualities of a higher order than mere personal daring."

He refused to leave the field until the war was fully and finally closed. While there he was nominated by the Republican party at Cincinnati in August, 1864, and was elected to Congress but did not take his seat in that body until after the war, December 4, 1865. He was re-elected the next year. In the year 1867 he was elected as Governor of Ohio, to which office he was re-elected in 1869, and again in 1875.

In the year 1876, he was nominated by the National Convention of the Republican party for the presidency, in opposition to the Democratic candidate, Samuel J. Tilden. The result being in dispute, over election returns from Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, the question was referred by Congress to a commission composed of five senators and five representatives of that body, and five judges of the Supreme court, which decided by a vote of eight to seven in favor of Gen. Hayes, who was inaugurated president of the United States, March 5, 1877.

His administration was eminently pacific and conciliatory, doing much to revive the good will and confidence of all parts of the restored Union.

Judge Thurman, the venerable leader of the Democratic party of Ohio, who was a member of that election commission, said of President Hayes, in a press interview, January 20, 1893: "His administration was such an excellent one, all things considered,

and he did so much to heal the wounds caused by the controversy, that my previous high estimate of the man was raised still higher. I have thought well of President Hayes."

Gen. Hayes, in accepting his nomination for the presidency, had pledged himself to the one-term principle and he adhered to his pledge, refusing to be a candidate for re-election. At the close of his term he returned with his family to Fremont, and there occupied the beautiful homestead erected and named "Spiegel Grove" (Grove of the Good Spirits), by his uncle, Sardis Birchard, from whom he inherited a large estate. He was welcomed home by the citizens of Fremont, and in his response to them he said:

"The question is often heard, what is to become of the man, what is he to do, who, having been chief magistrate of the republic, retires at the end of his official term to private life? It seems to me the reply is near at hand and sufficient. Let him, like any other good American citizen, be willing and prompt to bear his part in every useful work that will promote the welfare and happiness of his family, his town, his state and his country. With this disposition he will have work enough to do, and that sort of work that yields more individual contentment and gratification than belong to the more conspicuous employments of the life from which he has retired."

True also to this pledge, he proceeded to the front, as when he led his charging columns in so many battles for the Union, and became the natural leader in many of the great reform movements of the nation and the age, political, social, educational, industrial, commercial, philanthropic and international. His hands were filled with weighty responsibilities. Colleges and universities awarded him their highest honors. He was president of the Slater Educational Fund, trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund, head of various organizations for the mental, moral and civil advancement of the Freedmen and the poor whites of the South; president of the National Prison Reform Association, of conventions for river and harbor and other internal improvements, for the mutual disarmament of civilized nations and the peaceful decision of international controversies by arbitration; for the universal education of the people in this and all nations by free schools, colleges, universities, reading rooms and public libraries, open to them all, as the best fountains of liberty and foundations of free government.

Nowhere was he more cordially greeted in his visitations for

these reforms than at the South. At the city of Atlanta, Georgia, in November, 1886, he received a popular ovation, at the meeting of the National Prison Reform Association there, and the Confederate general, John B. Gordon, (afterward Governor of that State), then publicly said of him that he was the man "who had made a true and noble effort to complete the restoration of the Union, by restoring fraternal feeling between the estranged sections."

He was at the height and in the full power of this grand career, far above the presidency of the nation in all true greatness, when a sad domestic event fell with crushing weight on all his high aims and endeavors. He was married to Lucy Webb, daughter of Dr. James Webb, an eminent physician of Chillicothe, Ohio, on December 30, 1852. She was born in that city on August 28, 1831, and died at Spiegel Grove in Fremont on June 25, 1889. She graduated at the Wesleyan Female Seminary in the year 1852. Of her beautiful life and character, Howe in his "Historical Collections of Ohio," well said:

"The secret of her character was her ineffable spirit of love. It went everywhere; to the wee little flower at her feet, the birds, the animals, and especially to human beings. She yearned to do them good, saw brothers and sisters in them all, wanted to fill them with the joy she felt, and sympathized with their wants with a spirit that was divine. Had she been with Christ when he wept over Jerusalem, she would have wept with him. Old men who knew her when she was a child in the town of Chillicothe, when her name was spoken, smiled as with a beautiful memory and followed with words of praise."

This incident from the pen of Henry L. Detwiler, published in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was but one in thousands of like examples filling the golden record of her beneficent life:

"One day while passing up State street in Columbus (Ohio). I saw a woman sitting on the curbstone, and a dozen or more small boys were teasing her. She was very drunk apparently. About the time that I reached the spot a carriage drove up and stopped near the scene. A lady looked out of the window, and, taking in the situation at a glance, opened the carriage door, got out, walked up to the drunken woman, and speaking kindly to her, asked her to take a drive with her. The drunken woman in a maundering

way complied, and was assisted to the carriage and driven away. After they had gone I asked of a bystander who the lady in the carriage was, and he told me it was the wife of Gov. Hayes."

From the beginning to the close of the Civil war, she made her home a refuge for sick, wounded and furloughed soldiers. She spent two winters with her husband in camp in Virginia, and was with him in Maryland at Middletown, after he had been wounded in the battle of South Mountain; and she ministered to the sick and wounded in the hospitals at Frederick City and other places. She was an organizer of the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and was one of its principal managers until it was adopted as a State institution. Columbus and Washington are full of traditions and testimonies of her charitable deeds and enterprises, when as wife of the Governor and President, she lived in those cities.

Like a protecting angel she placed her foot on the head of the black cobra of the Liquor Power, when she first stepped on the threshold of the White House as its mistress, and for four years no stain of the destroying venom was seen on its tables or within its walls; and there was no "trail of the serpent" over its beautiful flowers. That was truly the *whitest* space in all the social and political history of the *White House*.

The writer of this article was one of the commissioners entrusted with the duty of placing the portrait of this noble woman in that home of the Presidents, which she had so honored by her shining life and example there. This return honor, coming up from the hearts of the people, was a just tribute to the most exalted worth. In all the bright galaxy of American womanhood there is no star which shines with such high and increasing lustre as that of Lucy Webb Hayes.

Much that was good and great in the life of General Hayes was the reflex of her radiant virtues and inspiring character. When she died it was as if the light of his life had gone out forever. Like a struck eagle in the skies, as he fell from the lightning's shaft, no thunder was needed to proclaim the cause. All his friends saw it in his changed aspect and demeanor. He was no longer the bold leader of majestic reforms bounding the nation and the world, but he shrank away and retired from popular meetings and movements, except the reunions of his old army veterans

to whom his patriotic affection was stronger than life. This devotion to the memory of his wife and this seeming burial with her was no weakness of a small nature, but it evinced the strength and nobility of a great heart. Their domestic devotion was mutual; and together they gave forth to the world a high example of that pure love and fidelity which now and ever crowns with enduring light the homes of the American people, and exalts them above all the throned palaces of the world.

Gen. Hayes died at his home in Spiegel Grove, from paralysis of the heart, on January 17, 1893. As his spirit passed from the mortal to the immortal heights, the name of his departed wife was in these last words which fell from his lips, "*I know that I am going where Lucy is.*"

They left one very estimable daughter, Miss Fannie Hayes of Fremont, who inherited much of her mother's lovely character; and four sons, Rutherford P. Hayes of Fremont; Scott and Webb C. Hayes of Cleveland; and Birchard A. Hayes, in the law firm of Swayne, Swayne & Hayes, of Toledo.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

An Address Before the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of
The Firelands Historical Society, in
Norwalk, July 13, 1892,

BY THE HON. C. H. GALLUP, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

To the Publication Committee of the Firelands Historical Society.

GENTLEMEN:—You ask me to furnish you for publication a statement in writing, of the remarks made by me at the meeting of your Society, July 13, 1892, in commemoration of the Ordinance of 1787. As those remarks were induced by a discussion which arose during the progress of the meeting, they were without previous preparation, entirely extempore, and therefore without notes by which now to refresh my memory. As I remember them, they were substantially as follows:

Mr. President, you have for more than a generation been an active and leading practitioner in the courts of Ohio and other states; it is conceded that the Ordinance of 1787 underlies, forms the foundation and is paramount to the constitutions and statutes

of those states erected out of the "Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio river." I desire to ask you, Mr. President, whether in the course of your long and varied practice, you have ever found it necessary to refer to that ordinance in support of a right or in opposition to a wrong.

To this question the president (Hon. G. T. Stewart) replied that he never had.

Mr. President, have you ever known of another member of the Bar who has found it necessary or desirable to rely on that Ordinance in support of his case.

By the President: I have not.

Mr. President, I see in the audience quite a number of the members of the Huron County Bar, and desire an answer to these questions from each of them.

Numerous replies were made, and all in the negative.

Mr. President, these negative answers are wonderfully eloquent in praise of the character, foresight and wisdom of the framers of that second Magna Charta. The "fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty" were laid so deep, broad and enduring that constitutional conventions, state legislatures and the courts dare not and can not disregard them. None are so high, powerful or shrewd, as to successfully defy the purpose of the Ordinance, as set forth in the thirteenth declaratory clause which reads as follows:

"And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these Republics, their laws and constitutions are erected; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in the said Territory; to provide also for the establishment of States, and permanent government therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal councils, on an equal footing with the Original States, at as early a period as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid. That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the Original States, and the people and States in the said Territory, and forever remain unalterable, unless by common consent."

You are aware, Mr. President, that for many years I practiced law in the state of Michigan. In one important instance in the course of that practice, it was my fortune to successfully rely on that Ordinance. An extensive lumberman, the owner of about

twenty thousand acres of land, employed me to examine his tax lists and advise him whether he was being justly dealt with in the matter of taxation.

Patient investigation developed the fact that in several different townships the lands of resident land-owners, with valuable improvements thereon, were appraised at from one and a half to two dollars per acre, and the lands of non-residents at from three to four dollars. Here was manifest injustice, and of course remedial in the courts, provided dishonesty on the part of the appraising officers could be established; a proposition which, every lawyer knows, is very difficult of proof to the satisfaction of a jury of twelve "good and true men" who are residents of the township and pay taxes on a basis of a low valuation.

The Constitution, Article XVI, Section 11, provided that "the Legislature shall provide an uniform rule of taxation." The Legislature has provided by law for the appraisal of all taxable property "at the true value thereof." The outlook was not promising, for to obtain the remedy would be almost as expensive as to submit to the wrong. Not satisfied, however, to give such advice to my client, I commenced a thorough search, independent of the State constitution and laws, and at last found in that Ordinance, Article IV, this provision: "No tax shall be imposed on lands, the property of the United States; and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents."

This was directly "in point," and my client was advised to offer to pay his taxes on a basis of a valuation equal to that of residents. He accepted my advice and in a few days the different township officers settled with me, as his attorney, on that rule.

With them it was "that or nothing," and they very reluctantly but gracefully submitted. To my client it resulted in a saving of about \$900.00, and to one other person professional satisfaction and some material prosperity. It is only necessary to say that so soon as those officers became satisfied that the Ordinance was paramount, and that their own assessment rolls conclusively proved its violation, they recognized the utter hopelessness of a defense.

Now, Mr. President, I can recall another and far different application of this Ordinance right here in Norwalk. Before the rendition of Judge Taney's infamous "Dred Scott decision;" before the repeal of the "Missouri Compromise," and before the

enactment of "The Fugitive Slave Law," there were twelve fugitive slaves captured in the township of Fitchville and brought to Norwalk for examination. This was in November, 1842.

Under and by authority of Article VI, of this Ordinance, they were by order of A. G. Sutton, an Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, remanded back to slavery. This Article reads as follows:

"ARTICLE VI. There shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; *provided, always,* that any person escaping into the same, from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any one of the original states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service, as aforesaid."

It has been said here today, in reference to this provision for the return of fugitive slaves, that it was "a relic of barbarism" and "a compact with the Devil." I think the criticism is unjust, for when we remember that slavery then existed in most of the original thirteen states, and slaves were articles of commerce in New England, it appears to me wonderful that the representatives of those slaves-holding states should in "that day and generation" rise above local prejudices and personal interests, to dedicate nearly half a continent to "civil and religious liberty," where neither "slavery nor involuntary servitude" (except for crime) should ever intrude to the end of time.

THE NORWALK LIGHT GUARDS.

The Norwalk Light Guards was the first company that was recruited in Norwalk, Ohio. The following roster was clipped from the *Reflector* of April 30, 1861:

"Captain Sawyer's Company, the Norwalk Light Guards, ninety-six in number, left Norwalk for Camp Taylor, Cleveland, Monday morning, April 29, 1861. The following is a list of the members:

"Captain, Franklin Sawyer; 1st Lieutenant, Horace Kellogg; 2d Lieutenant, David C. Daggett; 1st Sergeant, Wm. L. Hoyt; 2d Sergeant, John Reid; 3d Sergeant, U. Pritchard; 4th Sergeant, A. W. Sigourney; 1st Corporal, G. P. Roberts.

Wm. S. Foster, John Briggs, David S. Bassett, George Hoyt, Henry W. Crosby, Perry A. Fleaharty, Lewis Hopkins, F. J. Slatterie, Wm. Suhr, George C. Probert, George Drake, George Reindhart, Chas. Wheaton, C. H. Casper, Wm. Gridley, Jr., Frederick Hard, E. T. Rust, Wm. S. Parker, John G. Reid, S. E. Whyler, Silas Engle, Adam C. Webb, J. H. Sharp, Jos. Dewaldt, S. B. Cadwell, Silas Bemis, Casper Rhoner, Frank Evans, John Myer, E. S. Bunce, L. S. Gibson, Royal Jacobs, Justus Squire, Evans Williams, John West, E. Stevens, W. H. Donahoe, E. J. Hulburt, J. W. Ward, J. L. Fleaharty, C. A. Locker, Geo. Kunar,

Ambrose Rice, Wilson S. Parker, Louis Fiesinger, F. H. Bond, James Travis, H. G. Rust, Samuel S. Hoyt, James F. Hoyt, Stephen Merry, John Purdy, C. C. Woods, S. S. Hopkins, C. H. Lockwood, J. W. Chorus, J. F. Boweries, L. A. Harkness, David Alvord, Aaron Alvord, David Hackett, Willard Surles, S. F. Bonett, C. H. Keeler, G. W. Beelman, Albert Dunn, David Emery, W. J. Anderson, Samuel Van Seiver, David O. Ward, R. H. Reid, Nathan Jump, C. L. Howe, Lewis Darling, Frank Sheepe, Theron Messenger, Alexander Melville, J. C. Jameson, Peter A. Miller, Charles Mulver, John Parker, Royal Styke, Julius F. Pratt, S. R. Welch, W. H. Benson, Harlan Page, A. B. Simmons, John Thomas.

OUR FAMOUS OLD STATE ROAD.

The New Electric Railway Route to Milan and Sandusky.

BY I. M. GILLET, OF NORWALK OHIO.

The Old State road is spoken of so frequently nowadays, in connection with the building of the Sandusky, Milan & Huron Electric Street Railway line, via East Main street to Alling's Corners and then by the way of the Old State Road to Milan, that these facts are of unusual interest at this time.

The Old State road was surveyed in 1810 by Jabez Wright; and the trees were cut out and the road opened for travel, from the mouth of the Huron river to Abijah Comstock's residence, in Norwalk township, in the winter of 1810-11, by Frederick W. Fowler and Ebenezer Hayes. It was the first public road in Huron county.

The first settlers in Huron county made their home along this road between Milan and Alling's corners; they were Abijah Comstock, 1810; David Gibbs, Stephen Lockwood, John and Nathan Keeler, 1816.

The first mail route, south, upon the Firelands, was upon the line of this road, in 1810.

The house of Abijah Comstock was a place of rendezvous for the settlers of this region in their flights during the war of 1812-14.

Abijah Comstock's house and barn were burned by the Indians, September 17, 1812, during one of those flights. It was the first house built in Huron county.

David Gibbs, who lived on this road was the first lawyer in Huron county, and also the first county clerk.

The first Thanksgiving held in Huron county was on this road at Alling's corners in 1817, and was celebrated by the early settlers on the Old State road and on East Main street. This Thanksgiving was observed as a result of a proclamation by Gov. Ethan A. Brown.

Abijah Comstock was the first treasurer of Huron county; also the first justice of the peace; he performed three marriage ceremonies.

The first stage coach in this then western country left Cleveland in the fall of 1827; it was a six-passenger coach and its first trip was made through the old state road settlement, creating a greater excitement than the appearance of the first railway train a quarter of a century later. The route of this stage coach and mail line, as required by the postoffice department, was from Cleveland to Elyria, Florence, Berlin and Milan and by the old State Road to Norwalk and from thence to Monroeville, Cook's Corners and Fremont to Perrysburgh.

The first plank road in the United States was built from Milan to Fitchville, about 1845, and crossed the Old State road at Keller's corners.

And now comes the first electric railroad in Huron county from Milan to Norwalk over this same famous old thoroughfare, the Old State road.

THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

A Synopsis of an Address Before the Thirty-Sixth Annual
Meeting of The Firelands Historical Society,
in Norwalk, July 13, 1892,

BY THE HON. L. C. LAYLIN, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

It has been said that four state papers have marked the progress of the American people from provincial to national government—the Declaration of Independence, the Articles of Confederation, the Ordinance of 1787, and the Federal Constitution.

All these great instruments have contributed to the success of free government, but none of them has exerted a more commanding influence in our national history than the Ordinance of 1787.

Not alone do the people of five great states look back with deep interest to the first settlement of the "territory northwest of the Ohio," but that event marked an era in the history of all the states and territory of our vast domain. The heroes of the Revolution turned toward the resources of the interior and sought to extend the boundaries of the new republic. They were poor but they longed to build homes for themselves and their children. The Northwest Territory offered an inviting field. They loved civil and religious freedom and they saw before them in the land beyond the "river beautiful" an opportunity for the development

of their lofty ideals of civil government. But they refused to enter and possess these lands until they were guaranteed a form of government for the new territory in harmony with their views. The same Congress that adopted the Federal Constitution gave them the Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory. The provisions of that Ordinance were not accidental. They were framed to meet the demands of the founders of the "Ohio Company." It is fortunate that General Rufus Putnam and Manassa Cutler were the founders of that first pioneer society for the settlement of the Ohio valley. How different it might have been had that little company formed among the cabins of the Carolinas instead of the homes of New England! Not only would the sentiment and spirit of the Ordinance changed, but the character, occupations and impulses of the people of the whole country would have been far different.

When the second "Mayflower" brought that little company—brave and heroic every one—to Marietta, the work of civil government founded on the Ordinance of 1787 began. They builded well when they declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being essential to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." They uttered a protest which has revolutionized the laws of sister states, modified the Federal Constitution itself, and given freedom and franchise to an enslaved race, when they declared that "there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

One by one, these five great states were formed from the mother territory, with constitutions in which were embodied the provisions of that great instrument. Now with boundless resources and wonderful enterprise, these states exert and will continue to exert a controlling influence in the destiny of the Great Republic.

The eloquent Webster never uttered a more appropriate sentiment than when he said: "We are accustomed to praise the law-givers of antiquity, we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus, but I doubt whether one single law of any law-giver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character than the Ordinance of 1787."

Foremost among the quintet sisterhood of states formed from

the Northwest Territory stands our own Ohio. How wonderful has been her progress during the first century of her history! Her people are the product of the converging elements of the states on the east, and from that splendid manhood and womanhood the diverging lines of immigration extend into every state and territory of the Great West.

The grand achievements of a century were made possible by the wisdom and the heroic policy of the pioneer patriots who laid the foundation of territorial and state government. To the ennobling and creative influences of the Ordinance of 1787, we owe our moral, material and industrial progress.

We mingle the historic memories of our own State with the recollections of our common country's marvelous growth and power.

Well may we say that among the stars in the constellation of states, Ohio shines with greatest splendor, and among the nations of earth, America stands without a rival.

PIONEER STEPS OF LIBERTY,

Personal, Civil and Religious, in the History of Ohio.

BY G. T. STEWART, ESQ., OF NORWALK, OHIO.

At the anniversary of the Ordinance of 1787, commemorated by the Firelands Historical Society, (see page 30 of this volume), the origin, character and effect of that grand instrument were well presented by able speakers. It is a strong and shining link in the chain of historic events which ended in the admission of Ohio as a free state of the American Union, and which, with their dates and inter-connection, may be stated in the following order:

1. The Declaration of Independence of the thirteen colonies, under the name of the United States of America, adopted in Continental Congress, July 4, 1776.

2. The adoption by that Congress of the Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union, between the thirteen states, July 9, 1778.

3. The cession from Great Britain to the United States of all territorial claim in them, by the treaty of Paris, September 3, 1783; followed by the cession to the United States of all jurisdictional claim to the unorganized territories, by Virginia in March, 1784, reserving property title to 3,709,848 acres of military and other

land grants; and from Connecticut in September, 1786, reserving such title and 3,666,921 acres known as "The Western Reserve."

4. The passage by the Confederate Congress, in May, 1785, of an ordinance for the survey and sale of public lands, inviting immigration to the West.

5. The passage by that Congress, July 13, 1787, of the famous ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory, including all lands north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi river.

6. The adoption in National Convention, of the Federal Constitution, September 17, 1787, afterwards ratified by all the states, and which went into operation March 4, 1789.

7. The formal organization of the Northwest Territory, by act of Congress, in October, 1787, followed by the appointment of General Arthur St. Clair as its first governor, and the election of its first territorial legislature in December, 1788.

8. The first permanent settlement in the Northwest Territory, made at Marietta, in April, 1788.

9. The great victory of the United States army under Gen. Anthony Wayne over the combined Indian forces, at Fallen Timber, August 20, 1794; followed by the treaty of peace with all twelve of the hostile tribes, August 3, 1795, by which they ceded to the United States all their land claims in the Northwest Territory and agreed to remove from them.

10. The admission of Ohio as a free state of the American Union, in February, 1803.

The Ordinance of 1787, by its express terms, became the fundamental law of the five states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, organized under it, with constitutions and governments, which it required should be "*in conformity to the principles contained in these articles*;" and because its provisions were thus carried into those constitutions and there enforced, it has been less frequently cited in the courts, and rarely in late years; but its binding power has not been denied, a fact well illustrated in the excellent remarks of C. H. Gallup, Esq., published in this volume. It provided that:

"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the Confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

In the case of *William and John Hogg vs. The Zanesville Canal and Manufacturing Company*, Judge Hitchcock, rendering the decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio, after citing the above words, said:

"This portion of the Ordinance of 1787, is as much obligatory upon the State of Ohio as our own constitution. In truth, it is more so, for the constitution may be altered by the people of the state, while this cannot be altered without the assent both of the people of this state and of the United States through their representatives. It is an article of compact, and until we assume the principle that the sovereign power of the state is not bound by compact, this claim must be considered obligatory. Certain navigable rivers in Ohio are '*common highways*.' Of this character is the Muskingum river. Every citizen of the United States has a perfect right to its free navigation—a right derived not from the Legislature of Ohio but from a superior source. With this right the legislature cannot interfere." (5 Ohio Rep. 410).

Constructions were afterwards given, by the Supreme Court, to this provision of the Ordinance, in 8 Ohio Rep. 522, and 9 Ohio Rep. 52, and to another provision, in 17 Ohio Rep. 409, but the paramount authority of the Ordinance was not questioned. This latest decision of that court was in the year 1848, and we find none as to this Ordinance since.

The article most frequently referred to in the Ordinance, during the anti-slavery agitation, was the sixth, which provided that:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted," (with a proviso added for the return of fugitive slaves from any one of the original states).

This prohibition was carried into the Ohio Constitution of 1802, in these words:

"There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this state, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted;"

And it stands so repeated in the revised Constitution of 1851.

The paternity of this prohibition of slavery in the territories was, no doubt, with Thomas Jefferson. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Confederate Congress to frame a plan of government for the Western Territory, he reported the Ordinance of 1784, which contained the provision as to states formed from the Territory,

"That after the year 1800 of the Christian era, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the said States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted to have been personally guilty."

Tested by a motion to strike it out, this prohibition was sustained by sixteen against seven votes, but failed of the required majority of all the states, owing to the absence of a single delegate from New Jersey, who would have voted for it, if present, and who would have given to it that majority; and so by this mere accident, slavery remained in that Territory where it had entered south of the Ohio river.

In the last Confederate Congress, before the adoption of the Federal Constitution, held in New York city in the year 1787, Nathan Dane of Massachusetts, as chairman of the Committee on Territories, reported the Ordinance, which was adopted without amendment, on July 13, and thus the Jeffersonian prohibition of slavery became the fundamental law of these five states.

It is claimed by the biographers of Rev. Dr. Manasseh Cutler, who was one of the founders of the colony at Marietta and had been a member of Congress, that he drafted the Ordinance reported by Nathan Dane, and was influential with the members of that body in securing its unanimous adoption.

Equal if not superior to its provisions against human slavery, are those of the Ordinance proclaiming "the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which form the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are erected," and that "Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

These, and other salutary provisions of that instrument, have been carried into and enforced by the Constitutions and Statutes of Ohio, and to their benign influence the state owes its grand educational, religious, moral, civil, and material progress.

As fundamental law, the Ordinance is published with the state constitutions of 1802 and 1851, in the Revised Statutes of Ohio, by authority of the Legislature, to be seen and read by citizens in all parts of the state; and for further details of its history, reference may be had to Redpath's *History of the United States*, Alexander Stephens' *War Between the States*, General Logan's *Great Conspiracy*, and Bancroft's *History of the United States*.

The Four-Hundredth Anniversary of the Discovery of America.

Extracts From an Address Delivered at Bellevue, Ohio,
October 21, 1892.

BY P. N. SCHUYLER ESQ., OF BELLEVUE, OHIO.

From a very able address by P. N. Schuyler, Esq., one of the organizers and for many years President of the Firelands Historical Society, before the public schools and citizens of Bellevue, October 21, 1892, we make the following extracts, illustrating the great event so recently celebrated by the Congress of civilized nations at Chicago:

Columbus was probably near forty years of age when he had fully formed his purpose and began his efforts to undertake his great voyage of discovery. He had adverse conditions to contend with; and, in addition, mere fear was an element of hindrance. The world feared, the sailors dreaded the Atlantic. It was a region of darkness and mysticism. It had ever been a Shadowy Sea. No word or voice had ever come from its dark horizon, save what was interpreted as ominous of danger; and its wild stormy waters seemed to give constant warning not to tempt its awful rage, or inquire into its dreadful secrets. All this affected not Columbus

He was superior to his age. His studies and his reason had convinced him that mathematical geography was true. The world was a sphere; and its further side *must* be reached by going west.

But he must have the assistance and protection of some national power to enable him to make the voyage. His project was the fixed, irrevocable purpose of his life, and, to this end, he spent long years of fruitless but untiring effort. His unanswerable arguments, genius and eloquence, were unavailing. He brought to bear whatever there was in his favor of the fabled Atlantis, the island of Cimpango and the realms of Prester John. There was nothing impossible in these fancies and he more than half believed them. They added a wild fascination and charm to his proposed adventure, and were additional incentives and spurs to action. Let us all the time remember that Columbus was almost *alone*. He received encouragement from the geographer Toscanelli, and little from any others, except those whom he had convinced of the practicability of his project. He first tried to interest his native city, Genoa, but failed. He applied to the king of Portugal, the most enterprising monarch of Europe in maritime affairs; and after being awhile cajoled, his proposal was declared absurd by a council of political philosophers, or rather knaves, who secretly sought to profit by his knowledge, and rob him of his rights and honors. He applied to the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, and after long wearying delays and half encouraging promises was denied. He sent his brother, Bartholomew, to England, only to be unnoticed. For eighteen long years he determinedly pursued his object, constantly meeting evasion and subterfuge and delusion.

He had, almost, like a mendicant, to beg his way from court to court. His refusal at the Spanish court seems like the voice of doom; and yet he does not surrender. In desolation and destitution he goes back to Palos. O, how forlorn and almost a very beggar he applied at the convent of La Rabida for shelter and food for his little son, Diego. The prior receives him, hears his story, becomes his convert, and ever after his friend and assistant. The prior was a man of mind and character. He had been confessor to Isabella, and had good standing with her. He at once called a council of the ablest men of his vicinity. They heard Columbus and adopted his views. Among them was Don Martin Alonzo Pinzon, a man of means and capacity, and himself an able seaman.

The result of this council was that the prior, Prez, wrote a personal letter to the queen in behalf of Columbus. She received it with great kindness, and requested a personal interview with the prior. He immediately went to the queen, and so ably presented the cause of Columbus, that he was sent for by Isabella. On his arrival he was treated with respect, but was higgled with and bantered upon terms. But he insisted upon proper recognition of his rights and would not compromise, and in utter disgust he left the Spanish court, and was on the point of making application for assistance to France. In the verge of extremity Isabella came to the rescue, and Columbus was recalled. The queen saw that, with little pecuniary hazard, there was a large percentage in favor of gaining wealth and power, and she magnanimously offered almost martyr-like to sacrifice some of her jewelry to fit out the expedition (but she did not. The funds were furnished without her personal liability). Three vessels were to be fitted for the voyage. Two of these with their crews and owners were to be impressed at Palos, and a third one to be hired. These, with all possible speed, were partially equipped; but the funds provided were not nearly sufficient. In the meantime, as the character of the voyage began to be realized, the sailors became frightened and refused to enlist in sufficient numbers, and those already engaged began to run away, and the whole enterprise was on the point of utter failure.

But now comes a second hero. Martin Alonzo Pinzon, already mentioned, a skillful seaman and of great influence among the sailors, steps to the side of Columbus; and with him also his two brothers, Vincente Yanez and Martin Francisco. Pinzon put in half a million maravedis of his own money, and thus, by his assistance, sailors were enlisted and the ships were fitted for the sea. The largest vessel, the Santa Maria, is commanded by Columbus; the next largest, the Pinta, is under command of Martin Alonzo Pinzon with his brother, Martin Francisco, as pilot; and the third and smallest, the Nina, is commanded by the third brother, Vincente Yanez. The largest crew was on board the Pinta. All on board the three vessels numbered about one hundred and thirty: say ninety sailors and the balance officers and adventurers. And now, giving credit as we have, for some assistance, let us constantly remember the individual personality of Columbus in his voyage of discovery. It was *his own* in its inception, in its execu-

tion. If any are to share with him the glory, they are Alonzo Pinzon and Huan Perez, the prior of La Rabida.

On Friday, the 3d of August, 1492, in the morning before sunrise, Columbus with his three little caravels sailed from the port of Palos with defiant boldness, determined to wrest its secrets from the Shadowy Sea. A voyage of its distinctive character had never before been tried—had never been dared.

He set his course for the Canaries, intending thence to sail due west. Excepting the commanders and a few others, nearly all on board started with fear and trembling, and felt it was a tempting of the Deity—a braving of the mysterious and the awful. With Columbus this was all reversed; it was to him a moment of bounding joy and exultation; yet strangely mixed with vague apprehension. He could not feel himself secure on his voyage till beyond the reach of the intriguing world behind him. Almost as he expected, very soon, one of his ships, the *Pinta*, was found to be disabled, and doubtless by previous concert. It required all the skill of Pinzon to enable her to reach the Canaries, for Columbus would not return to the dangers behind him. He was detained a month at the Canaries in getting the *Pinta* repaired and in taking on supplies. And even there it is said he was in danger of a Portuguese fleet sent to intercept him. Of this he was aware.

On the 16th of September, he boldly set his prow due west, and cut loose from the known world. O! it was joyous to Columbus and a few others with him. He *had* now begun his voyage, to undertake which the energies of his life had been devoted. But, as the heights of Ferro sank out of sight behind them, the spirits of the crews sank in gloom and despondency. Jason in the cruise of the *Argo*, was accompanied by the heroes and demigods of mythology. But the crew of Columbus were an ignorant, superstitious rabble of cowards. But the wind is favorable and steady and our ships are swiftly gliding westward—westward. Columbus scarcely sleeps, he is so anxious. His crews also note everything with the interest of fear. The steady westward wind seems to tell them they may never be able to return, and every new appearance is to them a prognostic of danger. With amazement they pass the strange Sargasso sea. Hundreds of leagues westward! But now suddenly the very base of all their hope seems lost. The compass varies! cannot be relied upon! Columbus sees it before his crew,

but bears on. He makes an explanation somewhat satisfactory to them, not to himself, and bears on. The Pinta and the Nina, being faster sailors than the Santa Maria, are constantly scouting and tacking on either side, to take in a wider range. But where are we? Two thousand miles and more out on this wonderful ocean and no land! The demoralized and frightened crew demand an abandonment of the voyage. Columbus called a council. It was held on board the Santa Maria. He stated the case fairly, and gave his reasons for his hope and insisted upon continuing the voyage.

Again in this crisis came Alonzo Pinzon. He sided with Columbus and it was decided the voyage should proceed. Columbus made some conciliatory remarks to the sailors. Pinzon deemed these words unnecessary, and speaking loudly in the hearing of all, said to Columbus: "Senor, you should *hang* half a dozen of these fellows and throw them overboard, and if your Grace likes it not, I and my brothers will bear down on them and do it." Then raising his voice still louder above the noise of wind and waves he shouted: "Forward! Forward! Forward!" All honor to the iron hero, Martin Alonzo Pinzon! The fleet bears on, one, two, three days. But note! appearances change. The sky swarms with birds, branches of vegetation come floating on the sea. Land *must* be near, and all eyes are strained to the west. Night shuts down, and no land. But all are full of instant expectation, and the ships, near each other, are slowly advancing. The supreme moment has almost come! The heavens are full of glory! The atmosphere is so clear that Venus casts a shade! We are almost precisely on the tropic of Cancer and the north star glows with magnetic joy at the angle of the ecliptic; Spica Virginus and Arcturus are blazing near the zenith; and the sweet calm breath of evening is in accord with the soft pulse of ocean. Columbus stands on the high bow of the Santa Maria scanning the western horizon. It is ten o'clock at night of October 11, or as we now reckon, the 21st, and Columbus, himself, first sees a light! It must be—it is on land. But he made no public announcement; all move slowly forward till a gun from the Pinta tells the story. O, hark! the shouting on those caravels! They anchor and await the morning. In the morning the land lay before them only six miles away, smiling in all the exuberance of tropical beauty! Was ever mortals happy? It was Columbus.

But what has he discovered? Is it the realm of Prester John? Is it the famed Cimpango? No. It is vastly beyond the expectations of Columbus himself. It is a new world! extending almost from pole to pole, ten thousand miles. He never knew the grandeur of his discovery. The brightest chaplet for our hero's brow is that which follows, and is to be gathered from his own Americas and their resplendent archipelago. What was America then? A realm of darkness, boundless and unknown. What is it now? Our double continent contains 15,000,000 square miles of land; five European colonies and nineteen republics, and 125,000,000 people of European origin—one-half of all in the United States alone.

During the last four hundred years America has produced \$6,200,000,000 of silver, against \$1,180,000,000 by all the world beside; and in the last fifty years has produced \$5,950,000,000 of gold to \$1,290,000,000 by all the rest of the world, viz.: more than 80 per cent. of all the gold and all the silver produced by the globe. The public debts of all civilized nations aggregate about \$30,000,000,000. The debt of all America is 1-12 of this. That of the United States is less than \$900,000,000, or 1-33 of all, and being about $\frac{1}{2}$ that of Germany, $\frac{1}{4}$ that of Great Britain, $\frac{1}{4}$ that of Russia, and 1-5 that of France. We have the largest civilized population of any nation on earth. The total wealth of the United States is about \$70,000,000,000. We are the richest nation in the world, and have the largest per capita distribution.

Of the 400,000 miles of railway in the world, more than one-half is in America, 170,000 miles being in the United States alone. Our nation does one-third of all the mining of the world; one-fourth of all the manufacturing; yields one-fifth of all the agricultural products and owns one-sixth of all the wealth of the globe. Our total foreign commerce, exports and imports, for the last year was \$1,826,923,200, with a balance of \$172,000 in our favor. Our domestic or home trade, is immensely greater.

In the time of Cicero it was estimated that only *two thousand* citizens were possessed of independent property. These two thousand people owned the world. By our census it is shown that we have four and a half million farms in the United States, and this does not include the vast number of real estate holdings in our countless towns and cities.

Our educational standing is shown by a comparison of our school and military expenses with those of other nations:

France pays for war purposes		\$5.00 to	.30	for education.
England	"	4.62	.77	"
Holland	"	4.41	.79	"
Prussia	"	2.75	.70	"
Italy	"	1.81	.16	"
Austria	"	1.66	.37	"
Russia	"	2.54	.03	"
United States	"	1.00	2.00	"

not including pensions.

By last year's report we have in the United States 471 universities and colleges of the liberal arts, with 120,000 students and 8,000 professors and instructors. We have 13,000,000 enrolled pupils in our common schools, 8,000,000 in regular attendance; 400,000 common school teachers, 25,000 in Ohio alone. The cost of education in the United States is about \$150,000,000 per annum. Our public school system is our highest pride. In the common school is our grand army and our hope. It is the bed-rock foundation of our republic. Intelligence can *never* be enslaved. Let us forever stand by our system of free and equal and undenominational public schools.

OLD FORT SANDUSKY.

The First French Military Expedition Upon Ohio's Soil.

BY I. M. GILLET, OF NORWALK, OHIO.

There was little controversy between Great Britain and France as to the titles northwest of the Ohio river, before the formation of the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, when and by which certain matters in dispute between those governments were adjusted; but France not only asserted ownership and held possession of the territory that now constitutes Ohio, from the time of this treaty, until the treaty of Paris in 1763, by which peace was established between France and England, but also exercised authority therein and maintained control over it by military force.

To forestall whatever claim the English government might have to the country between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, the Count de la Galissoniere, Governor-General of Canada, sent Monsieur Celeron de Bienville, in 1749, with three hundred men, to traverse the country from Detroit east to the mountains, to bury, at the most important points, leaden plates with the arms of France engraved thereon, and to take possession with a formal process, verbal.

This claim to the territory immediately south of Lake Erie was followed by founding a fort and trading station on Sandusky Bay, in 1750.

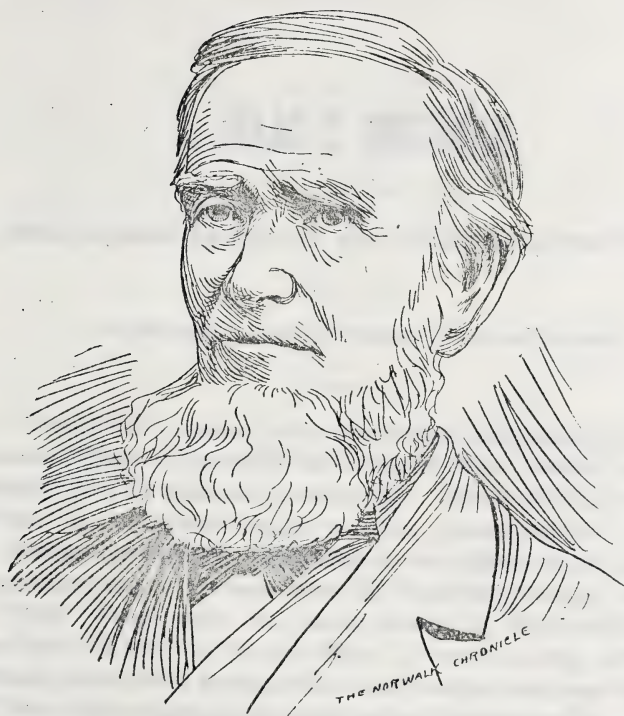
All the Revolutionary treaties with the Ohio Indians, as well as the treaties of January 9, 1780, at Fort Harmer, and August 3, 1795, at Greenville, contain grants to the United States of "six miles square upon Sandusky Bay where the fort formerly stood."

On Evan's "map of the British Colonies," published in 1755, Fort Sandusky is located on the bay.

Parkman, in a chart of "forts and settlements in America, A. D. 1763," places nothing within the present limits of Ohio, except Fort Sandusky. Also on a map of Ohio, published in 1803, this tract is clearly delineated as extending from the south shore of Sandusky Bay, including the locality where the fort stood.

The location of this, the first settlement in Ohio, by white persons, was about three miles west of Sandusky, near the village of Venice, in Erie county. It had a double entrenchment, it was distinguishable and easily traced around, as late as 1828, by the early settlers, but since that time the land has been cleared and cultivated and now no trace of this, the first French settlement in Ohio, remains to be seen.

It is probable that Major Rogers, in his western expedition, in the winter of 1759-60, left a small garrison at this post, as we find a small garrison here in the spring of 1763, under the command of Ensign Pauley. It was captured and burned May 16, 1763, in Pontiac's war, and the troops were massacred, with the exception of Pauley, who was taken prisoner to Detroit. He afterwards made his escape.



ISAAC T. REYNOLDS.

ISAAC T. REYNOLDS.

A Biographical Sketch of this Pioneer of the Firelands.

BY HUDSON TUTTLE, OF BERLIN HEIGHTS, OHIO.

Few of the pioneers, who with indomitable courage, and heroic endurance settled the wilds of Northern Ohio, remain to tell the painful story of their early sufferings. Their children, even, have grown old, and death has claimed the greater number. With one or two exceptions Mr. Reynolds is the oldest representative of that sturdy race. He was born in Newburg, Orange County, N. Y., 1805. From there his father moved to Neversink, and from that place in 1817 to Berlin, Ohio. It was a long and tedious journey, made over roads, at best only wagon ruts, and after they left the eastern settlements nothing but obscure trails.

This journey is among the earliest recollections of Mr. Reynolds. It made such a strong impression on his mind as to erase all preceding memories. His father, Daniel Reynolds, on reaching Berlin, purchased a tract of forest, and began the work of founding a home. Isaac, as the eldest, and only son, was at once made useful, and found few leisure hours. The pioneer had abundance of work, and small returns therefor. When the farm work was done, there was always the defiant wall of forest inviting

his ax, or the blazing fire. Long lived and enduring is the Reynolds' stock. Daniel lived until 1876, attaining the advanced age of 91 years, most of which time he spent on his farm. Isaac was born on a farm and is a born farmer, a fact he is proud to acknowledge, as he is of the pursuit of his long life. He assisted his father in the "clearing," serving an apprenticeship at chopping, log-rolling and brush piling. There was scarcely any opportunity for schooling. Between the desperate struggle for food, and the shaking of ague, and burning of fever, there was not much time to think of needs beyond the present hour.

The schoolmaster was not abroad, and the school house was conspicuous by its absence, the nearest pretence of a school house was three miles from his home. It was located a few rods south of the corners where Daniel Butler lived, and was of the modest description. Some eighteen feet in length, built of rough logs, the roof of "shakes" split like staves, four feet long, held in place by poles laid on top and weighted down. The floor was of split planks, and the windows, openings cut through the logs, with slender sticks sprung in, and covered with leaves of old copy books, for there were no newspapers. This covering was saturated with coon's or bear's oil, and thus made translucent. The light came in, but the children could not see out, which was a gain, although there were small inducements for them to look out into the dark forest which surrounded the house. The desks were made by boring holes into the logs and driving in pins on which rough boards were placed, and the seats by splitting a log into and putting pins into the rounding side for legs, and smoothing off the other side with an ax. Here Mr. Reynolds received his early education, which was confined to the "three R's." The teacher was far from college-bred, and teaching school meant in those days, being able to keep order and not get "turned out by the big boys." When he was 20 years old, Judge Ruggles, who lived at Ruggles' grove, and taught a winter's term of school for the convenience of his numerous family, in a small house, in which the loom was kept, offered him tuition and board if he would chop the wood for the house and school. This he gladly accepted, for he was anxious to gain knowledge. The wood was brought up in long logs, and it was no small task to keep the fires supplied. But he was determined, and graduated from this primary school at

the end of the term, and never was able to enter again. He purchased 100 acres of the farm he afterwards made famous by his thorough cultivation, paying two dollars an acre, and after a time, fifty acres at one dollar an acre; paying \$50 for the improvements, a little clearing, and a log house.

In 1830 he married Miss Margaret Furman, who came from Nevesink, N. Y., and began life in the log cabin he had purchased. All the tract of land he now called his own was covered with the heaviest growth of timber, and as not a stick could be sold, it had to be cut down and burned. It was an herculean labor, but he did not hesitate or tarry; he was up early and retired late, and in a few years, cultivated fields, met the receding forest wall. They had five children, three of whom were born in the primitive log house; a son, whom they named Daniel, and were soon called to lay in the grave, and two daughters, Lavina, Mrs. T. B. Hine, of Toledo, and Lizzie, Mrs. O. C. Tillinghast, of Berlin.

How rapidly the thrifty management of Mr. Reynolds improved his circumstances may be known from his becoming dissatisfied with the log house, and eight years after he extended its humble walls and erected a brick residence, which in those times was considered exceedingly elegant. In this house two other children were born, a son whose early loss they mourned, and a daughter, Gertrude, Mrs. Cortland Hill, who now resides on the homestead.

In connection with Mr. Hill in — he erected a new brick residence, preserving the old one, however, as a part of the plan, making the whole, one of the largest and best appointed farm dwellings in the county. He had previously built the most commodious barns, stables, sheds, and outbuildings, taking the lead in this as in everything else; for at that time little thought or care had been given to the shelter of animals, and his barns were entirely unlike those of his neighbors and the subject of jest and not complimentary remark. In taking the most cursory survey of these numerous buildings one is forcibly struck with the thought and ingenuity bestowed on the smallest detail. Everything must be done the best it possibly can be, even to the form and construction of the feeding trough of the sty. Comfort for the animal and convenience for the feeder are constantly consulted.

The stock of Erie county at that time was scrub; the cattle

were thin flanked, big headed, long haired specimens able to get their living on the marshes or browse in the woods. The sheep were coarse, long legged, able to run from the dogs like deers, and the hogs native wind splitters. Mr. Reynolds saw that there was no profit in such stock, and reading of improved kinds, he ventured on the experiment of introducing them. The best hogs, best sheep, best cattle was his motto.

Persuading Ashley Hollister over to his views, they made their first purchase in 1840 of a two year old Duram bull, paying eighty dollars for the same. In the rage for blooded stock since then this seems a ridiculously small price, but at that time it was a large sum, and their neighbors looked on with pity or laughed at them as lunatics, prophesying their speedy ruin. But he kept steadily on his way, and with good blood, combined good feeding; growing roots as well as grain, which also was a new departure. When he began to sell his fat stock, the scoffers opened wide their eyes. The thin three year old scrub would scarcely weigh 1,000 pounds, but the three years of Durhams gave unheard of weights, and brought a half more for the pound. Mr. Reynold's made one sale of fourteen steers for \$1,800.

The introduction of the Durhams was an event in stock-raising in this section, and the foresight of Mr. Reynold's, his courage and boldness in venturing on the untried enterprise, entitles him to the gratitude of the farming community, and it may safely be said that he has added millions of dollars thereby to the profits of the stock grower.

The proposition for the organizing of a State fair, with the adjuncts of county fairs, came up, and at once found an ardent supporter in Mr. Reynolds. He delighted in competition. He wanted to see the best the State and county could produce, and to show what he could do on his farm.

He was among the first to enter his farm against those of the State, for without any other object than his own desires to have it a model, he had been preparing it for such a contest. In 1856, against the strongest competition which could then be brought, he won the silver cup. His farm at that time had 227 acres, 190 improved and his sales therefrom as shown by his sworn account were \$3,428, an astonishingly large sum if we take in consideration the times. The farm has also won four county premiums. His

State work did not prevent his activity in the county society, Huron and Erie counties were then united, and in 1856 Mr. Reynolds was president. It was no sinecure, everything was new, and every detail had to be worked out, and order brought from the prevailing disorder. There are those who remember those early fairs and are able to compare them with the splendid displays now made, and by so doing can appreciate the task of those early officers.

As president of the county society, Mr. Reynolds attended the meeting of the State Board, and when the premium list came up for revision he made an earnest and successful effort to take tobacco from the list. He claimed that it was a harmful weed, destroyed the land on which it grew, destroyed the health and lives of those who used it, and ought not to be fostered by the society. By his forcible plea it was stricken from the list. He was also strongly opposed to indulgence in any kind of intoxicating liquors and to the encouragement of the traffic therein in any way. He early saw the evils attending intemperance and became a teetotaler and a prohibitionist, with which party he has steadfastly acted.

Soon after the building of the new house by Messrs. Reynolds and Hill their plans were disarranged by a most untoward event and sad bereavement. The wife who had borne the heat and burden of the day with him, was called to her final rest. The sorrow was sharpened by regret that just as she had reached the point where an elegant home, ease and affluence would allow her freedom from care, and enjoyment of the pleasures of life, freed from its responsibilities, she was forced away from all. She was eminently practical and efficient in management and absorbed in the work she had to do. She was a leader in the church organization to which she belonged, and few had greater financial ability. She was a most devoted mother and spared no pains in training her children.

Mr. Reynolds sold his farm and for a time was without business cares. In 1878 he married Mrs. Alice Niles, of Clyde, Ohio, and made an extended tour through the South. On returning he purchased a house at Berlin Heights, and not content with idleness, he bought forty acres of land and began farming. He at once remodeled the house, built barns and outhouses and soon had the place in that splendid order which must pertain to everything around him.

His marriage was most fortunate; the superior character of Mrs. Reynolds not only appears in the hospitality of her home, but in the promotion of every good and charitable work.

Sitting in the luxurious parlors, looking out at the beautiful High School building and seeing the crowd of well dressed and happy pupils hurrying to the sound of the bell, how strange the reminiscences of Mr. Reynolds of that pioneer school house and rude teacher. His stories of that early day, only 60 or 70 years ago seem little more than fables. He one day shot two deer on the farm of A. S. Chapin, and remembers at another time of starting a flock of wild turkeys out of a cornfield on the Hathaway farm. They took to the trees, and he brought down one that weighed twenty-four pounds. He saw the Indians in their wigwams on the Huron, and distinctly remembers the celebrated chief Ogontz. "It was a life of deprivation," said Mr. Reynold, "but a good deal of enjoyment grew out of it. When we were sick, and that was a good deal of the time, the doctor gave us medicine by the bowlful, if we were fortunate, or unfortunate enough to get one to attend us. Marriage itself had its difficulties for there were no officials to perform the rites. When Walter Betts and Miss Firman of Birmingham, wished to become husband and wife, the nearest justice of the peace was Squire Butler, on the West Side of Berlin, thirteen miles away, but they were not to be baffled. It was a cold day in November, with snow on the ground. Betts hired a man, who had just made a sled, to yoke his oxen before it. A lot of straw was put in, and the hopeful pair started through the trackless forest, the man walking beside the snail paced oxen, and by night reached the justice's log cabin and the ceremony was duly performed.

By such stories are we impressed with the hardships of that early life, and made more fully appreciative of the blessings descending to us from the indomitable efforts of the pioneers.

To the discontented and complaining who think the day's work too long, and the pay too small, and the times out of joint and always growing "harder," we commend the example set by the subject of this sketch. He began at the foot of the ladder without a dollar, and by his untiring labor and sagacity has achieved enviable success. It was not a flowery road he traveled. Every step he met self denial, and was forced to practice economy.

The key note of his success was touched by Mr. Hyde, who was one of his staunch friends from a boy. At a farmers' club, held at the residence of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Hyde began his speech by relating an anecdote of their youthful days. He said the young men had planned a dance, which was to be a grand affair, and for a month was the talk of the whole region round about. As one of the managers called on young Reynolds with an invitation, at first he said he would be glad to attend, but pausing, inquired what it would cost. The reply was, two dollars for a ticket. Reynolds shook his head and said, "I am trying pretty hard to pay for my place, and two dollars will buy a calf, so I guess I will not go." The thoughtless went and laughed at what they called parsimony, but such self-denial, or parsimony, if it be so called, makes the difference between the wealthy and the poor. They who spend their last dollar on whatever takes their fancy, are always complaining of hard times, while they who have forethought and spend less than they earn, are sure to accumulate a reserve that gives them means for success, and after all, it may be a question if Mr. Reynolds did not get more enjoyment from his two dollars invested in a calf than the others did in the dissipation of the dance, which left them no better, rather worse, and their money as vanished as though put in the fire.

He had resolved to have a farm and knew that economy in spending money was of even greater necessity than earning it. He was educated in the hard lines of daily toil, and the slight though certain reward it yielded. Yet for the equipment of his farm, the care of his stock, and general conduct of his business, he liberally bestowed his means. Whatever he did was well done, done at its best, and hence his success was assured. Always up with the times, and the first to see the advantages of the new, and give it support. He has maintained the mental elasticity of youth most remarkably. Scarcely a social gathering but he attends, and is as deeply interested as the youngest.

Few men in this country have by example exerted a stronger influence in elevating the tone of the business of farming; the improvement of stock; the more thorough cultivation of the soil, and taste in arranging and ornamenting the home. In his life, farming has been elevated from dull drudgery, the lowest of occupations, to the most noble and respected, having as allies the most

interesting, inventive skill and scientific research. The weary hand is replaced by the tireless machine. He has seen the sickle displaced by the cradle, the cradle by the reaper, the reaper by the binder; in fact the whole system of farming revolutionized and the farmer forced out of the old ruts of ignorance, carelessness, and routine of work. He has not only seen this wonderful change but has been an active worker in bringing it about, and with those who stood in the vanguard with him deserves the highest praise and gratitude of those who are now enjoying the results of their labors.

OLD GRANTS OF LAND.

How the Western Reserve was Obtained from the Connecticut Land Company.

WRITTEN FOR THE CLEVELAND LEADER OF FEBRUARY 25th, 1894, BY
JEREMIAH ALLYN, OF CONNEAUT, OHIO.

In 1620 King James I. granted a charter to the Plymouth Company. In 1628 the Plymouth Company granted part of their territory to the Colony of Massachusetts. In 1631 the Plymouth Company granted a large tract of land to Lord Say and Seal, Lord Brook, and others, which was purchased by the Colony of Connecticut. These grants made the South Sea their western boundary.

April 20, 1662, King Charles II granted to Matthew Allyn, and a few others named in it, a charter to the Colony of Connecticut, renewing and confirming the other charter to the Colony of Connecticut, and recognized it as a part of the old grant of 1620 by James I.

March 4, 1661, this same King Charles II. granted to William Penn a charter of Pennsylvania that included a tract of land one degree wide from north to south and five degrees wide from east to west that he had granted to the Connecticut Colony in 1662. The granting of this land to both parties caused the Pennamite

and Yankee war. General Ethan Allen, was sent by Connecticut to protect her settlers, but the land was finally given up to Pennsylvania soon after the Revolutionary war. In 1663 and 1664 there was trouble about the western boundary of Connecticut, and Hon. Matthew Allyn was appointed to confer with the Dutch envoys from New Amsterdam and set the bounds between the Duke's patent and Connecticut.

In 1788, Phelps, Allen, and others bought of the State of Massachusetts 2,600,00 acres, now in eight counties of western New York, for \$1,000,000, which they were to pay in consolidated securities of that time, but a rise in these securities prevented the complete fulfillment of the agreement and a part of the lands were given up. The rest of the lands were surveyed in a system of townships and ranges, which, with modifications, has been generally adopted in surveying United States government lands. In 1795 this same Phelps and others bought of the State of Connecticut the Western Reserve in Ohio, containing 3,366,921 acres, for \$1,200,000 (525,450 acres were reserved, as they had been sold before). The Salt Spring tract of 25,450 acres was sold by Connecticut to Samuel H. Parsons, February 10, 1788, and the Firelands at the west part of the Reserve of 500,000 acres were donated to the fire sufferers, May 10, 1792, and were reserved in the sale to the Connecticut Land Company in 1795. On the 28th of April, 1800, Congress authorized the President to execute and deliver to the Governor of Connecticut a deed of the Reserve, releasing all right and title to the soil of the Reserve on condition that Connecticut should forever renounce and release to the United States entire and complete civil jurisdiction over the Reserve. Moses Cleaveland's party of surveyors left Connecticut in May and arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek, July 4, 1796.

Norman Wilcox was in this surveying party and another brother, Jeremiah Wilcox, drew 2,818 acres in the first draft on January 20, 1798, in town No. 10, range 8, lot No. 3. Norman Wilcox bought lands in Wayne, Ashtabula county, O., in 1817. Their ancestors, William and Margaret Wilcox, came from England in the ship Planter in 1636, and settled at Windsor, Conn., and their son, Samuel bought lands in Simsbury, Conn., in 1667, which have since remained in the Wilcox and Allyn families. Matthew Allyn came from England in 1632 to Charleston, Mass., was the largest land

holder in Cambridge, owned five houses on town plat, also had lands in Charlestown, Watertown, Wigwam Neck, and Charlestown Lane. In June, 1636, he went to Hartford, Conn., and bought lands there and built the first mill. In 1638 he bought all the lands, houses, servants, goods, and chattels of the New Plymouth Company, a purchase which extinguished the last vestige of Plymouth right and title upon the Connecticut River.

Conneaut, O., February 20, 1894.

JEREMIAH ALLYN.

AN OLD BOOK.

Dr. Hildreth, of Norwalk, has in his possession an old Bible printed by "Alexander Kincaid, his Majesty's printer, Edinburgh, Scotland," of the date of 1771. This book has been in the doctor's family since the time of his great grandfather, whose name, Adam Bohall, is written in it, but nearly obliterated by time. It next passed into the possession of Mrs. Hannah Wilcox, his great aunt, whose name also appears, and from thence down until it has fallen into the doctor's hands.

In size it is about 7x4 inches and about 2½ inches thick, and its age, as the date indicates, is one hundred and fourteen years. It contains, in the back part, psalms and hymns, and not a leaf is torn or missing. At the time this book was printed, George the Third was on the throne of England, George Washington was less than forty years old, Lafayette was a lad of fourteen and the United States, with a population of nearly 60,000,000 now, was then a colony of Great Britain, with a population of 3,000,000.

OUR FIRST MILITARY EXPEDITION.

The Earliest English Military Expedition upon Lake
Erie and upon the Soil of Ohio.

BY I. M. GILLET, OF NORWALK, O.

After the conquest of Canada by the English, in 1759-60, General Amherst, with a view to the establishment of English authority over the uncivilized regions of the west, organized an expedition under the command of Major Robert Rogers, who, on the 12th of September, 1760, received orders "to ascend the lakes and take possession of the French forts in the northwest."

This expedition, consisting of about two hundred men, coasted along the southern shore of Lake Erie, in fifteen open boats, arriving at the mouth of the Cuyahoga river on the 7th of November; on the 18th they passed the Vermillion river, and encamped at the mouth of the Huron. The next day they passed Sandusky bay and from thence the expedition sailed up the lake to Detroit, where Monsieur Beletor yielded up that post, and on the 29th of November Rogers took down the colors of France and raised the standard of England.

On the 23d of December the expedition set out for Fort Pitt; marching along the west end of Lake Erie, and arriving at the abandoned French fort on Sandusky bay, the 2d day of January,

1761. From this point they took the Great Northwestern Indian Trail to Fort Pitt.

This trail struck a point on the Tuscarawas river, near the southern border of Stark county, thence westward through the southern tier of townships, in Wayne county and the townships of Mohican and Vermillion, in Ashland county; thence turning northwest through the townships of Midlin, Franklin and Plymouth in Richland county, crossing the Black fork of the Walhonding river twice, thence still more northwestwardly through the townships of New Haven, Greenfield, Peru and Ridgefield in Huron county, striking across a bend in the Huron river, and so through Oxford, Groton, and Margaretta in Erie county to Wyandot town (the source of Cold Creek), and thence to Fort Sandusky. The distance from Fort Pitt was 216 miles.

These were the first English-speaking people that in any considerable numbers sailed upon Lake Erie, and were upon the soil of Ohio.

FOODS OF THE INDIANS.

The National Museum at Washington contains on exhibition a collection illustrating the foods of our native races of redskins. More than five hundred varieties are represented, brought together mainly by Major J. W. Powell and his subordinates in the Bureau of Ethnology. These include pemmican and jerked flesh of several sorts; dried fish, mollusks, barnacles, and sea urchins; half a dozen edible insects; grass seeds of many kinds; acorns and acorn flour; seeds of the mezquit, manzanita, and several species of cactus; screw beans, and a large diversity of nuts and berries; dried fruit and cereals; kamass and other roots and tubers out of which "bread" is made, with specimens of "tuckaho" and other cakes; the many food products of the yucca and other agaves, and the alcoholic drink *pulque* made from it, besides many other savage comestibles.

AN OLD RELIC.

There lies in the State house rotunda at Columbus a piece of half rotten oak log about six feet long, in the center of which stands a still more rotten piece of hickory elm tree, more than a foot in diameter and about two feet high, on which is a card bearing the inscription, "Flagstaff of 1793. Erected by General Anthony Wayne at Ft. Recovery, O, where General St. Clair was defeated in 1791." The upright pole was mortised into the log, which was buried in the ground. It was found eight or nine feet under the ground while digging a well on the site of the old fort in 1876, and brought to Columbus to be placed in the relic room.

Prof. Putnam, of Harvard, lecturing upon his own explorations of the Turner altar mounds of Ohio, said that among the 200,000 specimens found were some showing how large a space the mound-builders and their trading allies covered on this continent. There were grizzly bears' teeth that must have come from the Rocky Mountains, alligators' teeth from the South, and pearls from the seashore. Thousands of pearls were found in one altar, all drilled for stringing.

BIOGRAPHIES AND MEMOIRS.

REV. GEORGE WASHINGTON BROWN.

By the Rev. J. H. Pitzel, of Norwalk.

The Rev. George W. Brown was born at Monroeville Ohio, August 29, 1815 and died at Abingdon Ill., July 23rd, 1893 at the age of nearly seventy-eight. His father's ancestors were Danes, but became, in the revolutions of Europe, Puritans. Some of them came over in the Mayflower. On his Mother's side they were English and settled in old Connecticut long before the Revolutionary war. His maternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolution, three years in the continental army and two years in a sloop of war on the ocean. After that war his grandfather moved to the territory of Michigan and settled on the River Rasin, near Monroe city. The whole family were taken prisoners by the British and Indians, when Hull surrendered his army at Detroit, but afterward made their escape in open canoes, across the head of Lake Erie into Ohio. Mr. Brown's parents were Seth Brown Sen. and Sarah Ann.

Mr. Brown was converted in Norwalk, O., in 1834, and united with the Methodist Episcopal church, being then a student of the old Norwalk Seminary. In 1838 he was admitted on trial into the Michigan Annual Conference, M. E. C. In 1840 he was ordained a deacon and in 1842 an Elder. For 16 years he preached in connection with the Michigan Conference, thence two years in Northern Ohio, living at Monroeville. He moved to Illinois, where he

was actively employed in the work until 1862, when he was appointed a Chaplain in the U. S. Army.

After one year he resigned his commission and again entered heartily into his life work in connection with the Central Illinois Conference. In 1882 he took a superannuated relation. In 1884 he was stricken with paralysis and after nine years of great suffering passed to his reward.

August 22nd, 1843 he was married to Miss. Amanda M. Irons, of Ann Arbor, Mich., who accompanied her late husband to the Kewawenon Indian Mission, Lake Superior. The fruits of this marriage were two daughters, Amelia M. and Lena, both of whom preceded the father to the land where is no death. Amelia left behind an only daughter, who survives with an infant the only linial descendents. Mr. Brown was distantly related to the nonagenarian, the venerable Albert Brown of East Norwalk.

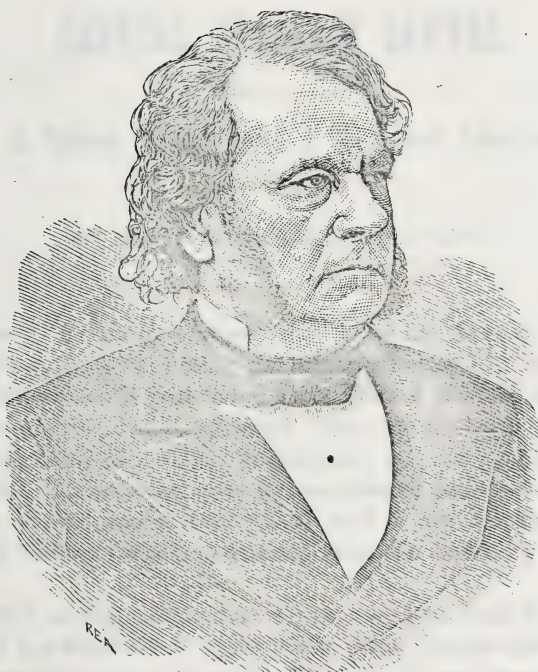
Want of space obliges me to omit many things of interest in the long and eventful life of my old friend, Rev. George W. Brown.

JOHN G. SHERMAN.

Mr. John G. Sherman, one of the best known residents of Huron county, died Friday evening, May 26, 1893, of heart trouble, after an illness of several months.

Mr. Sherman was born in Wakeman, November 14, 1830, in the old homestead of Justin Sherman, his father, where he has ever since resided and where he died. In March, 1851, he was married to Miss Julia G. Beecher. One child was born to them, a daughter, Florence. In November, 1858, he married a second wife, Miss Elizabeth D. Miller, of New London. Three children were born to them, John M., Julia E. and Mary B., the latter of whom died in January, 1889.

The deceased was an enterprising, honorable, whole souled gentleman, and had a host of friends throughout Huron county. He was a half brother of Mr. N. G. Sherman, of Norwalk.



GENERAL FRANKLIN SAWYER.

GENERAL FRANKLIN SAWYER.

A Brave Soldier and a Talented Lawyer.

BY HON. F. R. LOOMIS, OF NORWALK.

General Franklin Sawyer was born in Auburn, Crawford county, Ohio, July 13, 1825. He remained upon his father's farm until his seventeenth year when he became a student at Norwalk Seminary, and in 1844 he attended Granville College. In 1845 he commenced the study of law at Norwalk, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. Three years later he was elected prosecuting attorney of Huron county, and in 1854 he formed a law partnership with Col. G. H. Safford, which continued until the breaking out of the rebellion.

In 1860, at the instance of Governor Dennison, Gen. Sawyer organized the Norwalk Light Guards, which, on the 20th of April, 1861, became Company D, of the 8th O. V. I., and he was commissioned its captain.

The regiment was re-organized at Camp Dennison, Ohio, on the 26th of May, 1861, for three years service, and Captain Sawyer was made major of the newly organized regiment.

The regiment was sent to the front in June, and from that time forward, for more than three years, was conspicuous for gal-

lantry, and for the discipline and bravery of its officers and men, in camp and on many a hard fought battle-field. There are few regiments that have a better record or saw more active and dangerous service than the 8th O. V. I.

On the 25th of November, 1861, Major Sawyer was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of his regiment.

He commanded the regiment at Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Morton's Ford, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, and in scores of other hard fought engagements. At Gettysburg he especially distinguished himself for conspicuous bravery, and was breveted a brigadier-general for his meritorious conduct.

His horse was shot from under him at the battles of Antietam, Chancellorsville and Locust Grove, and he was severely wounded at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Morton's Ford and Spottsylvania. At the last named battle his wound disabled him from further active service and partially paralyzed his right side.

In 1865 he was elected a representative to the Ohio Legislature from Huron county, and proved a valuable member.

He was married to Lucinda M. Lathrop, January 30th, 1848, who died June 12th, 1854. November 29th, 1855, he was married to Elizabeth B. Bostwick, of Delaware county, N. Y., who died January 6th, 1878.

At his death he left an only son, Franklin Sawyer, Jr., of Norwalk.

General Sawyer died at the home of his son, Franklin Sawyer, Jr., No. 204 East Main street, Norwalk, Ohio, on Monday, August 22d, 1892, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., aged sixty-seven years.

He was stricken with paralysis of the right side, on April 15th, 1892, and remained in a perfectly helpless and generally unconscious condition from that time until the morning of August 22d, when a second stroke of paralysis closed his mortal career.

His obsequies were largely attended, at his son's home, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, August 24th, 1892, the Episcopal funeral service being read by the Rev. Charles S. Aves, of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Norwalk.

At the conclusion of the services those present were permitted to view the face of the departed soldier. General Sawyer looked natural, as if he had but fallen into a gentle sleep, from which he

would soon awaken. The members of the 8th O. V. I., of which thirty were present, were the first to march into the house to take a last look at their old commander. Next came the members of M. F. Wooster Post, G. A. R., and lastly his old friends and neighbors.

The casket was then sealed and borne gently to the hearse, the bearers being D. H. Fox, T. S. Wooster, Theodore Williams, Capt. G. F. Brady, C. B. Stickney and W. B. Woolverton. The procession then started for Woodlawn cemetery in the following order: Company G, under command of Lieut. C. L. White; M. F. Wooster Post, in charge of Commander C. P. Wickham; a squad from Horace Kellogg Camp, S. of V.; hearse and carriages with survivors of the 8th O. V. I. acting as a guard of honor.

At Woodlawn cemetery the burial service of the Grand Army of the Republic was used, and the brave old soldier was laid away beside his two wives in the handsome family burial lot.

In his young manhood, Franklin Sawyer was a conspicuous figure in Norwalk. He was a handsome, courtly youth with the grace and manners of a Lord Chesterfield, and through all his after years he maintained the same distinguished dignity. He was always remarkable for his dignified bearing and military mein, and was exceedingly affable and agreeable to meet and converse with, being possessed of a fund of information and pleasing reminiscences regarding men and events, that made him a most delightful companion.

General Sawyer was noted for his friendliness and friendships. He was ever courteous and kind, and spoke to people whom he met with a grace and politeness born of a generous nature. He was popular with the people because he was close to them in feeling and sentiment.

He was a man of learning, and as an orator he could entertain and edify the people. He possessed a large vein of humor, and in his public utterances, whether on the political stump, or engaged in a historical or literary effort, he always amused his hearers with funny anecdotes or bits of witticism.

He possessed a good knowledge of the law and was for many years a leading member of the Norwalk bar; a group of lawyers which have always taken front rank among those of their profession in the state.

He was a distinguished soldier and patriot, and the old flag, the stars and stripes that float over and protect sixty millions of freemen, was the flag that he loved and fought for, and for which he won the stars. He was among the first who offered their services to the government. The brilliant record of his regiment, the gallant 8th Ohio, and of his brigade, with their tattered and torn and blood stained battle colors, tell the story eloquently, though mutely, of their courage and bravery and self-sacrifice in behalf of the nation "that shall not perish from off the face of the earth," but shall be a haven for the oppressed of all nations through all coming generations.

In the death of General Sawyer, Norwalk mourned the loss of one of her most prominent citizens and loyal patriots, and a man of generous disposition and noble nature passed from our midst, to be remembered only in kindness and admiration.

Many interesting incidents of General Sawyer's civil and military life might be related, did space permit, as the writer was personally associated with him during his entire military life and experiences, and has been intimately acquainted with him since the close of the war.

The fact that he was a most gallant officer, and a brave man at all times and under the most trying circumstances, is attested by the personal observation of the writer, and is universally remarked by all who knew him.

BAR RESOLUTIONS ON GENERAL SAWYER'S DEATH.

The members of the bar of Huron county met at the court house, August 23d, 1892, to take some action on the death of General Franklin Sawyer; meeting was organized by the election of Judge C. B. Stickney as chairman, and Charles Suhr as secretary.

It was voted to attend the funeral in a body, and Judge C. B. Stickney, G. T. Stewart and G. R. Walker were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions.

Following are the resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, it has pleased God in his wisdom to call from among us by death one of our number, whom we all delight to honor, General Franklin Sawyer, it seems fitting that as we bow to this affliction, we, as a Bar, should give expression to our feelings,

our sympathies, and the esteem in which the deceased was held by us and by all good citizens. The deceased was among the oldest of the members of the Bar of Huron county, having commenced the practice of his chosen profession, for which he was by nature as well as by study eminently fitted, in the year 1847, and which he studiously followed, until in 1861 a crisis came which he regarded as demanding the sacrifice of every cherished hope and fond ambition; and abandoning his profession, the comforts of home, a loving wife and children, committed them to the care of Him who careth for all, and went forth to win honors on the field as he had in the forum, and where no stain ever rested on his name as a soldier and a gentleman, and where, after four years of brilliant and conspicuous service at the front, he returns to his chosen profession, though shattered in bodily health, yet vigorous of mind, the peer of his former contemporaries. But the ravages of wounds and disease have done their work, and now at the age of sixty-seven he passes away from our sight, and we would perpetuate his name and his memory to the latest generations, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of General Franklin Sawyer, the community loses an honored and able citizen, whose hand was always generously open to the calls of the needy, whose sympathies and largeness of heart were felt wherever he moved. A wise, unselfish and honest counselor, on whose judgment and good faith they might rely, who knew no policy but the right; and

Resolved, That in the death of General Sawyer, we as a Bar recognize the Hand that stays not at merit but calls to Himself the brightest ornaments of human kind. The brilliant orator, the searching, logical thinker, the honest and useful citizen, the cheerful, companionable friend, all must bow before Him. He is no respecter of persons. These are the qualities which made up the character of our departed brother and friend. We cherish his memory and tender to the relatives of the deceased our fullest sympathy.

ROBERT W. STEVENSON.

Robert W. Stevenson, who was superintendent of the Norwalk schools for eleven years, from 1860 to 1871, died quite suddenly at his home in Columbus, Monday, March 6, 1893, of heart disease. He had been superintendent of the Columbus schools for eighteen years having been there ever since leaving Norwalk, with the exception of three years which he spent in Wichita, Kansas.

Mr. Stevenson returned to Columbus last fall from Wichita, and was engaged in the insurance business at the time of his death.

BURTON M. CANFIELD.

By John G. Sherman.

Burton M. Canfield was the first white child born in Wakeman, April 18th, 1818. The house was situated on the site of the residence of John G. Sherman, and was the first permanent log edifice. Here he lived with his parents and family until about 1822 when his father, Augustine Canfield, removed to the farm adjoining on the north, where he remained with his parents until he became of age when he was employed by Mr. Merrit Hyde to take charge of a stock of goods. He was engaged in trade until about the year 1855. Some portion of the within time, however, was spent in farming. Mr. Canfield was married about June 20th, 1847, to Miss Louise Cunningham, in Wisconsin, and soon came to Wakeman to reside. Three children, two daughters and one son, were born to them, two of whom are now living at present. Mrs. Canfield died some three years ago. Mr. Canfield was an indulgent father, and a kind and accommodating neighbor. Since the death of Mrs. Canfield he has lived with his son and family. He died in Youngstown, Ohio, August 13th, 1892, aged 74 years and 4 months. Of a family of five children, one brother, C. C. Canfield, and one sister, Mrs. Caroline Barr, survive him.

RACHEL HATHAWAY WASHBURN.

Rachel Hathaway Washburn died in Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, Friday morning, December 22d, 1893, in the 89th year of her life. She had made her home in Salem with her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Benedict, for the past ten years. Mrs. Washburn, whose first husband was Caleb Hathaway, lived for many years in Erie county, where she was well known as a minister in the Society of Friends. She outlived nearly all of her own generation of pioneers, but is remembered in much love by many of the younger generation, having lived to see her children's children unto the third and fourth generation.

Of a family of eight children, three sons and two daughters survive her, and over thirty grand-children and twenty great grand-children. The widow of her oldest son, Peter, still resides on the old farm with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. Rosekelly.

Mrs. Washburn was buried in the family plot in the Milan cemetery, Thursday, December 29th, 1893.

Rachel Hathaway Washburn was born in northern New York in the year of our Lord 1805, and came with her parents, when quite young, to Ohio among the early pioneers of the Western Reserve. Her first husband was Caleb Hathaway with whom she lived a quarter of a century in Milan, Erie county, and by the side of whose body hers is laid to rest. Since the death of her second husband she has made her home with her daughter, Mrs. E. A. Benedict, in Salem, Ohio, where she died Friday morning, December 22d, 1893. Five of her eight children survive her with thirty grand-children, all of whom, without one exception, are professed Christians.

JOHN HOWE.

Mr. John Howe died at the residence of his son, C. A. Howe, No. 76 West street, Saturday morning, July 11th, 1891, after an illness of six weeks, at the age of 86 years and 5 months. Short services were held at the house, July 14th, and the deceased laid at rest in the family's place of burial in the Monroeville cemetery.

WILLIAM G. MEAD.

William G. Mead, one of the old pioneers of Huron county, died at his home in Bronson township, about five miles from Norwalk on the Fairfield road, at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, January 22nd, 1893, aged 84 years. The deceased had lived on his farm in Bronson for about fifty years and was well known throughout the entire county. A number of years ago he ran for Congress on the prohibition ticket, in this district, against Charles Foster. Mr. Mead was a widower, his wife having died a number of years ago. The only remaining member of the family is one son, Capt. A. M. Mead, a prominent lumber dealer who was at his father's bedside at the time of his death.

Mr. Mead was always active and zealous in church and other good work. He was, for many years, a prominent member and class-leader in the Methodist church. He was a man of pleasant ways and cheerful disposition and made many friends. He was quite a figure upon the streets of Norwalk and his kind, fatherly face will be much missed.

GEORGE B. HOUGHTON.

From the Norwalk Chronicle.

George B. Houghton, for more than forty years a resident of Norwalk, died on Tuesday morning, December 12th, 1893, very suddenly, while sitting quietly in a chair at his residence, No. 143 Whittlesey avenue. In September, 1892, he suffered an attack of dropsy, and his health was extremely poor after that time, although for a few days immediately previous to his death he had been feeling exceptionally well for him.

George B. Houghton was born in Westminster, Vermont, December 30th, 1826; he came to Ohio in 1850 to assume the duties of a responsible position on the Lake Shore railway, then in process of construction; he took up his residence in Norwalk at that time and has lived here ever since. When the railway was completed he was appointed roadmaster, a position he held for nearly forty years. In 1859 he married Miss Carrie Eggleston; to them were born six children, five of whom survive.

Mr. Houghton was a devoted member of the Baptist church; he planned the church building on East Main street, and was chairman of the building committee when it was erected, seventeen years ago.

In his death Norwalk loses one of her best respected citizens.

SAMUEL J. ROGERS.

From the Norwalk Press.

Samuel J. Rogers, a well known and respected citizen of Norwalk, died at his home, No. 40 Norwood avenue, at 4:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, November 21st, 1893, of kidney trouble. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age and had been sick for three months.

Mr. Rogers was born in Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 24, 1826. When he was eleven years of age he removed to Ohio with his parents and settled in Ripley township. About a year later they moved to Norwalk township two miles out of town where Mr Rogers resided on a farm until 1871, when he removed to Norwalk, where he has since lived in retirement.

In 1851, Mr. Rogers was married to Miss Fannie M. Wilson. Besides his wife, the deceased leaves one daughter, Mrs. J. M.

Vaughn, of Norwalk, and three sons, Fremont, who lives on his father's farm; Dayton, who resides in Emporia, Kansas; and Dr. Frank Rogers, who lives in Bowling Green. The latter was sent for, and arrived at his father's bedside, ten minutes before his death.

Mr. Rogers also leaves four grand-children and six sisters. The latter are Mrs. Sarah Northrop, of Norwalk; Mrs. E. T. Wade, of Bowling Green; Mrs. H. A. Gray, of Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. N. A. Johnson, of Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. C. H. Critchett, of Jamestown, N. Y.; and Mrs. A. N. Sawyer, of Nevada, Ohio.

A member of the family has given us the following characteristics of Mr. Rogers:

His views were always radical, devout and outspoken in all his beliefs, religious or political, and never feared the loss of friends in his stand for rights of people or things. He admired frugality, economy and honesty of purpose in any one, and above all, the poor and oppressed one held a warm place in his heart.

Though not a soldier in the Civil war, all who knew him at these times, remember his enthusiastic words for the abolition of slavery, and his great love for Lincoln, Wade, Staunton and Chase.

Not always strong and a great part of the time in sickness, he was one of the hardest workers in Huron county and endeavored to forge out a home for his own, and always felt dearly for their welfare.

He lived a busy life, and said he was tired and worn out, and rest came gently to him.

HARVEY CURTISS.

By I. M. Gillett, of Norwalk.

One of the oldest pioneers of the Firelands, Harvey Curtiss, of Huron, Erie county, died Monday, February 1st, 1892, at his home, aged 85 years. Mr. Curtiss was born in Huron in 1807 and lived there all his life. He was the father of Mrs. A. Sigourney of Norwalk.

Mr. Curtiss was the first white child born in Huron township. He was born near the residence of the late Winthrop H. Wright. Mr. Curtiss remembered hearing the guns the day of Perry's victorious battle. (See Firelands Pioneer, Vol. 12, 1876).

MRS. ELIZABETH HIGGINS FARR.

From the Norwalk Reflector.

The death of Mrs. Elizabeth Higgins Farr, at a little after 6 o'clock, Tuesday evening, July 25th, 1893, was a very sudden one, causing a painful shock not only to her family, but to many friends in all parts of the city of Norwalk. She had not been sick long and few knew of the anxiety with which her symptoms had been watched by those nearest to her; she was at church Sunday and had not been missed by those accustomed to see her, when the news rapidly spread that she was dead.

The acute pains which caused her such agony, and which she endured with remarkable fortitude, reached her heart, and in an instant she had passed from the scenes of earth to those of heaven.

So many of her years have been devoted to alleviating the sorrows, sufferings and hunger of the erring and unfortunate, that it is fitting to briefly recount a few of the events of her life.

Elizabeth Higgins was born in Bath, N. Y., June 17th, 1823. Her mother dying when she was quite young, she and a younger sister came to Norwalk in 1835 to make their home with their grandfather, Rev. David Higgins, the pioneer Presbyterian minister. During most of the nearly sixty years that have elapsed, her home has been in the vicinity of the corner of West Main and Pleasant streets, where she died.

In 1855 she married Joseph M. Farr, one of the founders of the Norwalk Experiment, who died in 1873.

She was for fifty years a member of the Presbyterian church, and during nearly all this long period she has been a faithful and beloved teacher in the Sunday school, always in her place unless sick or out of town. As a worker in the temperance cause, in the relief society, among the poor, with those confined in the jail, and among the unfortunate, the sick and the dying, in every walk of life, her labors have been constant and marked by that tender sympathy and that forgetfulness of self which attested their genuineness. She rests from her labors but her works do follow her.

A daughter, two sisters, two brothers, and many sorrowing relatives and friends remain to mourn the loss of one of the best of women; but they sorrow not as those without hope, for such a noble Christian life points ever heavenward, and a triumphant faith such as hers beckons ever onward beyond the skies, to where she has gone "to be forever with her Lord."



Lovingly yours,
Lizzie He. Fan

BAXTER ASHLEY.

Baxter Ashley was born at Deerfield, Mass., November 9, 1806, where he resided until he was eleven years of age, when he moved with his father's family to Greenfield, Ohio. They left Deerfield in November, 1817, and arrived at Greenfield in January, 1818, coming the whole distance with an ox team and one horse. Mr. Ashley came to Milan in the spring of 1826. He was a tailor by trade, and followed that vocation for twenty-three years. In 1849 he entered the jewelry business, in which business he remained for forty years, until 1889, when he gave up all business cares and went to Tennessee to make his home with his daughter, Mrs. Mattie Hathaway.

Mr. Ashley was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Wilber, in the spring of 1830. To them were born two sons, Ward H. and Laban.

Mrs. Ashley died August 24, 1835. January 1, 1839, he was united in marriage with Marcia Sturdevant. To them were born seven children, four daughters and three sons, five of whom survive him.

Mr. Ashley was a member of the Presbyterian church for more than half a century, and most of that time he was a prominent deacon of that church. He departed this life at the home of his son, Edward, in Buffalo, N. Y., Sunday, December 11, 1892.

JOEL BLACKMAN.

From the Norwalk Chronicle.

Joel Blackman died, on Monday evening November 20, 1893, at the residence of Geo. W. Watros, his son-in-law, No. 70 East Seminary St., Norwalk Ohio, aged 93 years.

The deceased was born in Columbus, N. Y., 1801. In 1815 his parents came with him to Ohio. In 1867 he removed to this city.

On Sept. 12, 1830, he was united in marriage to Miss Wealthy Tilden who preceded him to the grave in 1879. Two children were born to them—Wm. Blackman of Lebanon, Kan. and Mrs. Ruth Watros of this city.

Mr. Blackman was a member of the M. E. church, this city, and his life was one of conscientious and consistent christianity.

THOMAS HARRISON.

By H. P. Starr, of Birmingham.

Thomas Harrison died at his home in Florence township, Erie county, on Monday, July 6th, 1891, aged 78 years.

Thomas Harrison was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, N. Y., April 28th, 1813. He came to Florence in 1835 from Michigan, and joined his parents who had preceded him. September 13th, 1837, he was married to Miss Ruth H. Hine and settled on the farm where he lived fifty-four years. To this union were born two sons and five daughters, all except the oldest daughter and youngest son having preceded him to that bourne whence no traveller returns.

His daughter, Mrs. Mary Butman, of Galesville, Trempealeau county, Wis., was present at his funeral, she having been with him several weeks during his illness. His son Lucius lives near and was also with him. His companion for fifty-four years and the two children, besides a host of friends, mourn the loss of a faithful and loving husband, father and friend.

He was a member of Gibson Lodge, F. & A. M., he being the first person made a Mason in the lodge, in 1856.

His funeral was held at the house Thursday, the 9th, the services being conducted by the Masons in their very interesting and instructive ritual.

HON. EVERT BOGARDUS.

From the Norwalk Chronicle.

Hon. Evert Bogardus, of North Monroeville, one of the widely known residents of Huron county; a man who has honored his county in official position; who has been identified prominently in past years with political, temperance and Sunday school work, in Huron county, died on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, after a long continued illness, resulting from la grippe, aged 78 years and 9 months.

Mr. Bogardus was a man of pure, personal character, a Christian man of intelligence and probity, and his death will be lamented by a wide circle of admiring friends.

Mr. Bogardus represented Huron county in the Ohio General Assembly for two terms, first in 1870-71 and the second time in

1876-77. His record as a member of that body was one of strict faithfulness to his official trust. He was also commissioner of Huron county for two successive terms. He had been identified prominently with temperance and Sunday School work in years past, and he was president of the Firelands Historical Society in 1886, '87, '88 and '89. Probably no man in Huron county was more highly respected than he; his death marks the departure from among us of a truly good man.

The funeral services of the deceased were held on Tuesday, June 28th, 1892, at 2 p. m., and were very largely attended by his neighbors and by friends in Huron and Erie counties. The remains were laid to rest in the North Monroeville cemetery.

The following, regarding the death of the Hon. Evert Bogardus, is found in the record of the proceedings of the 36th annual meeting of the Firelands Historical Society, on page 30, Vol. VII, Firelands Pioneer:

RESOLUTIONS.

Hon. L. C. Laylin offered the following resolutions in honor of the Hon. E. Bogardus, our former president for four years, recently deceased.

Resolved, That the members of the Firelands Historical Society have learned with feelings of sincere sorrow the news of the departure of our former president of this society and our co-worker in its interests, the Hon. Evert Bogardus, whose death occurred on Saturday, June 25th, 1892, aged 78 years and 9 months, at his home in North Monroeville, after an illness of several months' duration.

Resolved, That in his demise our society has lost an ever earnest friend and supporter; one whose counsels were always wise and whose intelligent efforts for the success of the society will be greatly missed.

Resolved, That we herein desire to express our sincere appreciation of him as a friend, and a man deservedly prominent in public affairs; a Christian gentleman whose life is worthy of imitation; whose intelligence and ripe experience have given his name place among the most honored pioneers of the Firelands.

Resolved, That as a mark of our appreciation we direct that these resolutions be placed upon the records of this society and that they be published with the proceedings of this annual meeting and that copies of them be sent to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

NELSON BROWN.

Nelson Brown was born in Ontario, Ontario Co., N. Y., Oct 23, 1810. In 1820 he moved with his parents to Berlin township, Erie Co., from which place he moved to Norwalk township in the neighborhood of Milan and settled on a farm, the land of which he cleared and resided upon, until he came to Norwalk village, in April 1866, and occupied the house which had since been his home, No. 24 Bank St.

On Jan. 8, 1865 he was married to Harriet E. Stoakes in Milan, O. He was the father of ten children, nine of whom survive him, viz: Silas T. Brown and Frank J. Brown of Norwalk township; Mrs. Lou Searles of Norwalk, Jessie W. Brown and Mrs. Edith Justice of Chicago, Fred T. Brown of Fremont, Neb; Mrs. Frank Butt and Miss Lois E. Brown of Chicago and Miss Susie O. Brown of Norwalk.

Mr. Brown died at 6:20 p. m. Friday, March 17th. 1893, aged 82 yrs, 4 mo. 22 days.

He is a representative of the pioneer class that cleared for us the forest lands and made possible our broad and fruitful farms. When he began his active life in this vicinity, Milan and Norwalk were but the merest hamlets. He was industrious and incessantly active until incapacitated by paralysis; dividing his time between the farm and the vocation of a mason in which trade he was a skilled workman. The first brick buildings in this vicinity were built in part by him.

He was kindhearted as a husband and father but a rigid disciplinarian and earnestly strove to bring up his children to lives of integrity and honor.

He was a great sufferer during the latter part of his life, and his constant pain made his parting from earth easier, for he often expressed the desire to die.

He is the last of a family of six brothers; though two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Gardner of Dartford, Wis., and Mrs. Lavinda De Groff of Vineland N. J., yet survive, and with his wife and children mourn his loss.

The funeral services were held at his late residence No. 24 Bank St., Monday, March 20th, 1893, at 2 p. m., conducted by Rev. C. Gallimore of Norwalk, after which the body was taken to Milan for interment.

DR. OBEDIAH PRENTISS.

From The Norwalk Chronicle.

Dr. Obediah Prentiss of East Main street, Norwalk, Ohio, who has been in failing health for several years past, but who has been unusually feeble for a few weeks, with a combination of difficulties, chiefly la grippe and diabetes, died on Friday morning, December 29, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock, after a few day's confinement to his home, aged 72 years.

His funeral services were conducted at his late residence on Saturday morning, Dec. 30, 1893, by Rev. C. S. Aves of St. Paul's Episcopal church in Norwalk and his remains were taken to Kipton, Ohio, for interment beside his mother, of whom he was exceedingly fond.

Dr. Prentiss was born at Lowville, New York, November 6th, 1821. In 1837, with his parents, he moved to Camden township, Lorain county, where he lived many years. In 1848 he graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College and at once went to Ashtabula and practiced his profession for six years, then removing to Monroeville, Huron county, where he lived until 1881, when he moved to Norwalk, where he has since resided.

He was married in 1845, at Jefferson, Ohio, to Miss Harriet D. Webster, sister of C. M. Webster of Norwalk. His wife survives him as do two children, Dr. C. M. C. Prentiss of Chicago, Ill., and Mrs. L. D. Lindsley of Norwalk, O.

The doctor was one of the best known physicians in Huron county, and formerly had an extensive practice. He was genial, affectionate and generous, easily approached and friendly to everybody; kind to the poor and afflicted and had a large circle of warm and companionable friends. He will be greatly missed by many to whom he has been a very kind and helpful friend.

The doctor was a member of the Huron County Board of Pension Examiners and the second member of the new board to pass away within a few weeks.

PHILO COMSTOCK.

On Thursday morning, Nov. 17th, 1892, Philo Comstock, one of the oldest and best known residents of Milan, died, aged 84 years.

Philo Comstock was born in new Canaan, Conn., Feb. 5th, 1809, and came to Ohio in 1828, making his home in the house his grandfather, Thomas Comstock, had built, on the Old State Road, near Milan; this house is without doubt the oldest in Huron county.

Mr. Comstock was married Dec. 25th., 1832 and his wife is still living. He resided on his farm in the northern part of the township until 1875, when he moved into the village of Milan, having laid by enough money, to support himself and family, by hard pioneer labor.

Mr. Comstock was one of the organizers of the First Presbyterian church of Milan. At his death he was the oldest member of it, and had been for many years one of its elders. His upright life has been a lesson to the many who loved and respected him.

He leaves a wife and four children. One of these is Edward A. Comstock of Norwalk. The other three are daughters, two of them, Mrs. Randolph, of Oberlin, and Mrs. Leveya of Cleveland, being married. His unmarried daughter resides with her mother in Milan.

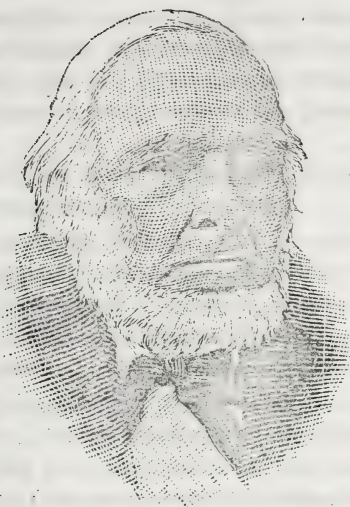
MANLY K. COLE.

Manly K. Cole, probably the oldest resident of Bronson township, died on Saturday morning, April 29, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock, at his home, on the old family homestead, a short distance south of the Norwalk water works, where, or near where, he had lived since 1816.

He leaves a wife and five children, and strange to say his is the first death in the family.

REV. LEMUEL BISSELL.

Rev. Lemuel Bissell, for forty years a missionary to India under the American Board, going there from Milan, died June 28th, 1891, of heart failure. Mrs. Gaston and Miss Rosanna Bissell, both of Milan, are sisters of the deceased. Many in Norwalk have pleasant recollections of Mr. Bissell, who came home from India once or twice during his long career of usefulness in that far off country.



Martin Kellogg

MARTIN KELLOGG.

From the Norwalk Reflector.

Martin Kellogg, of Bronson township, Huron county, probably the oldest of Ohio's millions of inhabitants, died on Wednesday, August 17th, 1892, about 5 o'clock p. m., upon the farm where he had resided for upwards of three-quarters of a century, at the remarkable age of 105 years, 10 months and 27 days.

He had been in his usual health up to within a week when he became unable to eat or sleep.

The deceased was the son of Martin Kellogg and Lucy Dunham, and was born September 21st, 1786, in Bethel township, Windsor county, Vermont. He was married December 7th, 1809,

to Lucy Fay, of Barnard township, the next south of Bethel, Mr. Kellogg's birthplace. On the 17th of June, 1815, with his wife and three children, Mr. Kellogg left the Green Mountain state for Ohio. They first stopped at Avery, then the county-seat of Huron county, but shortly after moved onto the Underhill farm, just west of Norwalk. On the 17th of June, 1816, the family moved into a log house located on the site of the house in which Mr. Kellogg died.

There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg twelve children, eight of whom are now living, viz.:

Mrs. Mandana Harding, of Furniss county, Nebraska; Mrs. Lucy Thompson, of Norwalk; Mrs. Polly Thomas, of Elmore, Ohio; Aaron F. Kellogg, of Greenfield, Huron county; Mrs. Eleutheria Familiar, of Fairfield, Huron county; Lyman Kellogg, of Norwalk; Mrs. Harriet L. Thayer, of Bronson; Anson Kellogg, of Norwalk.

Mr. Kellogg's first presidential vote was cast for James Madison, in 1808. Upon the birth of the Republican party he became an active and earnest member of that organization, and continued to vote with that party until 1876 when he voted for Peter Cooper, the Greenback candidate for president.

He united with the M. E. church when a young man, but for the past forty-six years has been associated with the Universalist church, in which faith he was a firm believer.

A full account of Martin Kellogg's life and history, together with a most interesting account of his centennial celebration, will be found in Volume IV of the Firelands Pioneer, commencing with page 20.

HENRY BROWN.

From the Norwalk Chronicle.

Another pioneer resident of Huron county has passed away. Henry Brown died at his residence in Norwalk, No. 72 Woodlawn avenue, at 6:50 o'clock, Sunday morning, December 17, 1893, aged 83 years and 1 month; his death was caused by heart disease and old age.

The deceased was born in Brookfield, Oneida county, N. Y., November 17, 1810. In 1833, during the balmy month of May, he rode into Huron county, via the Old State road, then not at all old,

in a stage coach. For some time he resided on a farm of 400 acres in this county, about one mile and a half from the site of our present city. His brother followed him to Ohio in 1834 and lived with him on the farm.

Having studied law with J. M. Root, afterwards a state senator from this district, Mr. Brown was admitted to the bar in Norwalk but did not practice, as he immediately entered the office of the county clerk and auditor, as assistant to David Gibbs who at that time held those two offices. At the close of Mr. Gibbs' terms, Mr. Brown was elected county clerk and served for eleven years in that capacity.

Upon leaving the clerk's office Mr. Brown became associated as a stockholder and director in the Norwalk Bank, now the First National. He was also at one time vice-president of the bank.

While connected with the bank, Mr. Brown engaged in the lumber business with D. E. Morehouse as a partner. A fire destroyed their property and robbed the two partners of many thousands of dollars. Mr. Brown then purchased the property now occupied by the flouring mills of Theodore Williams, and embarked in the lumber business, this time with Richard Goodnow. This was in 1869.

About fourteen years ago Mr. Brown permanently retired from business after a useful and prosperous career.

He had been interested directly in every enterprise which aimed to improve the city of Norwalk; he gave his time and money liberally to that end. Perhaps his most notable work in that direction was performed while he was president of the Homestead League, or New City Improvement Association, which purchased and improved all the northern and northeastern portion of the city.

The home life of Mr. Brown was ideal. He lived for forty years in the large house, No. 72 Woodlawn avenue, where he died. He was married in 1847 to Miss Sarah Gallup, a grand-daughter of Platt Benedict, who with the venerated Whittlesey, laid out the city of Norwalk. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown, four of whom survive; they are Mrs. Clara Goodnow of Norwalk, Mrs. Frank Goodnow of Kansas City, Walter S. Brown and Ralph W. Brown of this city. Mrs. Brown, now sixty-four years of age, survives her husband.

Mr. Brown joined the Episcopal church about sixteen years ago, and its pastor, Rev. C. S. Aves, conducted the funeral services which occurred last Tuesday afternoon from the residence of the deceased. The interment occurred in Woodlawn cemetery, of which Mr. Brown was the original purchaser and an officer in the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, which afterwards bought it of him.

There is one less pioneer to answer to the roll call; he did a great, good work in this city, and the memory of him and his labors in the city's interest will not soon die.

CHARLES SIDNEY BROWN.

On Thursday morning, February 4th, 1892, Charles S. Brown, one of the most prominent and best known farmers in Huron county, died at his home, on his farm in Ridgefield township, about two miles west of Norwalk city, after an illness of several months. His age was eighty-three years.

Mr. Brown was one of the many pioneers of Huron county; coming to Norwalk from Madison county, N. Y., in 1835. The farm where he died was the old family homestead for many years and has been the scene, in bygone years, of many pleasant and happy social gatherings of young people; Mr. and Mrs. Brown being very fond of young society.

Charles S. Brown was of a long lived family. One of his brothers, Henry Brown, of Norwalk, was living at the time of Charles' death, aged eighty-one years. Another brother, William P., was living at Freeport, Ill., ninety-two years of age at the time of Charles' death, having been born in 1800. The latter gentleman formerly resided in Norwalk, and built the old American House, which became a famous hostelry; it is now a part of the Wheaton block. Mr. Brown also left a sister, Mrs. J. W. Baker, of Norwalk.

Mr. Brown was a prominent figure among Huron county people for many years. He was warm hearted, always friendly and cordial in his manners and had many friends, who will miss his jovial countenance.

He leaves two children; a son, Lloyd, and a daughter, Mrs. Retta Bishop, both of Norwalk.

WILLIAM PITT BROWN.

From the Freeport, Ill., Journal.

William P. Brown, one of Freeport's pioneer business men, expired late Thursday afternoon, September 8th, 1892, at his home on State street, after an illness of about ten days. He was stricken with paralysis, and although the stroke was a slight one, he was too feeble to rally again.

The death of Mr. Brown closes the earthly career of a man who was held in high esteem by the entire community. When in the vigor of his manhood he was one of Freeport's most enterprising citizens, and was always found foremost in any movement which could add to the advancement or prosperity of the city. As a business man he was the soul of honor and integrity, just and fair in his dealings with his fellowmen, and as a neighbor and friend he was ever loyal, and could always be depended on when friendship was most needed. He led a spotless life and his motto always was, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," and he always lived up to his motto. During the many years of his business life no man could say that W. P. Brown ever wronged him. It was likewise in his private life; in his intercourse with his neighbors and friends. He was at all times and under all circumstances the soul of honor and integrity.

William Pitt Brown was born November 22d, 1800, in Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., where he lived for some years engaged in the business of stock raising. Early in the 20's he emigrated to Norwalk, Ohio, where he built and operated the American House until about 1840, when he followed the tide of western emigration to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained but a short time, when he went to the young and thriving city of Chicago, and engaged in buying grain, which business he conducted for some years. In 1852 he followed the old Galena & Chicago Union railroad to Rockford, where he remained until the road was completed to Freeport, Ill., when he came here and continued in the grain business for several years, when he embarked in the coal business in partnership with his son, M. V. Brown. He remained in that business eight or nine years, when he retired and afterward lived a quiet life.

Mr. Brown was married January 8, 1826, to Mahalia Curtiss, who died shortly afterward; and on February 22, 1835, he married

Emmeline Curtiss, who with four sons and one daughter survive him. They are H. C. Brown of Streator, Ill.; Geo. F., of Morris, Ill.; F. W., of Evanston, Ill.; and M. V., and Mrs. W. M. Putnam, of Freeport, Ill. He also leaves twelve grand-children and three great grand-children. He also has a brother and sister living in Norwalk, Ohio.

CHARLES GARDNER.

From the Norwalk Reflector.

Charles Gardner, the last of the pioneers of Peru Center, Huron county, died at his residence, Saturday morning, April 9th, 1892.

The deceased was born at Stephentown, Rensselaer county, N. Y., May 14th, 1793, the parents having moved from East Greenwich, Rhode Island, to that place, about the year 1787.

Mr. Gardner remained at home until the death of his father in February, 1813, and then, following the good old custom of a century ago, he apprenticed himself to a wool carder and cloth dresser. In March, 1815, with his trade as his capital, a few dollars in money for necessities, his homespun wardrobe tied in a handkerchief slung across his shoulder from a stout walking-stick, he started for Ohio alone and on foot, in search of a new home and the modest fortune of the old-time pioneer.

He wandered through southern and central Ohio, and as far north as southern Michigan until June, 1816, when on his return home he reached Norwalk. Here he thought he had reached the desired goal. The southern and central portions of the state he thought too far from market, but here, with the lake only twenty miles away, he thought a market would soon be opened up and a line of communication be established with the outer world.

He remained at Norwalk a half month, and then took the lake road back to Stephentown. In December of the same year he, with his younger brother Richard, started with an ox team and their few goods for the new land. After many changes they came to this home, in August, 1822, and began work on the old saw-mill situated upon the Huron river near the center of Peru.

April 10th, 1823, he married Lucy Ammerman, who after a married life of almost seventy-seven years, fell asleep February 25th, 1890.

In the latter part of the year 1828 Charles became sole owner of the saw-mill, the brother Richard settling upon a farm about one mile north of the mill. In 1834 he erected a building in Peru for wool carding and cloth dressing. These two industries, sawing lumber and the wool carding and cloth dressing, were important factors in the community and surrounding country, and he drove a thriving business at both until he sold out, in the year 1851, after which he confined his attention exclusively to his farm, until, weary with the weight of years, the care and toil slipped from his hands to those of his children.

The deceased was reared a strict Quaker and many of the doctrines of that church he held until his death.

Thus full of years, having borne his burdens in the heat and weariness of pioneer days, enjoying many long hours of life's sunset with all mental faculties well preserved to the last, Father Gard-fell asleep, aged 98 years, 10 months and 26 days.

LEMUEL SHERMAN.

From the Norwalk Reflector.

The subject of this sketch was born in Barre, Vt., September 29th, 1811, of sturdy New England stock. He came to Ohio with his parents early in life, with the tide of immigration which flowed to the lake region after peace was established with the British, and the destruction of Tecumseh. Coalition had banished the fear of the Indians. His parents settled in what is now Townsend, and belonged to the age of the "Rifle, ax and saddle-bags, when the corn for the family bread was ground on a grater and the rifle furnished the fresh meat market."

He was a noted knight of the ax and rejoiced in felling the giants of the forest. He could ride through Townsend, Norwalk, Clarksfield and New London townships, pointing out many a fine farm where he first wrestled with "the forest primeval," and cleared it off for cultivation.

At twenty-three years of age he married Miss Polly Jones, who through a married life of fifty-seven years, was a true helpmeet in all his plans. They settled on a new farm in Norwalk township, just north of the Medina road. The primitive log cabin was sheltered from sun and storm by the interlacing branches of

the native forest, which retreated before his sturdy blows. Here the children of this union were born, all of whom are living—save one—and were present to receive the patriarch's parting word, and bear him to his resting place. They are as follows: Alonzo, Almira, now Mrs. Miles, Luther, Rose, now Mrs. Read, Almond, Ambrose, Lemuel Riley, Horace; and Ida, who lived to the age of nine years. Seventeen grand-children and two great grand-children are living.

Industry and frugality soon brought a competence, the primitive structures gave place to more pretentious buildings; they were regarded as forehanded, a place for hospitable entertainment. He erected the first sawmill of original water-wheel pattern, over fifty years ago, and replaced it later by one of steam. The lumber for all purposes, for miles around, came from that mill.

The influences about his childhood were not religious, but when a young man he became acquainted with the family of Wm. Prosser, near New London, and through their influence was led to a religious life, and his conversion established a Christian experience and confirmed the inherent integrity of his nature. His piety was rather persistent than demonstrative, and there was not money enough to tempt, nor power enough to compel him to do a thing his conscience disapproved. Like Daniel of old, he asked not for opinions of others but followed "the law of his God."

These elements of character carried him during the slavery contests into the extreme wing of the anti-slavery party. He was an original abolitionist of the James G. Birney type, and united with the Wesleyan Methodist church. The chambers of his house became the parsonage, and his home the place of entertainment for the early itinerants of that church and their families. This gave him a personal fellowship with some of the best minds and purest hearts of that time—Orange Scott, Edward Smith, Luther Lee, Lucius C. Mattock, Robert McCune and John McEldowney, most of whom are awaiting him on the other shore. Like others of that persuasion his faith was shown by works, and many a "Wellington rescue case," on a small scale, was enacted through his influence and the co-operation of the neighbors.

Mr. Sherman moved to Norwalk city in 1873, where he lived, an exemplary citizen and worthy member of the M. E. church

until his death, which occurred on Thursday night, September 24, 1891, after a long illness with Bright's disease of the kidneys.

He has gone to his rest, his memory crowned with the loving tribute of a large circle of descendants, the reverence due a veteran pioneer, and the tender remembrance of a kind neighbor and friend.

MRS. L. L. BUCKINGHAM.

From the Norwalk Reflector.

A letter to the senior editor of the *Reflector*, from A. L. Buckingham, of Salem, Oregon, was received today, March 14, 1892 announcing the death of his mother, Mrs. L. L. Buckingham. In his letter he says:

"I write you today (March 8th) to inform you that my mother died yesterday, March 7th, 1892, aged 91 years, 10 months and 7 days.

"She was born in Ontario county, N. Y., April 19th, 1810. Her maiden name was Lovina Lindsley. She removed from New York state to Ohio in 1826. About the year 1828 she was a teacher in the old Norwalk Academy which was soon after destroyed by fire.

"In 1829 she was married to George T. Buckingham, one of the founders of the *Reflector*. She left Ohio in 1856 for Oregon. She twice visited Ohio, once in 1870 and again in 1880. She was taken sick four years ago, which settled in her eyes causing blindness, and from that time her health gradually declined. She was unconscious for about twelve hours previous to her death."

Mrs. Buckingham will be remembered by many of Norwalk's older residents. She was the mother of Henry and Al Buckingham, both of whom have a number of relatives and acquaintances in Norwalk.

MRS. JOHN K. CAMPBELL.

Mrs. John K Campbell died in Rosebury, Oregon, Sunday, November 12, 1893. Her husband, the late John K. Campbell, was once a very prominent man in Huron county, previous to the separation of Erie and Huron counties. He was one of the founders of the Sandusky *Register*.

MRS. PARIS D. HAYNES.

On Thursday, April 7th, 1892, at her home in Bronson township, Huron county, Mrs. Paris D. Haynes, widow of the late B. G. Haynes, died at the age of ninety years. Funeral services were held from her late residence in Bronson, Sunday afternoon, April 10th, 1892, at one o'clock.

The deceased was an aunt of Judge G. R. Haynes, of Toledo, and Mrs. C. S. Herrick, of Bronson.

MRS. ANNA YALE.

Entered into rest on Monday evening, November 13th, 1893, Mrs. Anna Yale, widow of the late Moses Yale, in the eighty-second year of her age.

After thirteen years of almost entire helplessness, borne with unflinching fortitude and submission, the devoted mother and sympathizing friend fell peacefully to sleep, in the confidence of a certain faith and in perfect peace with the world.

The funeral services were held Wednesday afternoon, November 15, at 1:30 p. m., at her late residence, No. 55 West Main street, Norwalk, Ohio.

MRS. MARY D. PERRY.

Mrs. Mary D. Perry, widow of the late Orfus S. Perry, died on Saturday morning, January 21st, 1893, at her home, No. 170 East Main street, Norwalk, aged eighty-nine years.

The deceased was one of the oldest residents of Norwalk, having lived here continuously for over sixty-nine years, making her home all these years in the old Perry house on East Main street, where she died.

She moved to Norwalk from Weston, Conn., in 1826, and lived here three years, when she moved back to Connecticut. In 1834 she returned to Norwalk and here she has resided ever since.

She was an earnest Christian lady, a member of the Baptist church, having united with the church in her younger years under the pastorate of Elder Webster, and before the weight of years pressed upon her she was interested and active in church work.

She leaves three children, Mr. Samuel Barnes and Mrs. W. C. Penfield, of this city, and Mrs. Mary E. Lee, of Ceirus, California.

MRS. RACHEL RANSOM.

After only a week's sickness, starting with the prevailing influenza, la grippe, and running rapidly into pneumonia, Mrs. Rachel Ransom, eighty-nine years of age, widow of the late Oliver Ransom, passed away on Saturday midnight, December 9th, 1893.

She was born in Connecticut in 1804, and was married in 1819, her maiden name being Hollister. They lived together seventy-two years, Mr. Ransom dying March 4th, 1891. About twenty years ago they moved to Norwalk from Berlin. Six daughters and a son survive. The funeral was held from the family residence on Tuesday, December 12th, Rev. T. F. Hildreth conducting it.

SEELEY PALMER.

Seeley Palmer was born November 24th, 1797, at Greenwich, Conn. He was the tenth of a family of thirteen children. Five of the brothers and two of the sisters of the family came west and settled in Fitchville township.

Seeley Palmer came from Connecticut and settled in Fitchville township in the year 1820. He was married to Miss Nancy Post, June 8th, 1826. They enjoyed sixty-three unbroken years of married life at the homestead where they began their labors together. Ten children came to bless their home, eight of whom are still living, all but one being at his funeral.

Mr. Palmer was one of the original members of the Congregational church in Fitchville, which was organized soon after his removal to Ohio. He was a Christian of the old Puritan type, interested in all benevolent enterprises and moral reforms. He was an ardent anti-slavery advocate. His home was on the line of the "under-ground railway," and many an ex-slave owed his liberty to his plans and skill in deceiving the enemy.

It will be interesting to all Huron county people to know that Mr. Palmer helped build the scaffold upon which two Indians were hung, near what is now the site of the Episcopal church in Norwalk, and also helped build the first frame house in Norwalk.

Mr. Palmer died at his home in Fitchville, April 11th, 1892. He was the oldest man in the township. At the time of his death he was 94 years, 4 months and fifteen days of age. Thus closed

one of those eventful lives in the early history of Northern Ohio, and particularly of Huron county.

The funeral was held at the old home in Fitchville, April 14, conducted by Rev. A. E. Woodruff, of Norwalk.

MRS. F. A. WILDMAN.

Mrs. Marietta Hatch Wildman died at her home in Norwalk on Tuesday, December 22d, 1891, aged 76 years.

Mrs. Wildman was born at Danbury, Conn., October 26, 1815. She came to Ohio with her parents at about the age of fifteen, and after a short sojourn in Milan her parents removed to Clarksfield, where she married Mr. F. A. Wildman, February 3, 1835. There were three weddings under the same roof on that day; Mr. Wildman's sister, Cornelius, marrying D. A. Seger, and Mr. Warren Cooley marrying Miss A. Seger, besides the marriage of Mr. Wildman and Miss Hatch. Of these six persons Mr. Wildman now alone survives. Mr. and Mrs. Wildman moved to Norwalk soon after this, and have resided here ever since.

Mrs. Wildman was the mother of Mrs. C. P. Wickham, S. A. Wildman and Charles E. Wildman, of Norwalk; Mrs. J. Q. Adams, of Fort Custer, Wyoming; and F. H. Wildman, of Chicago.

She was highly esteemed for her many excellent qualities of mind and character, and left a large circle of warm friends to mourn her departure.

ORANGE KEELER.

Orange Keeler, a native of Connecticut, died in Edgewood district, Auburn township, Placer county, California, January 12th, 1892, at the residence of his son, A. C. Keeler. He was 83 years and ten months of age at the time of his death.

Of the six sons of Luke and Jemima Keeler, Orange was the fifth. He emigrated from Norwalk, Connecticut, in the year 1817, and settled in Norwalk, Ohio, where he resided and was married. About 1854 he went to California.

Eri Keeler, the third son of Luke and Jemima Keeler, is the only one living. He is now ninety-five years of age and is residing with his sister, Mrs. P. Reding, at Norwalk, O.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The second was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly. The third was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the state, and the population grew rapidly.

THE GOLD RUSH

The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union. The discovery of oil in Texas in 1859 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union. The discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union.

THE SILVER RUSH

The discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union. The discovery of oil in Texas in 1859 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 led to a great influx of people to the state. The population grew rapidly, and the state became one of the most important in the Union.

REV. FREDERICK C. PAINE.

By Mrs. Belle Gates.

The Rev. Frederick C. Paine died at his home in Ripleyville, June 18th, 1891, aged 71 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Mr. Paine was born November 23, 1819, at Enfield, Tompkins county, New York. In the spring of 1833, he removed with his father's family to Ripley, Huron county, Ohio, which county was ever afterwards the place of his residence.

In the spring of 1837, he made a profession of religion, and joined the Methodist Episcopal church. Two years later he was licensed to preach. In the fall of 1842, he was received into what was then known as the Michigan Conference, and was stationed at Toledo. After several months his health failed him, and with the advice of several physicians, he abandoned very reluctantly the idea of making the ministry of the Gospel his calling through life.

October 12th, 1843, he married Miss Mary A Jennings of Fairfield township, formerly of Fairfield, Conn., who preceded him to the "better land" eighteen months.

For nearly half a century were the servants of God, with others, greeted with a cordial welcome to this pleasant home, and shared in their kind hospitality. They have no children, and whether their love and kindness have been the more freely bestowed upon others, because children of their own have not claimed it, cannot be known; but certain it is that they have been kind in providing for the fatherless and the orphan.

Mr. Paine preached occasionally but most of his efforts were in the interests of the Sunday School cause. Through his efforts, to a great extent, was formed the Huron County Sunday School Union. Several churches have grown out of Sunday schools organized by him. He has acted in the capacity of Sunday school superintendent for forty years.

The term "radical" was often applied to him. Policy never made him act contrary to his convictions of duty.

Early in life he embraced anti-slavery sentiments and fearlessly defended them. His first vote was cast for James G. Birney, an ex-slaveholder. After the formation of the Republican party he affiliated publicly with that organization, and all through the dark rebellion he stood firm for the Union, and with influence and means advocated the cause of the North.

After the organization of the Prohibition party, his sympa-

ties and efforts were naturally with that body. His firm conviction was that, to a great extent, the church is responsible for the prevalence of intemperance throughout the nation. His motto was "Prohibition!" For this he faithfully worked and prayed, fully believing in the good time coming, and in the fulfillment of the Master's promise, "that every plant not planted by his Heavenly Father's hand shall be rooted up."

The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Barron, assisted by Rev. H. Place, at the home of the deceased at 1 p. m., Saturday, June 20th, 1891. At the close of the discourse, Ira Paine, of Plymouth, read a brief sketch of the life of the departed. A large concourse of relatives and friends gathered to pay the last tribute of respect to one whom they loved. His remains were laid to rest in the Edwards' cemetery.

No eulogy needs to be pronounced over the grave of the departed. His life lived among men in this "present evil time" tells for itself. He will be missed by all, especially by the young people and the children. The church has lost one whose place cannot be filled by another.

REV. CHARLES GIBBS.

The Rev. Charles Gibbs, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, died in St. Louis, Mo., on Monday morning, May 18th, 1891, aged 70 years, 6 months and 25 days.

Mr. Gibbs was born in Norwalk, Ohio, where his parents were among the earliest settlers. At the age of thirteen he entered Hamilton College, N. Y., and passed two years in study at that institution. He completed the classical course at Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, and after graduating was engaged there as tutor for three years. His first thought was the profession of law, but God had called him to other work and he heeded the call. He studied theology somewhat while teaching at Gambier, and finally went to New Haven and completed his course in Yale Seminary. He received a license to preach while at New Haven, but took up no regular work for some years because of a difficulty with his voice, and general ill health.

On March 1st, 1849, he was married to Miss Lavina Campbell, of Boston. They had six children, all of whom have gone on

before. The last of these, Miss Emma, died in Cedar Falls, Iowa, and a window in the church is in her memory.

After his marriage, Mr. Gibbs accepted an invitation to become principal of the Academy at Janesville, Wisconsin, but his health failed in the course of the first year and he was compelled to return east.

He located in Troy, Ohio, and became a civil engineer. He was elected county surveyor and city engineer, and did a good deal of work in the vicinity in the way of road and bridge building. Always careful, exact and conscientious in his work, he met with success. He continued in this business for seven years, but felt that as soon as his health would permit he ought to take up his life work as a minister.

Feeling thus he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Lima, Ohio, where he remained about four years. His health again broke down and he went to Massachusetts for a prolonged rest. After two years he was induced by Dr. Gurnsey, then Superintendent of Home Missions in Iowa, to go west and take charge of the Congregational churches at Earlville and Almorat. That was in 1865. He remained pastor there till 1870, when he was called to Cedar Falls. He was pastor of the Congregational church in that city for seventeen years, when advancing years and ill health compelled him to lay down active service.

MRS. MOLANCY PARKER.

Molancy Wade was born in Massachusetts, February 26th, 1809, and died at her home in Bronson, Huron county, June 9th, 1892, of paralysis. Mrs. Parker was 83 years of age. She moved with her parents to Cayuga county, N. Y., when nine years of age. She was married to Nelson Parker, March 17th, 1835, and moved to Ohio the same year, settling on a farm four miles south of Norwalk, on the Wooster road. Mrs. Parker was the mother of eight children; three sons and five daughters. Two sons died in infancy. Three daughters died after arriving to the age of womanhood. One son and two daughters survive to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother.

